



CLI Commands

This chapter provides detailed information for the following types of CSS CLI commands:

- General commands are commands you can enter after you log in to the CSS as a User or SuperUser.
- Configuration mode commands are commands you can enter after you log in to the CSS as a SuperUser, and then access global configuration mode and its subset of modes.

The description for each command includes:

- The syntax for the command
- Any related commands, when appropriate



Note

CSS software is available in a Standard or optional Enhanced feature set. The Enhanced feature set includes the commands of the Standard feature set, and the commands for Network Address Translation (NAT) Peering, Domain Name System (DNS), Demand-Based Content Replication (Dynamic Hot Content Overflow), Content Staging and Replication, and Network Proximity DNS.

Proximity Database and the Secure Management option (including Secure Shell Host and SSL strong encryption for the Device Management software) are optional features. For details about activating a CSS software option, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

General Commands

General commands are commands available to you immediately after you log in to a CSS. The commands you can run depends on your permission level. If you have:

- User permissions, the CSS limits you to the following general commands and any associated **no** forms in User mode:
 - **cls**
 - **echo**
 - **enable**
 - **endbranch**
 - **exit**
 - **function**
 - **help**
 - **if**
 - **input**
 - **modify**
 - **pause**
 - **ping**
 - **prompt**
 - **set**
 - **show**
 - **terminal**
 - **traceroute**
 - **var-shift**
 - **version**
 - **while**
 - **zero dos statistics**

These commands, except **enable**, **prompt**, and **terminal**, are also available in all configuration modes.

- SuperUser permissions, all general commands, and SuperUser commands are available to you. You can also access global configuration mode and its commands. For more information on global configuration mode commands, see the [“Global Configuration Mode Commands”](#) section.

The descriptions of the general commands in this section indicate whether you can use the command in User or SuperUser mode or both, and if the command is available in all modes.

admin-shutdown

To shut down all interfaces simultaneously, use the **admin-shutdown** command. This command provides a quick way to shut down all physical devices in the CSS except the Console and Management port. Use the **no** form of the command to restart all interfaces.

admin-shutdown

no admin-shutdown

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

To shut down an individual interface, use the (**config-if**) **admin-shutdown** command.



Caution

Shutting down the physical interfaces on the CSS terminates all activity on them.

Related Commands

show interface
(**config-if**) **admin-shutdown**

alias

To create an alias for one or more commands, use the **alias** command. Assign the alias to a specific mode. If you want to assign the alias to all modes, use the **all** keyword. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the alias from a mode.

alias mode alias_name “*CLI_command*{;*CLI_command*;*CLI_command*...””

no alias mode alias_name

Syntax Description	<i>mode</i>	Mode that you want to assign to the alias. Enter one of the following keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acl - Access control list (ACL) configuration mode • all - All modes • boot - Boot configuration mode • circuit - Circuit configuration mode • configure - Global configuration mode • content - Content configuration mode • dql - Domain qualifier list (DQL) mode • eql - Extension qualifier list (EQL) mode • group - Group configuration mode • header-field-group - Header-field-group mode • interface - Interface configuration mode • ip - IP configuration mode • keepalive - Keepalive configuration mode • nql - Network qualifier list (NQL) configuration mode • owner - Owner configuration mode • rmonalarm - RMON alarm configuration mode • rmonevent - RMON event configuration mode • rmonhistory - RMON history configuration mode • service - Service configuration mode • ssl-proxy-list - SSL-proxy-list mode • super - SuperUser mode • user - User mode • urql - URL qualifier list (URQL) configuration mode • vlan - VLAN mode
	<i>alias_name</i>	Name for the new alias command. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.

CLI_command One or more CLI commands to be aliased. Enter the command, its options, and variables exactly. Enclose the command text string in quotes (“”). When entering multiple CLI commands, insert a semicolon (;) character to separate each command.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

You can include an alias as a session-based configuration parameter for a profile script.

Related Commands

show aliases

archive

To archive files, use the **archive** command. Archiving is useful when you update software and want to save a script, log, or startup-config file from a previous release of software. An archive directory on the CSS disk stores the archive files.

```
archive [[startup-config|log log_filename|script script_filename]
           {archive_filename}|running-config archive_filename]
```

Syntax Description

startup-config	Archives the startup configuration file.
log	Archives a log file.
script	Archives a script file.
<i>log_filename</i>	Filename of the log to archive. To see a list of log files, enter the archive log ? command.
<i>script_filename</i>	Filename of the script to archive. To see a list of script files, enter the archive script ? command.

running-config	Archives the running configuration.
<i>archive_filename</i>	Name you want to assign to the archive file. Enter an unquoted text string with a maximum length of 32 characters.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The archive directory resides on the CSS hard drive. If you booted your CSS from a network-mounted system and your hard drive is not working, archive- and restore-related functions are suspended.

Related Commands

copy
restore
script
show

clear *disk_slot*

To delete the startup configuration file or specific log, script, or archive file stored on a disk in a CSS, use the **clear *disk_slot*** command.

```
clear disk_slot [archive archive_filename
                 ||log log_filename||startup-config||script script_filename]
```

Syntax Description

<i>disk_slot</i>	Disk location containing the file you want to delete. The valid entries are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 for the disk in slot 0 • 1 for the disk in slot 1
archive	Clears a file in the archive directory.
<i>archive_filename</i>	Name of the archive file to clear.
log	Clears a log file.

<i>log_filename</i>	Filename for the log.
script	Clears a script file.
<i>script_filename</i>	Filename for a valid script file.
startup-config	Clears the startup configuration.

