

# Basic Configuration Commands



# Table of Contents

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Chapter 1 System Management Commands.....   | 1  |
| 1.1 Configuring File Management Commands.....   | 1  |
| 1.1.1 Copy.....   | 1  |
| 1.1.2 Delete.....   | 2  |
| 1.1.3 dir.....  | 2  |
| 1.1.4 ip address.....   | 3  |
| 1.1.5 ip route.....   | 3  |
| 1.1.6 show configuration.....   | 4  |
| 1.1.7 format.....   | 4  |
| 1.1.8 more.....   | 5  |
| 1.2 BasicSystemManagementCommands.....  | 5  |
| 1.2.1 F:\Temporary Version Explanation Neutral Version SWITCH content" lboot flash..... | 6  |
| 1.2.2 cd.....   | 7  |
| 1.2.3 chinese.....  | 7  |
| 1.2.4 chram.....  | 8  |
| 1.2.5 date.....   | 8  |
| 1.2.6 english.....  | 9  |
| 1.2.7 md.....   | 10 |
| 1.2.8 pwd.....  | 10 |
| 1.2.9 rd.....   | 11 |
| 1.2.10 rename.....  | 11 |
| 1.2.11 reboot.....  | 12 |
| 1.2.12 alias.....   | 12 |
| 1.2.13 boot system flash.....   | 13 |
| 1.2.14 help.....  | 14 |
| 1.2.15 history.....   | 14 |
| 1.2.16 show alias.....  | 15 |
| 1.2.17 show break.....  | 16 |
| 1.2.18 show memory.....   | 16 |
| 1.3 HTTP Configuration Command.....   | 17 |
| 1.3.1 ip http access-class.....   | 17 |
| 1.3.2 ip http port.....   | 18 |
| 1.3.3 ip http server.....   | 19 |
| 1.3.4 debug ip http.....  | 19 |
| Chapter 2 Terminal Service Configuration Command.....                                   | 21 |
| 2.1 Telnet Configuration Command.....   | 21 |
| 2.1.1 telnet.....   | 21 |
| 2.1.2 ip telnet.....  | 23 |
| 2.1.3 ctrl-shift-6+x (the current connection is mounted).....                           | 24 |
| 2.1.4 where.....  | 25 |
| 2.1.5 resume.....   | 26 |
| 2.1.6 disconnect.....   | 27 |
| 2.1.7 switchkey.....  | 28 |

---

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 2.1.8 switchmsg.....                                      | 29 |
| 2.1.9 sequence-char.....                                  | 29 |
| 2.1.10 clear telnet.....                                  | 31 |
| 2.1.11 show telnet .....                                  | 31 |
| 2.1.12 debug telnet.....                                  | 32 |
| 2.2 Terminal Configuration Command .....                  | 33 |
| 2.2.1 attach-port .....                                   | 33 |
| 2.2.2 autocommand.....                                    | 34 |
| 2.2.3 clear line .....                                    | 34 |
| 2.2.4 connect.....  | 35 |
| 2.2.5 disconnect .....                                    | 35 |
| 2.2.6 exec-timeout.....                                   | 36 |
| 2.2.7 length.....   | 36 |
| 2.2.8 line .....  | 36 |
| 2.2.9 location.....                                       | 37 |
| 2.2.10 login authentication .....                         | 37 |
| 2.2.11 monitor.....                                       | 38 |
| 2.2.12 no debug all.....                                  | 38 |
| 2.2.13 password.....                                      | 38 |
| 2.2.14 resume .....                                       | 39 |
| 2.2.15 script activation.....                             | 39 |
| 2.2.16 script callback.....                               | 40 |
| 2.2.17 script connection .....                            | 40 |
| 2.2.18 script dialer .....                                | 41 |
| 2.2.19 switchkey.....                                     | 41 |
| 2.2.20 script reset.....                                  | 42 |
| 2.2.21 script startup.....                                | 42 |
| 2.2.22 sequence-char.....                                 | 42 |
| 2.2.23 show debug.....                                    | 43 |
| 2.2.24 show line .....                                    | 43 |
| 2.2.25 switchmsg.....                                     | 44 |
| 2.2.26 terminal-type.....                                 | 44 |
| 2.2.27 where.....   | 45 |
| 2.2.28 width .....  | 45 |
| Chapter 3 Network Management Configuration Commands ..... | 46 |
| 3.1 SNMP Commands.....                                    | 46 |
| 3.1.1 snmp-server community.....                          | 46 |
| 3.1.2 snmp-server contact.....                            | 47 |
| 3.1.3 snmp-server host.....                               | 48 |
| 3.1.4 snmp-server location.....                           | 49 |
| 3.1.5 snmp-server packetsize .....                        | 50 |
| 3.1.6 snmp-server queue-length .....                      | 50 |
| 3.1.7 snmp-server trap-source .....                       | 51 |
| 3.1.8 snmp-server trap-timeout .....                      | 52 |
| 3.1.9 snmp-server view .....                              | 53 |
| 3.1.10 snmp-server source-addr .....                      | 54 |

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 3.1.11 show snmp .....                                 | 54 |
| 3.1.12 debug snmp.....                                 | 56 |
| 3.2 Configuring RMON Commands.....                     | 58 |
| 3.2.1 rmon alarm .....                                 | 59 |
| 3.2.2 rmon event .....                                 | 59 |
| 3.2.3 rmon collection stat .....                       | 60 |
| 3.2.4 rmon collection history.....                     | 61 |
| 3.2.5 show rmon.....                                   | 61 |
| 3.3 Configuring PDP Commands .....                     | 62 |
| 3.3.1 pdp timer .....                                  | 62 |
| 3.3.2 pdp holdtime.....                                | 63 |
| 3.3.3 pdp version.....                                 | 63 |
| 3.3.4 pdp run .....                                    | 64 |
| 3.3.5 pdp enable.....                                  | 64 |
| 3.3.6 show pdp traffic .....                           | 65 |
| 3.3.7 show pdp neighbour .....                         | 65 |
| Chapter 4 Maintenance and Debugging Tool Commands..... | 67 |
| 4.1 Network Testing Tool Commands .....                | 67 |
| 4.1.1 ping.....  | 67 |
| 4.2 System Debugging Commands.....                     | 69 |
| 4.3 Fault Diagnosis Commands .....                     | 69 |
| 4.3.1 logging.....                                     | 69 |
| 4.3.2 logging buffered.....                            | 70 |
| 4.3.3 logging console .....                            | 71 |
| 4.3.4 logging facility.....                            | 72 |
| 4.3.5 logging monitor.....                             | 73 |
| 4.3.6 logging on.....                                  | 74 |
| 4.3.7 logging trap.....                                | 76 |
| 4.3.8 service timestamps.....                          | 77 |
| 4.3.9 clear logging.....                               | 77 |
| 4.3.10 show break.....                                 | 78 |
| 4.3.11 show debug .....                                | 79 |
| 4.3.12 show logging .....                              | 80 |

## Chapter 1 System Management Commands

### 1.1 Configuring File Management Commands

- copy
- delete
- dir
- ip address
- ip route
- show configuration
- format
- more

#### 1.1.1 Copy

To read a file from the tftp server to a switch, use the copy command.

**copy tftp<:filename> {flash<:filename>|rom} [ip\_addr]**

##### Parameter

| Parameter         | Description  |
|-------------------|--|
| tftp<:filename>   | Read a file from the tftp server. Filename indicates the relevant filename. If not specified the filename, the system will prompt user to input the filename after executing the copy command.               |
| flash <:filename> | Write a file to the flash memory of the switch. Filename indicates the relevant filename. If not specified the filename, the system will prompt user to input the filename after executing the copy command. |
| rom               | Updates bootrom for the switch.  |
| ip_addr           | Specifies the IP address of tftp server. If not specified, the system will prompt user to input the IP address after executing the copy command.   |

##### Default

none

##### Command mode

monitor mode

##### Instruction

none

## Example

```
monitor#copy tftp:switch.bin flash:switch.bin 192.2.2.1
```

The example shows how to read the **switch.bin** file from the tftp server to the flash memory of the switch.

## Related commands

none

### 1.1.2 Delete

To delete a file, use the delete command.

**delete** *file-name*

## Parameter

| Parameter        | Description                                    |
|------------------|--|
| <i>file-name</i> | Specifies the filename (maximum 20 characters) |

## Default

If the file name is not specified, the system will delete the **startup-config** file by default.

## Command mode

monitor mode

## Instruction

none

## Related commands

none

### 1.1.3 Dir

To display filename, use the dir command.

**dir** *file-name*

## Parameter

| Parameter        | Description                                    |
|------------------|--|
| <i>file-name</i> | Specifies the filename (maximum 20 characters) |

**Default**

none

**Command mode**

monitor mode

**Instruction**

none

**Related commands**

none

**1.1.4 Ip address**

To set an IP address for an Ethernet interface, use the ip address command.

**ip address** *ip-address mask*

**Parameter**

| Parameter         | Description     |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| <i>ip-address</i> | IP address      |
| <i>mask</i>       | IP network mask |

**Default**

none

**Command mode**

monitor mode

**Instruction**

none

**Example**

monitor#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0

**Related commands**

ip route

ping

**1.1.5 Ip route**

To specify a default gateway, use the ip route default command.

**ip route default** gw\_ip\_addr

**Parameter**

| Parameter         | Description             |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>gw_ip_addr</i> | Default gateway address |

**Default**

none

**Command mode**

monitor mode

**Instruction**

none

**Example**

monitor#ip route default 192.168.1.3

**Related commands**

ip address

**1.1.6 Show configuration**

To display the running configuration file, use the show configuration command.

**show configuration****Parameter**

none

**Default**

none

**Command mode**

monitor mode

**Instruction**

none

**Related commands**

none

**1.1.7 Format**

To format file system, use the format command.



**format****Parameter**

none

**Default**

none

**Command mode**

EXEC

**Instruction**

All files in the file system will be deleted after executing the format command.

**Related commands**

none

**1.1.8 More**

To display the contents of a file, use the more command.

**more** *file-name***Parameter**

| Parameter        | Description  |
|------------------|--|
| <i>file-name</i> | Specifies the name of a file (maximum 20 characters) |

**Default**

none

**Command mode**

EXEC

**Instruction**

If all files are displayable characters, they will be displayed in ASCII format, or they will be displayed binary format.

**Related commands**

none

**1.2 Basic System Management Commands**

- bootflash

- cd
- chinese
- english
- chram
- date
- debug job
- md
- pwd
- rd
- rename
- reboot
- show break
- show memory
- alias
- boot system flash
- help
- history
- job
- jobd
- show alias
- show job

### 1.2.1 Boot flash

To enable the system from the specified file in monitor mode, use the boot flash command.

**boot flash** *filename*

#### Parameter

| parameter       | Description              |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| <i>filename</i> | The specified file name. |

#### Default

none

#### Command mode

monitor mode

#### Command mode

Use the boot flash command to enable the device after user entering the monitor mode.

**Example**

```
monitor#boot flash switch.bin
```

**Related commands**

none

**1.2.2 Cd**

To change the current directory, use the cd command.

```
cd directory | ..
```

**Parameter:**

| parameter        | description                                    |
|------------------|--|
| <i>directory</i> | Name of the directory. (maximum 20 characters) |
| ..               | Upper directory.                               |

**Default**

none

**Command mode**

monitor mode

**Command mode**

none

**Example**

```
monitor#cd my_dir
```

**Related commands**

pwd

**1.2.3 Chinese**

To switch command prompt to chinese mode, use the chinese command.

**Parameter**

(1) none

**Default**

none

**Command mode**

monitor mode

**Command mode**

none

**Example**

none

**Related commands**

none

**1.2.4 Chram**

To modify memory data, use the chram command.

