Bash

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About Bash

In addition to the NX-OS CLI, Cisco Nexus 9000 Series devices support access to the Bourne-Again SHell (Bash). Bash interprets commands that you enter or commands that are read from a shell script. Using Bash enables access to the underlying Linux system on the device and to manage the system.

Accessing Bash

In NX-OS, Bash is accessible from user accounts that are associated with the Cisco NX-OS dev-ops role or the Cisco NX-OS network-admin role.

The following example shows the authority of the dev-ops role and the network-admin role:

```
switch# show role name dev-ops

Role: dev-ops
  Description: Predefined system role for devops access. This role
  cannot be modified.
  Vlan policy: permit (default)
  Interface policy: permit (default)
  Vrf policy: permit (default)
  ----------------------------------------------------------------------
  Rule    Perm    Type        Scope               Entity
  ----------------------------------------------------------------------
  4       permit  command                         conf t ; username *
  3       permit  command                         bcm module *
  2       permit  command                         run bash *
  1       permit  command                         python *
switch# show role name network-admin

Role: network-admin
  Description: Predefined network admin role has access to all commands
  on the switch
  ----------------------------------------------------------------------
  Rule    Perm    Type        Scope               Entity
```

```
  ------------------------------------------------------------------
  1       permit  read-write
switch#
```

Bash is enabled by running the **feature bash-shell** command.

The **run bash** command loads Bash and begins at the home directory for the user.

The following examples show how to enable the Bash shell feature and how to run Bash.

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# feature bash-shell
switch# run?
  run         Execute/run program
  run-script  Run shell scripts

switch# run bash?
  bash  Linux-bash

switch# run bash
bash-4.2$ whoami
admin
bash-4.2$ pwd
/bootflash/home/admin
bash-4.2$
```

Note You can also execute Bash commands with the **run bash** <*command*> command.

The following is an example of the **run bash** <*command*> command.

```
run bash whoami
```

Escalate Privileges to Root

The privileges of an admin user can escalate their privileges for root access.

The following are guidelines for escalating privileges:

- Only an admin user can escalate privileges to root.
- Bash must be enabled before escalating privileges.
- Escalation to root is password protected.

The following example shows how to escalate privileges to root and how to verify the escalation:

```
switch# run bash
bash-4.2$ sudo su root

We trust you have received the usual lecture from the local System
Administrator. It usually boils down to these three things:

    #1) Respect the privacy of others.
    #2) Think before you type.
    #3) With great power comes great responsibility.

Password:

bash-4.2# whoami
root
bash-4.2# exit
exit
bash-4.2$ sudo su -
```

```
Linux#
```

Examples of Bash Commands

This section contains examples of Bash commands and output.

Displaying System Statistics

The following example shows how to display system statistics:

```
switch# run bash
bash-4.2$ cat /proc/meminfo
<snip>
MemTotal:       16402560 kB
MemFree:        14098136 kB
Buffers:           11492 kB
Cached:          1287880 kB
SwapCached:            0 kB
Active:          1109448 kB
Inactive:         717036 kB
Active(anon):     817856 kB
Inactive(anon):   702880 kB
Active(file):     291592 kB
Inactive(file):    14156 kB
Unevictable:           0 kB
Mlocked:               0 kB
SwapTotal:             0 kB
SwapFree:              0 kB
Dirty:                32 kB
Writeback:             0 kB
AnonPages:        527088 kB
Mapped:            97832 kB
<\snip>
```

Running Bash from CLI

The following example shows how to run a bash command from the CLI with the **run bash** <*command*> command:

```
switch# run bash ps -el
F S   UID   PID  PPID  C PRI  NI ADDR SZ WCHAN  TTY          TIME CMD
4 S     0     1     0  0  80   0 -   528 poll_s ?        00:00:03 init
1 S     0     2     0  0  80   0 -     0 kthrea ?        00:00:00 kthreadd
1 S     0     3     2  0  80   0 -     0 run_ks ?        00:00:56 ksoftirqd/0
1 S     0     6     2  0 -40   - -     0 cpu_st ?        00:00:00 migration/0
1 S     0     7     2  0 -40   - -     0 watchd ?        00:00:00 watchdog/0
1 S     0     8     2  0 -40   - -     0 cpu_st ?        00:00:00 migration/1
1 S     0     9     2  0  80   0 -     0 worker ?        00:00:00 kworker/1:0
1 S     0    10     2  0  80   0 -     0 run_ks ?        00:00:00 ksoftirqd/1
```

Running Python from Bash

The following example shows how to load Python and configure a switch using Python objects:

```
switch# run bash
bash-4.2$ python
Python 2.7.5 (default, Oct  8 2013, 23:59:43)
[GCC 4.6.3] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
```

```
>>> from cisco import *
>>> from cisco.vrf import *
>>> from cisco.interface import *
>>> vrfobj=VRF('myvrf')
>>> vrfobj.get_name()
'myvrf'
>>> vrfobj.add_interface('Ethernet1/3')
True
>>> intf=Interface('Ethernet1/3')
>>> print intf.config()

!Command: show running-config interface Ethernet1/3
!Time: Mon Nov 4 13:17:56 2013

version 6.1(2)I2(1)

interface Ethernet1/3
  vrf member myvrf

>>>
```