**chram** *mem\_addr value*

**Parameter**

| parameter       | description   |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>mem_addr</i> | Memory address in Hex format. Range is from 0 to 0x01FFFF00 (it depends on the memory volume of the switch) |
| <i>value</i>    | Memory data in Hex format   |

**Default**

none

**Command mode**

Monitor mode

**Command mode**

This is a debugging command which is not recommended for user to use.

**Example**

none

**Related commands**

none

**1.2.5 Date**

To set the absolute time, use the date command.

**Parameter**

none

**Default**

none

**Command mode**

monitor mode

**Command mode**

This command is used to set the absolute time for the system. For the switch with a battery-powered clock, the clock will be powered by the battery. If the clock doesn't keep good time, you need to change the battery.

For the switch without a battery-powered clock, the system date is configured to July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1970 after the reboot of the switch, and user needs to set the current time each time when starting the switch.

**Example**

```
monitor#date
The current date is 2000-7-27 21:17:24
Enter the new date(yyyy-mm-dd):2000-7-27
Enter the new time(hh:mm:ss):21:17:00
```

**Related commands**

none

## 1.2.6 English

To switch the command prompt to english mode, use the english command.

**Parameter**

none

**Default**

none

**Command mode**

monitor

**Instruction**

none

**Example**

none

**Related commands**

none

**1.2.7 Md****md** *directory***Parameter**

| parameter        | description                               |
|------------------|---|
| <i>directory</i> | Name of directory (maximum 20 characters) |

**Default**

none

**Command mode**

monitor

**Instruction**

To set a directory, use the md command

**Related commands**

none

**1.2.8 Pwd****Parameter**

none

**Default**

none

**Command mode**

monitor mode

**Instruction**

to display the current directory, use the pwd command

**Related commands**

none

**1.2.9 Rd**

**rd** *directory*

**Parameter**

| parameter        | Description                                   |
|------------------|---|
| <i>directory</i> | Name of the directory( maximum 20 characters) |

**Default**

none

**Command mode**

monitor mode

**Instruction**

The system prompts if the directory is not empty. The system prompts if the directory doesn't exist. To delete a command, use the rd command.

**Related commands**

none

**1.2.10 Rename**

To rename a file in a file system, use the rename command.

**rename** *old\_file\_name* *new\_file\_name*

**Parameter**

| parameter            | description            |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| <i>old_file_name</i> | The original filename. |
| <i>new_file_name</i> | The new filename.      |

**Default**

none

**Command mode**

monitor mode

**Instruction**

none

**Related commands**

none

**1.2.11 Reboot**

To reboot a switch, use the reboot command.

**Parameter**

none

**Default**

none

**Command mode**

monitor mode

**Instruction**

none

**Related commands**

none

**1.2.12 Alias****[no] history** [ + <count> / - <count> / clear]**Parameter**

| parameter | description   |
|-----------|---|
| + <count> | To display the count<1-20> historical command from the beginning to the end |
| - <count> | To display the count<1-20> historical command from the end to the beginning |

**Default**

If there are no more than 20 commands executed, all historical command lines will be displayed from the beginning to the end. If there are more than 20 commands executed, all historical command lines will be displayed from the beginning to the end.



## Command mode

Random command mode

## Explanation

The modularized switch can save up to 20 historical commands. You can invoke these commands with the "up" or "down" key or directly use it after edition. The command is used to browse the **history** command. You can run the **[no] history** command to delete the **history** command.

## Example

The following example shows the latest five historical commands from the end to the beginning:

```
switch#history - 5
config
int e0/1
no ip addr
ip addr 192.2.2.49 255.255.255.0
exit
```

## Relative command

None

### 1.2.13 Boot system flash

Run the **boot system flash** command to specify the systematic mirroring files when the system is started up. Run the **no boot system flash** command to delete the previous configuration.

**boot system flash** *filename*

**no boot system flash** *filename*

## Parameter

| Parameter       | Description  |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>filename</i> | It is the specified filename, which contains no more than 20 characters. |

## Default

None

## Command mode

Global configuration mode

## Instruction

If you have not configured the command, the system will execute the first systematic mirroring file in the flash file system. If you have configured multiple commands, the system will execute the mirroring files one by one. If the file does not exist or the check

sum is wrong, the system will execute the next file. If both fail, the system will run at the monitoring state.

### Example

```
config#boot system flash switch.bin
```

### Relative command

None

## 1.2.14 Help

**help**

### Parameter

None

### Default

None

### Command mode

Management mode

### Instruction

The command is used to display the help system of the switch.

### Example

After you enter the command, the help system of the switch is displayed.

```
switch# help
```

Help may be requested at any point in a command by entering a question mark '?'. If nothing matches, the help list will be empty and you must backup until entering a '?' shows the available options.

Two styles of help are provided:

1. Full help is available when you are ready to enter a command argument (e.g. 'show ?') and describes each possible argument.
2. Partial help is provided when an abbreviated argument is entered and you want to know what arguments match the input (e.g. 'interface e?').

### Relative command

None

## 1.2.15 History

The command is used to check the historical commands. Run the **[no] history** command to delete the historical commands.

**[no] history** [ + <count> | - <count> | clear]

## Parameter

| Parameter | Description  |
|-----------|--|
| + <count> | Displays the count<1-20> historical command from the beginning to the end. |
| - <count> | Displays the count<1-20> historical command from the end to the beginning. |

## Default

If there are no more than 20 commands executed, all historical command lines will be displayed from the beginning to the end. If there are more than 20 commands executed, all historical command lines will be displayed from the beginning to the end.

## Command mode

Abandom command mode

## Instruction

The modularized switch can save up to 20 historical commands. You can invoke these commands with the "up" or "down" key or directly use it after edition.

## Example

The following example shows the latest five commands from the end to the beginning:

```
switch#history - 5
config
int e1/1
no ip addr
ip addr 192.2.2.49 255.255.255.0
exit
```

## Relative command

None

### 1.2.16 Show alias

It is used to display all aliases or the designated alias.

**show alias** [*<alias name>*]

## Parameter

| Parameter         | Description              |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>alias name</i> | The alias of the command |

## Default

Display all aliases according the format "alias name=command line".

**Command mode**

Management mode or configuration mode

**Instruction**

None

**Example**

The following example shows how to display all aliases of the current system:

```
switch_config#show alias
hualab=date
router=snmp
```

**Relative command**

alias

**1.2.17 Show break**

It is used to display the abnormal information of the system. The system stores all abnormal information in the latest running. The abnormal information contains the times of abnormality, the stack content and the invoked functions when abnormality occurs.

**Parameter**

None

**Default**

None

**Command mode**

Monitoring state

**Instruction**

The command is only used for debugging.

**Relative command**

None

**1.2.18 Show memory**

It is used to display the content of the system memory.

**show memory** *mem\_addr*

**Parameter**

| Parameter       | Description  |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>mem_addr</i> | Memory address in hex, which ranges from 0 to 0x01FFFF00 (decided by the memory capacity of the switch). |

**Default**

None

**Command mode**

Monitoring state

**Instruction**

None

**Relative command**

None

## 1.3 HTTP Configuration Command

The following are HTTP configuration commands:

- `ip http access-class`
- `ip http port`
- `ip http server`
- `debug ip http`

### 1.3.1 Ip http access-class

**Command description****`ip http access-class`** *string***`no ip http access-class`**

Run the command **`ip http access-class`** to ensure the designated HTTP query is accepted.

**Parameter**

| Parameter     | Description   |
|---------------|---|
| <i>string</i> | The designated standard access list whose range is N/A. |

**Default**`no ip http access-class`

## Instruction

Set the designated standard access list before running the command.

Run the command **no ip http access-class** to cancel the HTTP service limitation of the access list.

## Command mode

Global configuration mode

## Example

```
switch_config# ip access-list standard http-acl
switch_config_std_nacl# permit 192.2.2.37 255.255.255.0
switch _config_std_nacl# exit
switch _config# ip http access-class http-acl
```

### 1.3.2 Ip http port

## Command description

**ip http port** *number*

Run the command **ip http port** to designate the listening port of the http service.

## Parameter

| Parameter     | Description                                      |
|---------------|--|
| <i>number</i> | The service port number, ranging from 1 to 65535 |

## Default

The default HTTP service port number of the browser is 80.

## Explanation

After running the **http port** command, shut down the previous listening port and then use the designated port to accept the http service request if the http service is started up. If the http service is not started, the **ip http port** command is temporarily useless.

## Command mode

Global configuration mode

## Example

The following example shows how to modify the http port from 80 to 90:

```
switch _config# ip http server
switch _config# ip http port 90
```

### 1.3.3 Ip http server

#### Command description

**ip http server**

**no ip http server**

To start up the http service, run the command **ip http server**.

#### Parameter

None

#### Default

no ip http server

#### Instruction

Run the command **ip http server** to enable the switch to accept the HTTP service request through the designated port, handle the request and return the result to the browser.

#### Command mode

Global configuration mode

#### Example

The following example shows how to start up the http service:

```
switch _config# ip http server
```

### 1.3.4 Debug ip http

#### Command description

**debug ip http**

The previous command is used to export the debugging information during http service running. You can use the **no** command to resume the default value.

#### Parameter

None

#### Default

no debug ip http

#### Instruction

None

## Command mode

Global configuration mode

## Example

The following example shows how to enable HTTP debugging output:

```
switch# debug ip http  
switch#
```



## Chapter 2 Terminal Service Configuration Command

### 2.1 Telnet Configuration Command

The chapter describes telnet and relative commands. The **telnet** command is used to establish a session with the remote server. The **telnet** command is always working at the UNIX operating systems. Option negotiation is required. Telnet does not provide itself the login authentication. Telnet is different from Rlogin because telnet does not provide itself password check.

The following are telnet configuration commands:

- telnet
- ip telnet
- where
- disconnect
- resume
- switchkey
- switchmsg
- sequence-char
- clear Telnet
- show Telnet
- debug Telnet

#### 2.1.1 Telnet

The following is a command sentence for establishing a telnet session:

**telnet** *server-ip-addr/server-host-name* [/port *port*]/[source-interface *interface*] [/local *local-ip-addr*] [/debug][echo/noecho] [/script *scriptname*]

#### Parameter

| Parameter               | Description  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>server-ip-addr</i>   | Dotted-decimal IP address of the remote server   |
| <i>server-host-name</i> | Name of the remote server, which is configured by the <b>ip host</b> command               |
| <i>port</i>             | Telnet port of the remote server   |
| <i>interface</i>        | Local interface where the telnet connection is originated                                  |
| <i>local-ip-addr</i>    | Local IP address where the telnet connection is originated                                 |
| <i>/debug</i>           | A negotiation process for opening the debug at the client side and printing the connection |
| <i>echo/noecho</i>      | Enable or disable the local echo. The default value is <b>noecho</b> .                     |
| <i>scriptname</i>       | A script name used for auto login  |

## Default

The default port number is 23. The interface has no default number.

## Command mode

Management mode

## Instruction

You can use one of the following command lines to establish a remote login.

```
telnet server-ip-addr/server-host-name
```

In this case, the application program directly sends the telnet login request to port 23 of the remote server. The local IP address is the IP address which is nearest to the peer and found by the routing table.

```
telnet server-ip-addr/server-host-name /port port
```

In this case, the application program sends a telnet login request to the port of the peer.

```
telnet server-ip-addr/server-host-name /source-interface interface
```

In this case, the application program uses the IP address on the interface as the local IP address.

```
telnet server-ip-addr/server-host-name /debug
```

In this case, the application program opens the debug and exports the connection at the client side.

```
telnet server-ip-addr/server-host-name echo/noecho
```

In this case, the application program enables or disables the local echo. The local echo is disabled by default. The echo is completed at the server side. Only when the server is not in charge of echo is the local echo enabled.

```
telnet server-ip-addr/server-host-name /script scriptname
```

Before executing the automatic login command of the script, run the command **ip telnet script** to configure the script.

The previous commands can be used together.

During the session with the remote server, you can press the **Q** button to exit the session. If the session is not manually closed, the session will be complete after a 10-second timeout.

## Example

Suppose you want to telnet server 192.168.20.124, the telnet port of the server is port 23 and port 2323, and the local two interfaces are e1/1(192.168.20.240) and s1/0(202.96.124.240). You can run the following operations to complete the remote login.

1. telnet 192.168.20.124 /port 2323

In this case, the telnet connection with port 2323 of the peer is to be established. The local IP address of the peer is 192.168.20.240.

2. telnet 192.168.20.124 /source-interface s1/0

In this case, the telnet connection with port 23 of the peer is to be established. The local IP address of the peer is 202.96.124.240.

3. telnet 192.168.20.124 /local 192.168.20.240

In this case, the telnet connection with port 23 of the peer is to be established. The local IP address of the peer is 192.168.20.240.

4. telnet 192.168.20.124 /debug

In this case, the telnet connection negotiation with port 23 of the peer will be printed out.

5. telnet 192.168.20.124 /echo

In this case, the local echo is enabled. If the echo is also enabled at the server side, all input will be echoed twice.

6. telnet 192.168.20.124 /script s1

Use login script S1 for automatic login.

### 2.1.2 Ip telnet

The following are the configuration command formats of the telnet session:

**ip telnet source-interface** *vlan value*

**ip telnet access-class** *accesslist*

**ip telnet listen-port** *start-port [end-port]*

**ip telnet script** *scriptname 'user\_prompt' user\_answer 'pwd\_prompt' pwd\_answer*

#### Parameter

| Parameter          | Description  |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>value</i>       | Local interface where the telnet request is originated                                     |
| <i>accesslist</i>  | Access list name to limit the source address when the local client receives the connection |
| <i>start-port</i>  | Starting port number designated at the listening port area                                 |
| <i>end-port</i>    | End port number designated at the listening port area                                      |
| <i>scriptname</i>  | Name of the login script   |
| <i>user_prompt</i> | Username prompt returned by the telnet server  |
| <i>user_answer</i> | Username response information from the client side   |
| <i>pwd_prompt</i>  | Password prompt returned by the telnet server  |
| <i>pwd_answer</i>  | Password response information submitted by the client side                                 |

#### Default

None

#### Command mode

Global configuration

#### Instruction

- Run the following command to configure the local interface for originating the telnet connection:

**ip telnet source-interface** *interface*

In this case, all telnet connections originated afterwards are through the interface. The configuration command is similar to the command **telnet source-interface interface**. However, the **telnet** command has no interface parameters followed. When the interface is configured and the **telnet** command has interface parameters, the interface followed the telnet command is used.

- Run the following command to configure the name of the access list which performs limitation on local telnet connection reception.

```
ip telnet access-class accesslist
```

In this case, the access list will be checked when the server accepts all telnet connections.

- Run the following command to configure a port, except the default port 23, to receive the telnet service.

```
ip telnet listen-port start-port [end-port]
```

Explanation: If the end port number is not designated, the listening will be executed at a specific port. The number of the designated ports cannot be bigger than 16 and the port number ranges between 3001 and 3999.

- Run the following command to configure the telnet login script.

```
ip telnet script s1 'login:' switch 'Password:' test
```

Explanation: When the script is configured, the username prompt and password prompt and their answers must be correctly matched, especially the prompt information is capital sensitive and has inverted comma ("). If one of them is wrongly configured, the automatic login cannot be performed.

#### Note:

You can add the NO prefix on the above four commands and then run them to cancel previous configuration.

### Example

1. ip telnet source-interface s1/0

In this case, the s1/0 interface will be adopted to originate all telnet connections afterwards.

2. ip telnet access-class abc

In this case, all the received telnet connections use access list **abc** to perform the access list check.

3. ip telnet listen-port 3001 3010

Except port 23, all ports from port 3001 to port 3010 can receive the telnet connection.

4. ip telnet script s1 'login:' switch 'Password:' test

The login script **s1** is configured. The username prompt is **login:** and the answer is **switch**. The password prompt is **Password:** and the answer is **test**.

#### 2.1.3 Ctrl-shift-6+x (the current connection is mounted)

Run the following command to mount the current telnet connection:

**ctrl-shift-6+x**

**Parameter**

None

**Default**

None

**Command mode**

Any moment in the current telnet session

**Instruction**

You can use the shortcut key to mount the current telnet connection at the client side.

**Example**

```
switchA>telnet 192.168.20.1
Welcome to Multi-Protocol 2000 Series switch
switchB>ena
switchB#(press ctrl-shift-6+x)
switchA>
```

You press **ctrl-shift-6+x** to mount the telnet connection to switch B and return to the current state of switch A.

#### 2.1.4 Where

Run the following command to check the currently mounted telnet session:

**where**

**Parameter**

None

**Default**

None

**Command mode**

Global configuration

**Instruction**

You can use the command to check the mounted outward telnet connection at the client side. The displayed information contains the serial number, peer address, local address and local port.

**Note:**

The **where** command is different from the **show telnet** command. The former is used at the client side and the displayed information is the outward telnet connection. The latter is used at the server and the displayed information is the inward telnet connection.

### Example

```
switchA>telnet 192.168.20.1
Welcome to Multi-Protocol 2000 Series switch
switchB>ena
switchB#(Press ctrl-shift-6+x)
switchA> telnet 192.168.20.2
Welcome to Multi-Protocol 2000 Series switch
switchC>ena
switchC#(Press ctrl-shift-6+x)
switchA>where
NO.          Remote Addr    Remote Port    Local Addr    Local Port
  1          192.168.20.1         23    192.168.20.180    20034
  2          192.168.20.2         23    192.168.20.180    20035
```

Enter where at switch A. The mounted outward connection is displayed.

## 2.1.5 Resume

It is used to resume the currently mounted outward telnet connection:

**resume** *no*

### Parameter

| Parameter | Description   |
|-----------|---|
| <i>no</i> | Number of the currently mounted telnet session that is checked through the <b>where</b> command |

### Default

None

### Command mode

Global configuration

### Instruction

The command can be used to resume the currently mounted outward telnet connection at the client side.

### Example

```
switchA>telnet 192.168.20.1
Welcome to Multi-Protocol 2000 Series switch
switchB>ena
switchB#( press ctrl-shift-6+x)
switchA> telnet 192.168.20.2
Welcome to Multi-Protocol 2000 Series switch
switchC>ena
switchC#( press ctrl-shift-6+x)
switchA>where
```

| NO. | Remote Addr  | Remote Port | Local Addr     | Local Port |
|-----|--------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| 1   | 192.168.20.1 | 23          | 192.168.20.180 | 20034      |
| 2   | 192.168.20.2 | 23          | 192.168.20.180 | 20035      |

```
switchA>Resume 1
[Resuming connection 1 to 192.168.20.73 . . . ]
(enter)
switchB#
```

After you enter **where** at switch A and the mounted outward connection of switch A is displayed, enter **Resume1**. You will be prompted that connection 1 is resumed. The command prompts of switch B are displayed after the **Enter** key is pressed.

## 2.1.6 Disconnect

The following command is used to clear the currently mounted outward telnet session:

**disconnect** *no*

### Parameter

| Parameter | Description   |
|-----------|---|
| <i>no</i> | Number of the currently mounted telnet session that is checked through the <b>where</b> command |

### Default

None

### Command mode

Global configuration

### Instruction

The command can be used to clear the currently mounted outward telnet connection at the client side.

#### Note:

The **disconnect** command is different from the **clear telnet** command. The former is used at the client side and clears the outward telnet connection. The latter is used at the server and clears the inward telnet connection.

### Example

```
switchA>telnet 192.168.20.1
Welcome to Multi-Protocol 2000 Series switch
switchB>ena
switchB#(press ctrl-shift-6+x)
switchA> telnet 192.168.20.2
Welcome to Multi-Protocol 2000 Series switch
switchC>ena
switchC#(press ctrl-shift-6+x)
switchA>where
```

| NO. | Remote Addr  | Remote Port | Local Addr     | Local Port |
|-----|--------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| 1   | 192.168.20.1 | 23          | 192.168.20.180 | 20034      |

```

2      192.168.20.2      23      192.168.20.180      20035
switchA>disconnect 1
<Closing connection to 192.168.20.1> <y/n>y

```

Connection closed by remote host.  
switchA>

After you enter **where** at switch A and the mounted outward connection of switch A is displayed, enter **disconnect 1**. You will be prompted whether the connection of switch B is closed. After you enter **Y**, the connection is closed.

## 2.1.7 Switchkey

The following is a command to configure the terminal switch key on the line.

**switchkey** *key cmdalias server-name*

### Parameter

| Parameter          | Description  |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>key</i>         | Compound key can be the <b>ctrl</b> key plus any key from A to Z, except the letter <b>h</b> . |
| <i>cmdalias</i>    | Alias of the <b>connect</b> command  |
| <i>server-name</i> | Name of the remote host, which appears in the switchover prompt and the switchover menu        |

### Default

None

### Command mode

Line configuration mode

### Instruction

The command is used to configure the terminal switchover key and the corresponding command alias, and the name of the remote host on the line.

#### Note:

- 1) The parameter **cmdalias** must be applied at a correct command.
- 2) The parameter **key** cannot be **ctrl-h**.
- 3) The parameter **server-name** will appear at the switchover prompt and the switchover menu.
- 4) The parameter **autocommand** cannot be configured at the line, or the terminal switchover function is invalid.

### Example

```
switchA>switchkey ctrl-a cona ServerA
```

The previous command is to configure the switchover key **ctrl-a**. The alias of the used command is **cona**. You switch to Server A.



## 2.1.8 Switchmsg

The following command is used to configure whether the prompt information about the terminal switchover is exported:

**switchmsg** *enable/disable*

### Parameter

| Parameter      | Description                                   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>enable</b>  | Exports the terminal switchover prompt.       |
| <b>disable</b> | Do not export the terminal switchover prompt. |

### Default

disable

### Command mode

Line configuration mode

### Instruction

The command can be used to decide whether the switchover prompt information is exported when the terminal is switched.

### Example

switchA>switchmsg enable

When the terminal is switched, export the switchover prompt information.

## 2.1.9 Sequence-char

The following is a command to configure the terminal switchover key on the line:

**sequence-char** *key char1 char2 char3 ...*

### Parameter

| Parameter                    | Description  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>key</i>                   | Compound key can be the <b>ctrl</b> key plus any key from A to Z, except the letter <b>h</b> . |
| <i>char1 char2 char3 ...</i> | Screen character sequence relative to the specific terminal                                    |

### Default

None

### Command mode

Line configuration mode

## Instruction

The command can be used to configure the switchover key and the corresponding terminal character sequence on the line.

### Note:

- 1) The **key** parameter can not be **ctrl-h**.
- 2) The character sequence parameter is relative to the detailed terminal. You can find it by checking the terminal manual.
- 3) The character sequence parameter must be a hex value and starts from 0x. Each character is differentiated by space.

## Example

```
Switch_config_line# sequence-char ctrl-a 0x1b 0x21 0x38 0x51
```

Set the character sequence of the switchover key **ctrl-a** to **0x1b 0x21 0x38 0x5**.

For other commands about **alias** and **async**, refer to relative configuration explanation.

Application Example:

The switch is configured as follows:

```
...
...
...
interface Serial1/1
 physical-layer mode async
 no ip directed-broadcast
 async mode interactive
line tty 1
switchkey    CTRL-U      cona      ServerA
sequence-char CTRL-U      0x1b 0x21 0x38 0x51
switchkey    CTRL-V      conb      ServerB
sequence-char CTRL-V      0x1b 0x21 0x39 0x51
switchkey    CTRL-W      conc      ServerC
sequence-char CTRL-W      0x1b 0x21 0x31 0x30 0x51
switchmsg enable
...
...
alias cona connect 192.168.20.1
alias conb connect 192.168.20.2
alias conc connect 192.168.20.3
```

When all the configurations are complete and the connection is established, open the terminal. The switchover menu automatically appears. After you press **CTRL-U**, the system automatically switches to server A and exports the prompt information about server A. After you press **CTRL-V**, the system automatically switches to server B on the new screen and exports the prompt information about server B. After you press **CTRL-W**, the system automatically switches to server C on the new screen and exports the prompt information about server C. If you press **CTRL- $\backslash$** , the switchover menu appears on the current screen and add the asterisk mark (\*) behind the current server.

The following is a result after you press **CTRL- $\backslash$** :

=====

#### Terminal Switch Menu

- |    |        |         |   |
|----|--------|---------|---|
| 1) | CTRL-U | ServerA | * |
| 2) | CTRL-V | ServerB |   |
| 3) | CTRL-W | ServerC |   |

#### Note:

- ✧ During multiple connection operations, if the system exits from one connection, the system will take the first connection as the current connection and the interface of the first host will appear. If the system has already exited from the first connection, it will take the second connection as the current connection and the interface of the second host will appear.
- 4) After all services are complete, you are recommended to directly shut down the terminal no matter how many connections are currently open.
- 5) Before other connections exit, you'd better not enable the system to exit from the first connection.
- 6) Try not to exit from a connection during operations. Switching connections is a better choice. After all operations are complete, shut down the terminal.
- 7) During terminal switchover, the functions to mount and resume the connection by pressing **ctrl-shift-6+x** are forbidden.

### 2.1.10 Clear telnet

The following is a command format to clear the telnet session at the server:

**clear telnet** *no*

#### Parameter

| Parameter | Description  |
|-----------|--|
| <i>no</i> | Number of the telnet session that is displayed after the <b>show telnet</b> command is run |

#### Default

None

#### Command mode

Management mode

#### Instruction

The command is used to clear the telnet session at the server.

#### Example

```
clear telnet 1
```

The telnet session whose sequence number is 1 is cleared at the server.

### 2.1.11 Show telnet

The following is a command format to display the telnet session at the server:

---

**show telnet****Parameter**

None

**Default**

None

**Command mode**

All command modes except the user mode

**Instruction**

The command is used to display the telnet session at the server. The displayed information includes the sequence number, peer address, peer port, local address and local port.

**Example**

```
Switch# show telnet
```

If you run the previous command, the result is shown as follows:

| NO. | Remote Addr    | Remote Port | Local Addr     | Local Port |
|-----|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| 1   | 192.168.20.220 | 1097        | 192.168.20.240 | 23         |
| 2   | 192.168.20.180 | 14034       | 192.168.20.240 | 23         |

**2.1.12 Debug telnet**

The following is a format of the **debug** command for the telnet session:

**debug telnet****Parameter**

None

**Default**

None

**Command mode**

Management mode

**Instruction**

The command is used to open the switch of the telnet debug.

If the switch of the telnet debug is opened, the negotiation processes of all the incoming telnet sessions are printed on the window that the debug command invokes. The **debug telnet** command is different from the **telnet debug** command. The former is to export the debug information of the telnet session connected to the server. The latter is to export the debug information of the telnet session that the client originates.

### Example

debug telnet

The debug information of the telnet session that is connected to the server is displayed.

## 2.2 Terminal Configuration Command

The following are terminal configuration commands:

- attach-port
- autocommand
- clear line
- connect
- disconnect
- exec-timeout
- length
- line
- location
- login authentication
- monitor
- no debug all
- password
- resume
- script activation
- script callback
- script connection
- script dialer
- script reset
- script startup
- sequence-char
- show debug
- show line
- switchkey
- switchmsg
- terminal-type
- where
- width

### 2.2.1 Attach-port

The following command is to bind the telnet listening port to the **line vty** number and enable the telnet connection at a specific port generates **vtty** according to the designated sequence number.

---

**[no] attach-port *PORT*****Parameter**

| Parameter   | Description                                     |
|-------------|---|
| <i>port</i> | Listening port of the telnet server (3001-3999) |

**Default**

None

**Command mode**

Line configuration mode

**Example**

Bind listening port 3001 to line vty 2 3.

```
switch_config# line vty 2 3
switch_config_line# attach-port 3001
```

**2.2.2 Autocommand**

It is used to set the automatically-run command when user logs in to the terminal. The connection is cut off after the command is executed.

**autocommand *LINE*****no autocommand****Parameter**

| Parameter   | Description            |
|-------------|------------------------|
| <i>LINE</i> | Command to be executed |

**Command mode**

Line configuration mode

**Example**

```
switch_conf# line vty 1
switch_conf_line# autocommand pad 123456
```

After you successfully log in, the host whose X.121 address is 123456 will be automatically padded.

**2.2.3 Clear line**

It is to clear the designated line.

**clear line [*aux* | *tty* | *vty*] [*number*]**

### Parameter

Similar to the **line** command

### Command mode

Management mode

### Example

```
switch#clear line vty 0
```

## 2.2.4 Connect

It is to connect the telnet server.

**connect** *server-ip-addr/server-host-name* {[/**port** *port*]/[**source-interface** *interface*]  
[/**local** *local-ip-addr*]}

### Parameter

| Parameter                              | Description  |
|--|--|
| <i>server-ip-addr/server-host-name</i> | IP address of the server or the host name of the server  |
| <i>port</i>                            | Port number  |
| <i>interface</i>                       | Name of the interface where the connection is originated |
| <i>local-ip-addr</i>                   | Local IP address where the connection is originated      |

### Command mode

All configuration modes

### Example

```
switch# connect 192.168.20.1
```

## 2.2.5 Disconnect

It is used to delete the mounted telnet session.

**disconnect** *N*

### Parameter

| Parameter | Description                          |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>N</i>  | Number of the mounted telnet session |

### Command mode

All configuration modes

### Example

```
switch#disconnect 1
```

#### 2.2.6 Exec-timeout

It is to set the maximum spare time for the terminal.

**[no] exec-timeout [time]**

##### Parameter

| Parameter   | Description                     |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>time</i> | Spare time whose unit is second |

##### Default

0 (No time-out limitation)

##### Command mode

Line configuration mode

### Example

Set the spare time of the line to one hour.

```
switch_config_line#exec-timeout 3600
```

#### 2.2.7 Length

It is used to set the line number on the screen of the terminal.

**[no] length [value]**

##### Parameter

| Parameter    | Description  |
|--------------|--|
| <i>value</i> | A value between 0 and 512<br>The value <b>0</b> means there is no pause. |

##### Default

24

##### Command mode

Line configuration mode

#### 2.2.8 Line

It is used to enter the line configuration mode.

**line [aux | console | tty | vty] [number]**



## Parameter

| Parameter      | Description   |
|----------------|---|
| <i>aux</i>     | Auxiliary line, which has only one number <b>0</b>  |
| <i>console</i> | Monitoring line, which has only one number <b>0</b> |
| <i>tty</i>     | Asynchronous line                                   |
| <i>vtty</i>    | Virtual lines such as Telnet, PAD and Rlogin        |
| <i>number</i>  | Number in the line of the type                      |

## Command mode

Global configuration

## Example

The following example shows how to enter the line configuration mode of VTY 0 to 10.

```
switch_config#line vty 0 10
```

### 2.2.9 Location

It is used to record the description of the current line.

**location** [*LINE*]

**no location**

## Parameter

| Parameter   | Description                     |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>LINE</i> | Description of the current line |

## Command mode

Line configuration mode

### 2.2.10 Login authentication

It is used to set line login authentication:

**[no] line login authentication** [default / *WORD*]

## Parameter

| Parameter      | Description                     |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>default</b> | Default authentication mode     |
| <i>WORD</i>    | Name of the authentication list |

## Command mode

Line configuration mode

### Example

```
switch_conf_line#login authentication test
```

In the example, the authentication list of the line is set to **test**.

## 2.2.11 Monitor

It is used to export the log and debugging information to the line:

**[no] monitor**

### Parameter

None

## Command mode

Line configuration mode

### Example

```
switch_config_line#monitor
```

## 2.2.12 No debug all

It is used to shut down all debugging output of the current VTY:

**no debug all**

### Parameter

None

## Command mode

Management mode

### Example

```
switch#no debug all
```

## 2.2.13 Password

It is used to set the password for the terminal:

**password** {*password* | [encryption-type] *encrypted-password*}

**no password**

### Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
|-----------|-------------|

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <i>password</i>                                | Password configured on the line, which is entered in the plaintext form and whose maximum length is 30 bits.  |
| [encryption-type]<br><i>encrypted-password</i> | <b>encryption-type</b> means the encryption type of the password.<br>Currently, AAA products only support two encryption modes: 0 and 7. The number <b>0</b> means the password is not encrypted and the plaintext of password is directly entered. It is the same as the way of directly entering the password. The number <b>7</b> means the password is encrypted through an algorithm defined by AAA. You need to enter the encryption text for the encrypted password. The encryption text can be copied from the configuration files of other switches. |

For password encryption, refer to the explanation of the commands **service password-encryption** and **enable password**.

### Command mode

(2) Line configuration mode

### Example

```
switch_conf#line vty 1
switch_conf_line#password test
```

The previous example shows the login password of VTY1 is set to **test**.

## 2.2.14 Resume

It is used to resume the mounted telnet session:

**resume** *N*

### Parameter

| Parameter | Description                          |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>N</i>  | Number of the mounted telnet session |

### Command mode

All configuration modes

### Example

```
switch#resume 1
```

## 2.2.15 Script activation

It is used to configure the script when the line is activated:

**script activation** *WORD*

**Parameter**

| Parameter   | Description        |
|-------------|--------------------|
| <i>WORD</i> | Name of the script |

**Command mode**

Line configuration mode

**Example**

The following example shows how to set the name of the script to **script1** when the line is activated.

```
switch_config_line#script activation script1
```

**2.2.16 Script callback**

It is used to configure the call-back script:

**script callback** *WORD*

**Parameter**

| Parameter   | Description        |
|-------------|--------------------|
| <i>WORD</i> | Name of the script |

**Command mode**

Line configuration mode

**Example**

The following example shows how to configure the script name to **script1** when the system calls back.

```
switch_config_line#script callback script1
```

**2.2.17 Script connection**

It is used to configure the script when the connection is established:

**script connection** *WORD*

**Parameter**

| Parameter   | Description        |
|-------------|--------------------|
| <i>WORD</i> | Name of the script |

**Command mode**

Line configuration mode

### Example

The following example shows how to set the script name to **script1** when the connection is established:

```
switch_config_line#script connection script1
```

### 2.2.18 Script dialer

It is used to configure the script for dialling:

**script dialer** *WORD*

#### Parameter

| Parameter   | Description        |
|-------------|--------------------|
| <i>WORD</i> | Name of the script |

#### Command mode

Line configuration mode

### Example

The following example shows how to configure the script name to **script1** for dialling:

```
switch_config_line#script dialer script1
```

### 2.2.19 Switchkey

It is used to configure the terminal switchover key:

**switchkey** *key cmdalias server-name*

#### Parameter

| Parameter          | Description   |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>key</i>         | Terminal switchover key, ranging from CTRL-A to CTRL-Z except CTRL-H        |
| <i>cmdalias</i>    | Alias of the command that is executed when terminal switchover is performed |
| <i>server-name</i> | Server name of each terminal's screen corresponds to                        |

#### Command mode

Line configuration mode

### Example

The following example shows how to connect to the **sco1** server by the **con\_sco** command when the switchover is performed through pressing **ctrl-a**:

```
switch_config_line#switchkey ctrl-a con_sco sco1
```

### 2.2.20 Script reset

It is used to configure the script when the port is reset:

**script reset** *WORD*

#### Parameter

| Parameter   | Description        |
|-------------|--------------------|
| <i>WORD</i> | Name of the script |

#### Command mode

Line configuration mode

#### Example

The following example shows how to configure the script to **script1** when the port is reset.

```
switch_config_line#script reset script1
```

### 2.2.21 Script startup

It is used to configure the script when the system is started up:

**script startup** *WORD*

#### Parameter

| Parameter   | Description        |
|-------------|--------------------|
| <i>WORD</i> | Name of the script |

#### Command mode

Line configuration mode

#### Example

The following example shows how to configure the script to **script1** when the system is started up:

```
switch_config_line#script startup script1
```

### 2.2.22 Sequence-char

It is used to configure the character sequence of terminal call-back when the terminal is switched:

**sequence-char** *key char1 char2 char3 ...*

#### Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
|-----------|-------------|

|                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>key</i>                   | Terminal switchover key          |
| <i>char1 char2 char3 ...</i> | Character sequence for call-back |

### Command mode

Line configuration mode

### Example

The following example shows how to configure the character sequence of terminal call-back to **0x1b 0x21 0x38 0x51** when the terminal is switched.

```
switch_config_line#sequence-char ctrl-a 0x1b 0x21 0x38 0x51
```

### 2.2.23 Show debug

It is used to display all debugging information of the current VTY:

**show debug**

### Parameter

None

### Command mode

Management mode or global configuration mode

### Example

```
Switch# show debug
http authentication debug is on
http cli debug is on
http request debug is on
http response debug is on
http session debug is on
http error debug is on
http file debug is on
TELNET:
Incoming Telnet debugging is on
```

### 2.2.24 Show line

It is used to display the status of the current effective line:

**show line** {[**console** | **aux** / **tty** / **vty**] [*number*]}

### Parameter

If there is no parameter followed, the status of all effective lines will be displayed.

The definition of other parameters is similar to that of the **line** command.

### Command mode

All configuration modes except the user mode

### 2.2.25 Switchmsg

It is used to decide whether the prompt information is displayed when the terminal is switched:

**switchmsg enable**

**switchmsg disable**

#### Parameter

| Parameter      | Parameter  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>enable</b>  | Displays the prompt information when the terminal is switched.         |
| <b>disable</b> | Does not display the prompt information when the terminal is switched. |

#### Default

disable

#### Command mode

Line configuration mode

#### Example

The following example shows how to display the prompt information when the terminal is switched:

```
switch_config_line#switchmsg enable
```

### 2.2.26 Terminal-type

It is used to set the terminal type:

**[no] terminal-type** [*name*]

#### Parameter

| Parameter   | Description   |
|-------------|---|
| <i>name</i> | Terminal name<br>Terminal types currently supported are VT100, ANSI and VT100J. |

#### Default

ANSI

#### Command mode

Line configuration mode



### 2.2.27 Where

It is used to check the currently mounted outward telnet session at the client side:

**where**

#### Parameter

None

#### Command mode

All configuration modes

#### Example

switch#where

### 2.2.28 Width

It is used to set the terminal width of the line:

**[no] width [value]**

#### Parameter

| Parameter    | Description   |
|--------------|---|
| <i>value</i> | A value between 0 and 512<br>The value <b>0</b> means no execution. |

#### Default

80

#### Command mode

Line configuration mode

## Chapter 3 Network Management Configuration Commands

### 3.1 SNMP Commands

The following are SNMP commands:

- `snmp-server community`
- `snmp-server contact`
- `snmp-server host`
- `snmp-server location`
- `snmp-server packet-size`
- `snmp-server queue-length`
- `snmp-server trap-source`
- `snmp-server trap-timeout`
- `snmp-server view`
- `show snmp`
- `debug snmp`

#### 3.1.1 Snmp-server community

Run the command **snmp-server community** in global configuration mode to permit accessing the community character string of SNMP. Use the negative form of the command to delete the designated community character string.

**snmp-server community** *string* [**view** *view-name*] [**ro** | **rw**] [*word*]

**no snmp-server community** *string*

#### Parameter

| Parameter             | Description   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>string</i>         | Community character string to access SNMP as the password does  |
| <i>view view-name</i> | View name that is predefined (optional). The view defines the MIB objects effective to the community.               |
| <i>ro</i>             | Designates the read-only permission (optional). The authorized management station can only read MIB objects.        |
| <i>rw</i>             | Designates the read-write permission (optional). The authorized management station can read and modify MIB objects. |
| <i>word</i>           | Designates the access list name of the SNMP agent which can be accessed through the community character string.     |

## Default

The SNMP community character string can only read all objects.

## Command mode

Global configuration

## Instruction

If no parameter is followed, the configuration information of all community character strings are listed.

## Example

The following example shows how to distribute the character string **comaccess** to the SNMP, how to permit the read-only access and how to designate the IP access list **allowed** to use the community character string:

```
snmp-server community comaccess ro allowed
```

The following example shows how to distribute the character string **mgr** to the SNMP, how to permit the read-write access to the objects in the **restricted** view:

```
snmp-server community mgr view restricted rw
```

In the following example, the community **comaccess** is deleted:

```
no snmp-server community comaccess
```

## Relative command

**access-list**

**snmp-server view**

### 3.1.2 Snmp-server contact

Run the command **snmp-server contact** in global configuration mode to set the **sysContact** information of the management node. Run the negative form of the command to delete the **sysContact** information.

```
snmp-server contact text
```

```
no snmp-server contact
```

## Parameter

| Parameter   | Description   |
|-------------|---|
| <i>text</i> | Character string of the <b>sysContact</b> information of the node |

## Default

The **sysContact** information of the node is not set.

## Command mode

Global configuration

## Instruction

It corresponds to the sysContact value of the MIB variable in the system group.

## Example

The following is an example of the node contact:

```
snmp-server contact Dial_System_Operator_at_beeper_#_27345
```

### 3.1.3 Snmp-server host

Run the command **snmp-server host** in global configuration mode to designate the receiver of SNMP trap operation. Run the command **no snmp-server host** to cancel the designated host.

**snmp-server host** *host community-string [trap-type]*

**no snmp-server host** *host*

## Parameter

| Parameter               | Description  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>host</i>             | Host name or internet address  |
| <i>community-string</i> | Password-like community string sent with the trap operation  |
| <i>trap-type</i>        | If no trap is designated, all traps will be sent to the host.<br>Authentication: allowing to send the traps with wrong authentication<br>Configure: allowing to send SNMP-configure traps<br>Snmp: allowing to send all SNMP traps |

## Default

The command is invalid by default. The trap is not sent. If the command with keyword is not entered, all traps are sent by default.

## Command mode

Global configuration

## Instruction

If the **snmp-server host** command is not entered, the trap is not sent. To configure the switch to send SNMP traps, you need to run the **snmp-server host** command. If the command without the keyword **trap-type** is entered, all types of traps of the host are activated. If the command with the keyword **trap-type** is entered, you can designate multiple trap types in each host.

When you specify multiple **snmp-server host** commands at the same host, the SNMP trap information sent to the host will be filtered according to the character string and the trap type in the command. To the same host and the community character string, only one trap type can be configured.

The usability of the option **trap-type** depends on the switch type and the characteristics of the routing software supported by the switch.

## Example

In the following example, the SNMP trap defined by RFC1157 to the host whose IP address is 10.20.30.40. The community character string is **comaccess**.

```
snmp-server host 10.20.30.40 comaccess snmp
```

In the following example, the switch uses the community character string public to send all types of traps to the host whose IP address is 10.20.30.40.

```
snmp-server host 10.20.30.40 public
```

In the following example, only **authentication** traps are valid and can be sent to host **bob**.

```
snmp-server host bob public authentication
```

## Relative command

**snmp-server queue-length**

**snmp-server trap-source**

**snmp-server trap-timeout**

### 3.1.4 Snmp-server location

Run the command **snmp-server location** in global configuration mode to set the character string of the node location. Run the negative form of the command to delete the location character string.

**snmp-server location** *text*

**no snmp-server location**

## Parameter

| Parameter   | Description  |
|-------------|--|
| <i>text</i> | Describes the character string of the node location. |

## Default

The character string of the node location is not set.

## Command mode

Global configuration

## Instruction

It corresponds to the value of **sysLocation** of the MIB variable in the **system** group.

## Example

In the following example, the actual location of the switch is defined:

```
snmp-server location Building_3/Room_214
```

**Relative command****snmp-server contact****3.1.5 Snmp-server packet-size**

Run the command **snmp-server packet-size** in global configuration mode to define the maximum SNMP packet size when the SNMP server receives the request or generates the response:

**snmp-server packet-size** *byte-count***no snmp-server packet-size****Parameter**

| Parameter         | Description  |
|-------------------|--|
| <i>byte-count</i> | Integer byte ranging between 484 and 17940<br>The default value is 3000 bytes. |

**Default**

3000 bytes

**Command mode**

Global configuration

**Instruction**

It corresponds to the value of sysLocation of the MIB variable in the system group.

**Example**

In the following example, a filter is created for the packet with maximum length of 1024 bytes:

**snmp-server location** Building\_3/Room\_214**Relative command****snmp-server queue-length****3.1.6 Snmp-server queue-length**

Run the command **snmp-server queue-length** in global configuration mode to set the queue length for each trap host:

**snmp-server queue-length** *length***Parameter**

| Parameter     | Description   |
|---------------|---|
| <i>length</i> | Trap event number that can be saved in the queue (1~1000) |

**Default**

10 events

**Command mode**

Global configuration

**Instruction**

The command is used to define the queue length for each trap host. Once the trap message is successfully transmitted, the switch will clear the queue.

**Example**

The following example shows that a message queue that can capture four events is created.

```
snmp-server queue-length 4
```

**Relative command**

```
snmp-server packetsize
```

### 3.1.7 Snmp-server trap-source

Run the command **snmp-server trap-source** in global configuration mode to designate a source address of an interface for all traps. Run **no snmp-server trap-source** to delete the interface with such a source address.

```
snmp-server trap-source interface
```

```
no snmp-server trap-source
```

**Parameter**

| Parameter        | Description  |
|------------------|--|
| <i>interface</i> | Interface where the SNMP trap occurs<br>It contains the interface type with specific platform syntax mode and the sequence number. |

**Default**

No interface is designated.

**Command mode**

Global configuration

**Instruction**

When the SNMP server sends the SNMP trap, the SNMP trap has a trap address no matter from which interface it is sent out. If you want use the trap address to track the trap, you can use the command.

### Example

The following example shows that the address of the Ethernet's 1/0 interface is designated as the source address of all traps.

```
snmp-server trap-source ethernet 1/0
```

The following example shows that the IP address of the Ethernet's 1/0 interface is designated as the source address of all traps.

```
snmp-server trap-source ethernet 1/0
```

### Relative command

**snmp-server queue-length**

**snmp-server host**

#### 3.1.8 Snmp-server trap-timeout

Run the command **snmp-server trap-timeout** in global configuration mode to define the timeout value of resending the trap message.

**snmp-server trap-timeout** *seconds*

### Parameter

| Parameter      | Description   |
|----------------|---|
| <i>seconds</i> | An interval integer from 1 to 1000 (unit: second), which is set for resending the message |

### Default

30 seconds

### Command mode

Global configuration

### Instruction

Before the switch software sends the trap, it will look for the route of the destination address. If there is no route, the trap is stored in the resending queue. The command **server trap-timeout** decides the interval for resending the trap.

### Example

The following example shows the trap message at the resending queue will be resent after an interval of 20 seconds:

```
snmp-server trap-timeout 20
```

### Relative command

**snmp-server host**

**snmp-server queue-length**



### 3.1.9 Snmp-server view

Run the command **snmp-server view** in global configuration mode to create or update an MIB view. Run the command **no snmp-server view** to delete a view of the SNMP server.

**snmp-server view** *view-name oid-tree {included | excluded}*

**no snmp-server view** *view-name*

#### Parameter

| Parameter                | Description   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <i>view-name</i>         | Updates or creates a logo of the view.  |
| <i>oid-tree</i>          | Object identifier of the ASN.1 sub-tree contained or declined by the view<br>Identify the sub-tree, specify a character string containing numbers, such as 1.3.6.2.4 or a <b>system</b> sub-tree. The sub-tree name can be the name which can be found in the MIB tree. |
| <i>included excluded</i> | Type of the view<br>The parameter <b>included</b> or <b>excluded</b> must be designated.  |

#### Default

None

#### Command mode

Global configuration

#### Instruction

If other SNMP commands need a view as a parameter, you can run the command to create a view to take as the parameter of these SNMP commands. In default settings, the view need not be defined. You can see all objects, which is similar to the **everything** view predefined by Cisco. You can use the command to define the objects that can be seen from the view.

#### Example

The following example shows that the views of all objects in the MIB-II sub-tree are created:

```
snmp-server view mib2 mib-2 included
```

The following example shows that the views of all objects in the **system** group are created:

```
snmp-server view phred system included
```

The following example shows that the views of all objects in the **system** group are created, while all objects in sysServices.7 and in the No.1 interface of the interface group are excluded.

```
snmp-server view agon system included
```

snmp-server view agon system.7 excluded

### Relative command

**snmp-server community**

#### 3.1.10 Snmp-server source-addr

Run the command **snmp-server source-addr** in global configuration mode to designate a source address for the SNMP message. Run the command **no snmp-server source-addr** to disable the designated function.

**snmp-server source-addr** *ipaddress*

**no snmp-server source-addr**

### Parameter

| Parameter        | Description  |
|------------------|--|
| <i>ipaddress</i> | Designates the source address where the SNMP generates the message. The parameter is the set IP address of the device. |

### Default

The interface is not designated.

### Command mode

Global configuration

### Instruction

The command is used to configure the source address of the SNMP message.

### Example

The following example shows that the IP address of the Ethernet's 1/0 interface is designated as the source address of all SNMP messages.

snmp-server source-addr 192.168.213.15

### Relative command

None

#### 3.1.11 Show snmp

Run the command **show snmp** to monitor the SNMP input or output statistics, including the incorrect community character string, the number of faults and requests.

Run the command **show snmp host** to display information about the SNMP trap host.

Run the command **show snmp view** to display the information about SNMP views. The following is the format of the command:

**show snmp** [ *host* / *view* ]

## Parameter

| Parameter   | Description                                    |
|-------------|--|
| <i>host</i> | Displays information about the SNMP trap host. |
| <i>view</i> | Displays the information about SNMP views.     |

## Default

None

## Command mode

Management mode, Global configuration

## Instruction

Run the command **show snmp** to monitor the SNMP input or output statistics.

Run the command **show snmp host** to display information about the SNMP trap host.

Run the command **show snmp view** to display the information about SNMP views.

## Example

The following example shows that the SNMP input or output statistics is listed out:

```
#show snmp
37 SNMP packets input
0 Bad SNMP version errors
4 Unknown community name
0 Illegal operation for community name supplied
0 Snmp encoding errors
24 Number of requested variables
0 Number of altered variables
0 Get-request PDUs
28 Get-next PDUs
0 Set-request PDUs
78 SNMP packets output
0 Too big errors (Maximum packet size 1500)
0 No such name errors
0 Bad values errors
0 General errors
24 Get-response PDUs PDUs
13 SNMP trap PDUs
```

The fields for the SNMP Agent to send and receive the message statistics information are shown as follows:

| Field   | Meaning                                   |
|---|---|
| Unknown community name                        | Community name that can not be recognized |
| Illegal operation for community name supplied | Incorrect operation                       |
| Encoding errors                               | Errors that occurs in encoding            |

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Get-request PDUs    | Get-request message                          |
| Get-next PDUs       | Get-next message                             |
| Set-request PDUs    | Set-request message                          |
| Too big errors      | Response message is too big to be generated. |
| No such name errors | No specified instance exists.                |
| Bad values errors   | The value type is wrongly set.               |
| General errors      | Common errors                                |
| Get-response PDUs   | Get-response message                         |
| Trap PDUs           | SNMP trap message                            |

In the following example, the information about the SNMP trap message is displayed:

```
#show snmp host
Notification host: 192.2.2.1    udp-port: 162    type: trap
user: public    security model: v1
```

In the following example, information about SNMP views is displayed:

```
#show snmp view
mib2    mib-2    -    included    permanent    active
```

## Relative command

**snmp-server host**

**snmp-server view**

### 3.1.12 Debug snmp

It is used to display the SNMP event, message sending and receiving, and errors:

```
debug snmp [ error / event / packet ]
```

Run the command **no debug snmp** to stop displaying information.

## Parameter

| Parameter     | Description  |
|---------------|--|
| <i>error</i>  | Enables the debug switch of the SNMP errors.                   |
| <i>event</i>  | Enables the debug switch of SNMP events.                       |
| <i>packet</i> | Enables the debug switch of SNMP incoming or outgoing message. |

## Command mode

Management mode

## Instruction

After the switch of the SNMP debugging information is enabled, SNMP events and information about message sending and receiving are exported. The exported information helps to diagnose SNMP faults.

## Example

The following example shows how to debug SNMP message receiving and sending:

```
switch#debug snmp packet
Received 49 bytes from 192.168.0.29:1433
0000: 30 82 00 2D 02 01 00 04 06 70 75 62 6C 69 63 A0 0..-....public.
0016: 82 00 1E 02 02 7D 01 02 01 00 02 01 00 30 82 00 .....}.....0..
0032: 10 30 82 00 0C 06 08 2B 06 01 02 01 01 03 00 05 .0.....+.....
0048: 00
Sending 52 bytes to 192.168.0.29:1433
0000: 30 82 00 30 02 01 00 04 06 70 75 62 6C 69 63 A2 0..0....public.
0016: 82 00 21 02 02 7D 01 02 01 00 02 01 00 30 82 00 ..!..}.....0..
0032: 13 30 82 00 0F 06 08 2B 06 01 02 01 01 03 00 43 .0.....+.....C
0048: 03 00 F4 36 ...6
Received 51 bytes from 192.168.0.29:1434
0000: 30 82 00 2F 02 01 00 04 06 70 75 62 6C 69 63 A0 0../.....public.
0016: 82 00 20 02 02 6B 84 02 01 00 02 01 00 30 82 00 .. ..k.....0..
0032: 12 30 82 00 0E 06 0A 2B 06 01 02 01 02 02 01 02 .0.....+.....
0048: 01 05 00 ...
Sending 62 bytes to 192.168.0.29:1434
0000: 30 82 00 3A 02 01 00 04 06 70 75 62 6C 69 63 A2 0...:.....public.
0016: 82 00 2B 02 02 6B 84 02 01 00 02 01 00 30 82 00 ..+.k.....0..
0032: 1D 30 82 00 19 06 0A 2B 06 01 02 01 02 02 01 02 .0.....+.....
0048: 01 04 0B 45 74 68 65 72 6E 65 74 30 2F 31 ...Ethernet0/1
```

| Field   | Description  |
|---|--|
| Received  | SNM receives message.  |
| 192.168.0.29  | Source IP address  |
| 1433  | Port number of the source address  |
| 51 bytes  | Length of the received message   |
| 30 82 00 2D 02 01 00 04 06 70 75 62 6C 69 63 A0<br>82 00 1E 02 02 7D 01 02 01 00 02 01 00 30 82 00<br>10 30 82 00 0C 06 08 2B 06 01 02 01 01 03 00 05<br>00 | Message after being encoded by SNMP ASN  |
| 0..-....public.<br>.....}.....0..<br>.0.....+.....<br>.   | Presentation of the ASCII code which is used to receive message<br>Content that is not in the scope of ASCII code is presented by the full stop. |
| sending   | SNMP sends message.  |
| 192.168.0.29  | Destination IP address   |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 1433   | Port number of the destination address   |
| 52 bytes   | Length of the sent message   |
| 30 82 00 30 02 01 00 04 06 70 75 62 6C 69 63 A2<br>82 00 21 02 02 7D 01 02 01 00 02 01 00 30 82 00<br>13 30 82 00 0F 06 08 2B 06 01 02 01 01 03 00 43<br>03 00 F4 36 | Message encoded by SNMP ASN  |
| 0..0.....public.<br>..!..}.....0..<br>.0.....+.....C<br>...6   | Presentation of the ASCII code which is used to receive message<br>Content that is not in the scope of ASCII code is presented by the full stop. |

The following example shows how to debug the SNMP event:

```
switch#debug snmp event
Received SNMP packet(s) from 192.2.2.51
  SNMP: GETNEXT request
    -- ip.ipReasmFails.0
  SNMP: Response
    >> ip.ipFragOKs.0 = 1
Received SNMP packet(s) from 192.2.2.51
  SNMP: GETNEXT request
    -- ip.ipFragOKs.0
  SNMP: Response
    >> ip.ipFragFails.0 = 0
Received SNMP packet(s) from 192.2.2.51
  SNMP: GETNEXT request
    -- ip.ipFragFails.0
  SNMP: Response
    >> ip.ipFragCreates.0 = 2
```

| Field              | Description                             |
|--------------------|---|
| SNMP               | SNMP is currently being debugged.       |
| GETNEXT request    | <b>getnext</b> request of SNMP          |
| RESPONSE           | SNMP response                           |
| --                 | Receiving message                       |
| >>                 | Sending message                         |
| ip.ipReasmFails.0  | MIB OID that requires to be accessed    |
| ip.ipFragOKs.0 = 1 | Accessed MIB OID and the returned value |

## 3.2 Configuring RMON Commands

The following are RMON configuration commands:

- rmon alarm
- rmon event
- rmon collection stat

- rmon collection history
- show rmon

### 3.2.1 Rmon alarm

#### Command description

Run the following command to configure a rmon alarm item:

```
rmon alarm index variable interval {absolute | delta} rising-threshold value [eventnumber]  
falling-threshold value [eventnumber] [owner string]
```

#### Parameter

| Parameter          | Description  |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>variable</i>    | Objects that need be monitored<br>Value range: oid of the monitored objects                |
| <i>interval</i>    | Interval for the sampling<br>Value range: 1-4294967295 seconds                             |
| <i>value</i>       | Alarm threshold<br>Value range: -2147483648-2147483647                                     |
| <i>eventnumber</i> | Index of the event that is triggered when the threshold is reached<br>Value range: 1-65535 |
| <i>string</i>      | Holder description information<br>Value range: 1-127 characters                            |

#### Default

**eventnumberDefault** is not set.

#### Instruction

The command is configured in global configuration mode. It is used to monitor the value of the designated object. When the value exceeds the threshold, the specified event is triggered.

#### Example

In the following example, an alarm item is configured. The monitored object is **ifInOctets.2**. The sampling interval is 10. When the rising threshold value exceeds 15, event 1 is triggered. When the falling threshold value exceeds 25, event 2 is triggered.

```
rmon alarm 1 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.10.2 10 absolute rising-threshold 15 1 falling-threshold 25 2 owner  
switch
```

### 3.2.2 Rmon event

#### Command description

It is used to configure an **rmon** event item:

**rmon event** *index* [description *des-string*] [log] [owner *owner-string*] [trap *community*]

### Parameter

| Parameter           | Description  |
|---------------------|--|
| <i>index</i>        | Index of the event item<br>Value range: 1-65535                            |
| <i>des-string</i>   | Character string of event description<br>Value range: 1-127 characters     |
| <i>owner-string</i> | Character string of event description<br>Value range: 1-127 characters     |
| <i>community</i>    | Community name when the trap is generated<br>Value range: 1-127 characters |

### Default

None

### Instruction

It is used to configure an **rmon** event item for alarm usage.

### Example

In the following example, an **rmon** event item is configured. The index is **6**. The description character string is **example**. When the event is triggered, items will be added to the log table and the trap will be generated by taking **public** as the community name.

```
rmon event 6 log trap public description example owner switch
```

## 3.2.3 Rmon collection stat

### Command description

**rmon collection stat** *index* [owner *string*]

The previous command is used to configure the **rmon** statistics function

### Parameter

| Parameter     | Description   |
|---------------|---|
| <i>index</i>  | Index of the statistics table<br>Value range: 1-65535           |
| <i>string</i> | Character string for the owner<br>Value range: 1-127 characters |

### Default

None



## Instruction

It is configured in interface mode and used for the statistics on the interface.

## Example

In the following example, the statistics function is enabled on interface 8 of fast Ethernet.

```
int f 0/8
rmon collection stats 2 owner switch
```

### 3.2.4 Rmon collection history

## Command description

**rmon collection history** *index* [**buckets** *bucket-number*] [**interval** *second*] [**owner** *owner-name*]

The previous command is used to configure a history control item.

## Parameter

| Parameter            | Description   |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>index</i>         | Its value ranges from 1 to 65535.   |
| <i>bucket-number</i> | Among the data collected in the history control table, the latest <b>bucket-number</b> items are saved.<br>Value range: 1-65535 |
| <i>second</i>        | Interval, whose value ranges from 1 to 3600   |
| <i>owner-name</i>    | Character string of the owner<br>Value range: 1-127 characters  |

## Default

The value of **bucket-numberDefault** is 50. The value of **secondDefault** is 1800.

## Instruction

It is configured in interface mode and used for adding an item to the history control table.

## Example

In the following example, the history control item is added to interface 8 of fast Ethernet. The statistics data in the latest 20 intervals is saved. The interval is 20 seconds.

```
int f 0/8
rmon collection history 2 buckets 20 interval 10 owner switch
```

### 3.2.5 Show rmon

## Command description

**show rmon** [**alarm**] [**event**] [**statistics**] [**history**]

The previous command is used to display the **rmon** configuration.

**Parameter**

None

**Default**

None

**Instruction**

It is used to display the **rmon** configuration.

**Example**

In the following example, the rmon configuration is displayed.

```
show rmon
```

### 3.3 Configuring PDP Commands

The following are RMON configuration commands:

- pdp timer
- pdp holdtime
- pdp version
- pdp run
- pdp enable
- show pdp traffic
- show pdp neighbour

#### 3.3.1 Pdp timer

**Command description**

**[no|default] pdp timer** *seconds*

The previous command is to configure the time of the PDP timer.

**Parameter**

| Parameter      | Description  |
|----------------|--|
| <i>seconds</i> | Interval of sending message out by the PDP<br>Value range: 5-24<br>Unit: seconds |

**Default**

60 seconds

### Instruction

It is configured in global configuration mode.

### Example

In the following example, the switch is configured to send out the PDP message every five seconds.

```
pdp timer 5
```

## 3.3.2 Pdp holdtime

### Command description

**[no/default] pdp holdtime *seconds***

The previous command is used to configure the PDP timer's time.

### Parameter

| Parameter      | Description  |
|----------------|--|
| <i>seconds</i> | Duration from when the neighbour information is received to when the neighbour information is deleted from the database<br>Value range: 10-255 |

### Default

180 seconds

### Instruction

It is configured in global configuration mode.

### Example

In the following example, the switch is configured to save the received neighbour information for 15 seconds

```
pdp holdtime 15
```

## 3.3.3 Pdp version

### Command description

**[no] pdp version <1/2>**

The previous command is used to configure the PDP version.

### Parameter

| Parameter      | Description                                    |
|----------------|--|
| <i>version</i> | PDP version<br>Version 1 or 2 can be selected. |

**Default**

Version 2

**Instruction**

It is configured in global configuration mode.

**Example**

In the following example, the PDP version of the switch is set to version 1:

```
pdp version 1
```

### 3.3.4 Pdp run

**Command description**

**[no] pdp run**

The previous command is to start up the PDP.

**Parameter**

None.

**Default**

PDP is started up.

**Instruction**

It is configured in global configuration mode.

**Example**

In the following example, PDP is forbidden.

```
no pdp run
```

### 3.3.5 Pdp enable

**Command description**

**[no] pdp enable**

The previous command is used to enable PDP.

**Parameter**

None

**Default**

PDP is configured to **enable**.

**Instruction**

It is configured in interface configuration mode. PDP must be enabled in port mode and global mode. PDP can then be effective. Generally, PDP is forbidden only on several ports.

**Example**

In the following example, PDP is forbidden on port f0/1.

```
switch_config_f0/1#no pdp enable
```

**3.3.6 Show pdp traffic****Command description****show pdp traffic**

The previous command is used to display the number of the received or sent PDP messages.

**Parameter**

None

**Default**

None

**Instruction**

It is used to check PDP running.

**Example**

```
config#show pdp traffic
Packets output: 253491, Input: 0
Hdr syntax: 0, Chksum error: 0
No memory: 0, Invalid packet: 0
```

**3.3.7 Show pdp neighbour****Command description****show pdp neighbour**

The previous command is used to display the PDP neighbour.

**Parameter**

None

**Default**

None

**Instruction**

It is used to check the running PDP neighbour.

**Example**

```
config#show pdp neighbors
Capability Codes:R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge S - Switch, H -
Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater
Device ID Local IntrfceHoldtmeCapabilityPlatform Port ID
joeEth 0 133 4500 Eth 0
samEth 0 152 R AS5200 Eth 0
```

## Chapter 4 Maintenance and Debugging Tool Commands

### 4.1 Network Testing Tool Commands

#### 4.1.1 ping

It is used to test host accessibility and network connectivity. After the **ping** command is run, an ICMP request message is sent to the destination host, and then the destination host returns an ICMP response message.

**ping** [-f] [-i {source-ip-address | source-interface}] [-j host1 [host2 host3 ...]] [-k host1 [host2, host3 ...]] [-l length] [-n number] [-r hops] [-s tos] [-t ttl] [-v] [-w waittime] **host**

#### Parameter

| Parameter                 | Description   |
|---------------------------|---|
| -f                        | Sets the DF digit (message is not segmented).<br><br>If the message required to be sent is larger than the MTU of the path, the message will be dropped by the routing switch on the path and the routing switch will then return an ICMP error message to the source host. If network performance has problems, one node in the network may be configured to a small MTU. You can use the -f option to decide the smallest MTU on the path.<br><br>Default value: No resetting |
| -i                        | Sets the source IP address of the message or the IP address of an interface.<br><br>Default value: Main IP address of the message-sending interface   |
| source-ip-address         | Source IP address adopted by the message  |
| source-interface          | Message takes the IP address of the <b>source-interface</b> interface as the source address.  |
| -j host1 [host2 host3...] | Sets the relaxation source route.<br><br>Default: Not set   |
| -k host1 [host2 host3...] | Sets the strict source route<br><br>Default: Not set  |
| -l length                 | Sets the length of ICMP data in the message.<br><br>Default: 56 bytes   |
| -n number                 | Sets the total number of messages.<br><br>Default: 5 messages   |
| -r hops                   | Records routes.<br><br>Up to <b>hops</b> routes are recorded.<br><br>Default: not record  |

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>-s tos</b>      | Sets IP TOS of the message to <b>tos</b> .<br>Default: 0         |
| <b>-t ttl</b>      | Sets IP TTL of the message to <b>ttl</b> .<br>Default: 255       |
| <b>-v</b>          | Detailed output<br>Default: simple output                        |
| <b>-w waittime</b> | Time for each message to wait for response<br>Default: 2 seconds |
| <b>host</b>        | Destination host   |

## Command mode

Management mode, global configuration mode and interface configuration mode

## Instruction

The command supports that the destination address is the broadcast address or the multicast address. If the destination address is the broadcast address (255.255.255.255) or the multicast address, the ICMP request message is sent on all interfaces that support broadcast or multicast. The routing switch is to export the addresses of all response hosts. By pinging multicast address 224.0.0.1, you can obtain the information about all hosts in directly-connected network segment that support multicast transmission.

Press the **Q** key to stop the **ping** command.

Simple output is adopted by default.

| Parameter | Description  |
|-----------|--|
| !         | A response message is received.                                      |
| .         | Response message is not received in the timeout time.                |
| U         | The message that the ICMP destination cannot be reached is received. |
| Q         | The ICMP source control message is received.                         |
| R         | The ICMP redirection message is received.                            |
| T         | The ICMP timeout message is received.                                |
| P         | The ICMP parameter problem message is received.                      |

The statistics information is exported:

| Parameter              | Description   |
|------------------------|---|
| packets transmitted    | Number of transmitted messages                                      |
| packets received       | Number of received response messages, excluding other ICMP messages |
| packet loss            | Rate of messages that are not responded to                          |
| round-trip min/avg/max | Minimum/average/maximum time of a round trip (ms)                   |



### Example

```
switch#ping -l 10000 -n 30 192.168.20.125
PING 192.168.20.125 (192.168.20.125): 10000 data bytes
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
--- 192.168.20.125 ping statistics ---
30 packets transmitted, 30 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 50/64/110 ms
```

## 4.2 System Debugging Commands

## 4.3 Fault Diagnosis Commands

The chapter describes the commands used for fault diagnosis. All the following commands are used to detect the reason of the fault. You can use other commands to remove the fault, such as the **debug** command.

The following are fault diagnosis commands:

- logging
- logging buffered
- logging console
- logging facility
- logging monitor
- logging on
- logging trap
- service timestamps
- clear logging
- show break
- show debug
- show logging

### 4.3.1 logging

It is used to record the log information to the **syslog** server.

**logging** *A.B.C.D*

**no logging** *A.B.C.D*

#### Parameter

| Parameter      | Description                            |
|----------------|--|
| <i>A.B.C.D</i> | IP address of the <b>syslog</b> server |

#### Default:

The log information is not recorded to the server.

## Command mode

Global configuration

## Instruction

It is used to record the log information to the designated **syslog** server. It can be used for many times to designate multiple **syslog** servers.

## Example

```
logging 192.168.1.1
```

## Relative command

```
logging trap
```

### 4.3.2 logging buffered

It is used to record the log information to the memory of the switch.

**logging buffered** [*size* | *level* | *dump*]

**no logging buffered**

## Parameter

| Parameter    | Description   |
|--------------|---|
| <i>size</i>  | Size of memory cache<br>Value range: 4096-2147483647<br>Unit: byte  |
| <i>level</i> | Information level of the log recorded to memory cache<br>Refer to table 1.  |
| <i>dump</i>  | When the system has abnormality, the information in the current memory is currently recorded to the flash and the information is resumed after the system is restarted. |

## Default

The information is not recorded to the memory cache.

## Command mode

Global configuration

## Instruction

The command records the log information to the memory cache of the switch. The memory cache is circularly used. After the memory cache is fully occupied, the latter information will cover the previous information.

You can use the **show logging** command to display the log information recorded in the memory cache of the switch.

Do not use big memory for it causes the shortage of memory.

Table 1 Level of log recording

| Prompt               | Level | Description                      | Syslog Definition |
|----------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>emergencies</b>   | 0     | System unusable                  | LOG_EMERG         |
| <b>alerts</b>        | 1     | Immediate action needed          | LOG_ALERT         |
| <b>critical</b>      | 2     | Critical conditions              | LOG_CRIT          |
| <b>errors</b>        | 3     | Error conditions                 | LOG_ERR           |
| <b>warnings</b>      | 4     | Warning conditions               | LOG_WARNING       |
| <b>notifications</b> | 5     | Normal but significant condition | LOG_NOTICE        |
| <b>informational</b> | 6     | Informational messages only      | LOG_INFO          |
| <b>debugging</b>     | 7     | Debugging messages               | LOG_DEBUG         |

### Relative command

**clear logging**

**show loggin**

#### 4.3.3 logging console

Run the command **logging console** to control the information volume displayed on the console.

Run the command **no logging console** to forbid the log information to be displayed on the console:

**logging console** *level*

**no logging console**

### Parameter

| Parameter    | Description   |
|--------------|---|
| <i>level</i> | Information level of the logs displayed on the console<br>Refer to table 2. |

### Default

None

### Command mode

Global configuration

## Instruction

After the information level is specified, information of this level or the lower level will be displayed on the console.

Run the command **show logging** to display the currently configured level and the statistics information recorded in the log.

Table 2 Level of log recording

| Prompt        | Level | Description                      | Syslog Definition |
|---------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| emergencies   | 0     | System unusable                  | LOG_EMERG         |
| alerts        | 1     | Immediate action needed          | LOG_ALERT         |
| critical      | 2     | Critical conditions              | LOG_CRIT          |
| errors        | 3     | Error conditions                 | LOG_ERR           |
| warnings      | 4     | Warning conditions               | LOG_WARNING       |
| notifications | 5     | Normal but significant condition | LOG_NOTICE        |
| informational | 6     | Informational messages only      | LOG_INFO          |
| debugging     | 7     | Debugging messages               | LOG_DEBUG         |

## Example

logging console alerts

## Relative command

**logging facility**

**show logging**

### 4.3.4 logging facility

Run the command **logging facility** to configure to record specified error information. To restore to **local7**, run the command **no logging facility**.

**logging facility** *facility-type*

**no logging facility**

## Parameter

| Parameter            | Description                        |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>facility-type</i> | Facility type<br>Refer to table 3. |

## Default

local7

## Command mode

Global configuration

## Instruction

Table 3 Facility type

| Type            | Description                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>auth</b>     | Authorization system                  |
| <b>cron</b>     | Cron facility                         |
| <b>daemon</b>   | System daemon                         |
| <b>kern</b>     | Kernel                                |
| <b>local0-7</b> | Reserved for locally defined messages |
| <b>lpr</b>      | Line printer system                   |
| <b>mail</b>     | Mail system                           |
| <b>news</b>     | USENET news                           |
| <b>sys9</b>     | System use                            |
| <b>sys10</b>    | System use                            |
| <b>sys11</b>    | System use                            |
| <b>sys12</b>    | System use                            |
| <b>sys13</b>    | System use                            |
| <b>sys14</b>    | System use                            |
| <b>syslog</b>   | System log                            |
| <b>user</b>     | User process                          |
| <b>uucp</b>     | UNIX-to-UNIX copy system              |

## Example

logging facility kern

## Relative command

**logging console**

### 4.3.5 logging monitor

Run the command **logging monitor** to control the information volume displayed on the terminal line.

Run the command **no logging monitor** to forbid the log information to be displayed on the terminal line.

**logging monitor** *level*

**no logging monitor**

**Parameter**

| Parameter    | Description   |
|--------------|---|
| <i>level</i> | Information level of the logs displayed on the terminal line<br>Refer to table 4. |

**Default**

debugging

**Command mode**

Global configuration

**Instruction**

Table 4 Level of log recording

| Prompt        | Level | Description                      | Syslog Definition |
|---------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| emergencies   | 0     | System is unusable               | LOG_EMERG         |
| alerts        | 1     | Immediate action needed          | LOG_ALERT         |
| critical      | 2     | Critical conditions              | LOG_CRIT          |
| errors        | 3     | Error conditions                 | LOG_ERR           |
| warnings      | 4     | Warning conditions               | LOG_WARNING       |
| notifications | 5     | Normal but significant condition | LOG_NOTICE        |
| informational | 6     | Informational messages only      | LOG_INFO          |
| debugging     | 7     | Debugging messages               | LOG_DEBUG         |

**Example**

logging monitor errors

**Relative command**

**terminal monitor**

**4.3.6 logging on**

Run the command **logging on** to control the recording of error information.

Run the command **no logging on** to forbid all records.

**logging on**

**no logging on**

**Parameter**

None

**Default**

logging on

**Command mode**

Global configuration

**Example**

```
switch_config# logging on
switch_config# ^Z
switch#
Configured from console 0 by DEFAULT
switch# ping 192.167.1.1

switch#ping 192.167.1.1
PING 192.167.1.1 (192.167.1.1): 56 data bytes
!!!!
--- 192.167.1.1 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0/4/10 ms
switch#IP: s=192.167.1.111 (local), d=192.167.1.1 (FastEthernet0/0), g=192.167.1.1, len=84,
sending
IP: s=192.167.1.1 (FastEthernet0/0), d=192.167.1.111 (FastEthernet0/0), len=84,rcvd
IP: s=192.167.1.111 (local), d=192.167.1.1 (FastEthernet0/0), g=192.167.1.1, len=84, sending
IP: s=192.167.1.1 (FastEthernet0/0), d=192.167.1.111 (FastEthernet0/0), len=84,rcvd
IP: s=192.167.1.111 (local), d=192.167.1.1 (FastEthernet0/0), g=192.167.1.1, len=84, sending
IP: s=192.167.1.1 (FastEthernet0/0), d=192.167.1.111 (FastEthernet0/0), len=84,rcvd
IP: s=192.167.1.111 (local), d=192.167.1.1 (FastEthernet0/0), g=192.167.1.1, len=84, sending
IP: s=192.167.1.1 (FastEthernet0/0), d=192.167.1.111 (FastEthernet0/0), len=84,rcvd
IP: s=192.167.1.111 (local), d=192.167.1.1 (FastEthernet0/0), g=192.167.1.1, len=84, sending
IP: s=192.167.1.1 (FastEthernet0/0), d=192.167.1.111 (FastEthernet0/0), len=84,rcvd

switch_config# no logging on

switch_config# ^Z
switch#
switch# ping 192.167.1.1
PING 192.167.1.1 (192.167.1.1): 56 data bytes
!!!!
--- 192.167.1.1 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0/4/10 ms
```

**Relative command****logging****logging buffered****logging monitor**

**logging console****4.3.7 logging trap**

Run the command **logging trap** to control the information volume recorded to the syslog server.

Run the command **no logging trap** to forbid the information to be recorded to the syslog server.

**logging trap** *level*

**no logging trap**

**Parameter**

| Parameter    | Description   |
|--------------|---|
| <i>level</i> | Information level of the logs displayed on the syslog server<br>Refer to table 5. |

**Default**

Informational

**Command mode**

Global configuration

**Instruction**

Table 5 Level of log recording

| Prompt        | Level | Description                      | Syslog Definition |
|---------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| emergencies   | 0     | System is unusable               | LOG_EMERG         |
| alerts        | 1     | Immediate action needed          | LOG_ALERT         |
| critical      | 2     | Critical conditions              | LOG_CRIT          |
| errors        | 3     | Error conditions                 | LOG_ERR           |
| warnings      | 4     | Warning conditions               | LOG_WARNING       |
| notifications | 5     | Normal but significant condition | LOG_NOTICE        |
| informational | 6     | Informational messages only      | LOG_INFO          |
| debugging     | 7     | Debugging messages               | LOG_DEBUG         |

**Example**

```
logging 192.168.1.1
logging trap notifications
```



## Relative command

### logging

#### 4.3.8 service timestamps

Run the command **service timestamps** to configure the time stamp that is added when the system is debugged or records the log information.

Run the command **no service timestamps** to cancel the time stamp that is added when the system is debugged or records the log information.

**service timestamps** [log|debug] [*uptime*| *datetime*]

**no service timestamps** [log|debug]

### Parameter

| Parameter       | Description   |
|-----------------|---|
| log             | Adds the time stamp before the log information.                 |
| debug           | Adds the time stamp before the debug information.               |
| <i>uptime</i>   | Duration between the startup of the switch and the current time |
| <i>datetime</i> | Real-time clock time  |

### Default

service timestamps log date

service timestamps debug date

### Command mode

Global configuration

### Instruction

The time stamp in the **uptime** form is displayed like HHHH:MM:SS, meaning the duration from the start-up of the switch to the current time.

The time stamp in the **date** form is displayed like YEAR-MON-DAY HH:MM:SS, meaning the real-time clock time.

### Example

service timestamps debug uptime

#### 4.3.9 clear logging

It is used to clear the log information recorded in the memory cache.

**clear logging**

### Parameter

None

### Command mode

Management mode

### Relative command

**logging buffered**

**show logging**

#### 4.3.10 show break

It is used to display the information about abnormal breakdown of the switch.

**show break** [*map-filename*]

### Parameter

| Parameter           | Description   |
|---------------------|---|
| <i>map-filename</i> | Specifies the filename of the function mapping table. |

### Default

None

### Command mode

Management mode

### Instruction

It is used to display the information about abnormal breakdown of the switch, helping to find the cause of the abnormality.

### Example

```
switch#sh break
Exception Type:1400-Data TLB error
BreakNum: 1 s date: 2000-1-1 time: 0:34:6
r0      r1      r2      r3      r4      r5      r6
00008538-01dbc970-0054ca18-00000003-80808080-fefefeff-01dbcca1-
r7      r8      r9      r10     r11     r12     r13
00000000-00009032-00000000-7ffffff0-00008588-44444444-0054c190-
r14     r15     r16     r17     r18     r19     r20
000083f4-000083f4-00000000-00000000-00000000-00000000-00000000-
r21     r22     r23     r24     r25     r26     r27
00000000-0000000a-00000001-00000000-00000000-004d6ce8-01dbd15c-
r28     r29     r30     r31     spr8     spr9     ip
00000002-00467078-00010300-00000300-00000310-00008588-00000370-
Variables :
```

```
00008538-44444444-01dbd15c-01dbcaac-00000002-00000000-004d6ce8-
01dbca18-
00008538 --- do_chram_mem_sys_addr---bspcfg.o
0001060c --- subcmd---cmdparse.o---libcmd.a
000083e4 --- do_chram_mem_sys---bspcfg.o
0000fb24 --- lookupcmd---cmdparse.o---libcmd.a
0000f05c --- cmdparse---cmdparse.o---libcmd.a
003e220c --- vty---vty.o---libvty.a
00499820 --- pSOS_qcv_broadcast---ksppc.o---os\libsys.a
```

The whole displayed content can be divided into six parts:

1 RROR:file function.map not found

The prompt information means that the system has not been installed the software **function.map**, which does not affect the system running.

If the version of the software **function.map** is not consistent with that of the switch, the system prompts that the version is not consistent.

2 Exception Type—Abnormal hex code plus abnormal name

3 BreakNum

It is the current abnormal number. It means the number of abnormalities that the system has since it is powered on in the latest time. It is followed by the time when the abnormality occurs.

4 Content of the register

The common content of the register is listed out.

5 Variable area

The content in the stack is listed out.

6 Calling relationship of the number

If the **map** file is not installed on the system, only the function's address is displayed. If the **map** file is installed on the system, the corresponding function name, **.o** file name and **.a** file name are displayed.

The calling relationship is from bottom to top.

#### 4.3.11 show debug

It is used to display all the enabled debugging options of the switch.

**show debug**

##### Parameter

None

**Command mode**

Management mode

**Example**

```
switch# show debug
```

Crypto Subsystem:

Crypto Ipsec debugging is on

Crypto Isakmp debugging is on

Crypto Packet debugging is on

**Relative command**

**debug**

**4.3.12 show logging**

It is used to display the state of logging (syslog).

**show logging**

**Parameter**

None

**Command mode**

Management mode

**Instruction**

It is used to display the state of logging (syslog), including the login information about the console, monitor and syslog.

**Example**

```
switch# show logging
```

Syslog logging: enabled (0 messages dropped, 0 flushes, 0 overruns)

Console logging: level debugging, 12 messages logged

Monitor logging: level debugging, 0 messages logged

Buffer logging: level debugging, 4 messages logged

Trap logging: level informations, 0 message lines logged

Log Buffer (4096 bytes):

2000-1-4 00:30:11 Configured from console 0 by DEFAULT

2000-1-4 00:30:28 User DEFAULT enter privilege mode from console 0, level = 15

**Relative command**

**clear logging**