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

The **clear** *disk_slot* command is applicable for a CSS with two disks.

The startup-config file provides the CSS with the initial configuration. If you delete this file, the CSS will boot the default configuration.

clear

To clear system information, use the **clear** command.

```
clear [archive archive_filename | arp cache {ip_or_host} | arp file
| log log_filename | running-config | script script_filename
| ssl [file filename “password”] | statistics {slot number}
| startup-config | startup-errors | statistics interface_name]
```

Syntax Description

archive <i>archive_filename</i>	Clears the specified file in the archive directory. The <i>archive_filename</i> is the name of the archive file to clear. To list the archive files, enter: # clear archive ?
arp cache <i>ip_or_host</i>	Deletes all of the dynamic entries from the ARP cache. Address for the single ARP entry you want to remove from the ARP cache. Enter the address in either dotted-decimal IP notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).

arp file	Clears the file containing the host addresses that the ARP module on the CSS resolved for the ARP table at initialization or boot time.
log <i>log_filename</i>	Clears a log file. The <i>log_filename</i> variable is the filename for the log. To see a list of log files, enter: # clear log ?
running-config	Clears the running configuration.
script <i>script_filename</i>	Clears a script file. The <i>script_filename</i> variable is the filename for a valid script file. To see a list of script files, enter: # clear script ?
ssl	Clears SSL files on a CSS or statistics on the SSL module.
file <i>filename</i> “ <i>password</i> ”	Clears SSL certificates and private keys from the CSS that are no longer valid. Note that the clear ssl file command does not function if the file currently has an association with it. The association must be removed first. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>filename</i> variable is the name of the certificate, key pair, or Diffie-Hellman parameter file that you want to remove from the CSS. • The <i>password</i> variable is the password used to DES (Data Encryption Standard) encode the file when it was originally imported or generated by the CSS. This password must be an exact match or the file cannot be cleared.
statistics { slot <i>number</i> }	Clears the SSL statistics counters for all SSL modules in the CSS chassis. The show ssl command displays the statistics. To clear SSL statistics counters for a specific module, use the slot number option to specify the slot of the module. The valid slot entries are 2 to 3 (CSS 11503) or 2 to 6 (CSS 11506).
startup-config	Clears the startup configuration. The startup-config file provides the CSS initial configuration. Without this file, the CSS will boot the default configuration. The startup-config keyword does not clear the IP address for the management port.

startup-errors	Clears the startup configuration errors file. Before each boot, the CSS automatically removes the startup-errors file.
statistics <i>interface_name</i>	Resets the Ethernet errors, MIB-II, and RMON statistics on a CSS Ethernet interface to zero. The <i>interface_name</i> argument is the name of the physical interface. Enter a case-sensitive unquoted text string. To see a list of interfaces, enter: # clear statistics ?

Command Modes

SuperUser

Related Commands

archive
show arp
show ether-errors
show mibii
show rmon
show ssl
update arp
(config) arpscript
(config) logging

cliLogMessage subsystem

To define a log message for a subsystem at a logging level, use the **cliLogMessage subsystem** command.

cliLogMessage subsystem *name* “*message*” **level** *level*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of a CSS subsystem. Enter one of the following subsystem names: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acl - Access control lists • all - All subsystems • app - Application Peering Protocol (APP) • boomerang - DNS Content Routing Agent • buffer - Buffer Manager • cpd - Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) • chassis - Chassis Manager • circuit - Circuit Manager • csdpeer - Content Server Database (CSD) Peer • dhcp - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) • dql - Domain qualifier list (DQL) • fac - Flow Admission Control (FAC) • flowagent - Flow Agent • flowmgr - Flow Manager • fp-driver - Fathpath Driver • hfg - Header field group (HFG) • ipv4 - Internet Protocol version 4 • keepalive - Keepalive • natmgr - NAT Manager
-------------	--

-
- name*
(cont.)
- **netman** - Network Management
 - **nql** - Network qualifier list (NQL)
 - **ospf** - OSPF
 - **pcm** - Proximity CAPP Messaging (PCM)
 - **portmapper** - PortMapper
 - **proximity** - Proximity
 - **publish** - Publish
 - **radius** - Remote Authentication Dial-In User Server (RADIUS)
 - **replicate** - Replication
 - **redundancy** - CSS Redundancy
 - **rip** - RIP
 - **security** - Security Manager
 - **slr** - Session Level Redundancy
 - **sntp** - Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP)
 - **ssl-accel** - Secure Socket Layer (SSL) Acceleration
 - **syssoft** - System software
 - **urql** - Uniform resource qualifier list
 - **vlanmgr** - VLAN Manager
 - **vpm** - Virtual Pipe Manager
 - **vrp** - Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol
 - **wcc** - Web Conversation Control

To see a list of subsystems, enter:

```
# cliLogMessage subsystem ?
```

<i>level</i>	Log level for the message. Enter one of these levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• fatal-0 - Fatal errors only• alert-1 - Alert errors, including errors at the fatal-0 level• critical-2 - Critical errors, including errors at the alert-1 level• error-3 - Error errors, including errors at the critical-2 level• warning-4 - Warning errors (default), including errors at the error-3 level• notice-5 - Notice messages, including errors at the warning-4 level• info-6 - Informational messages, including errors at the notice-5 level• debug-7 - All errors and messages
--------------	--

Command Modes

All modes

Related Commands

show log
(config) logging disk
(config) logging host
(config) logging line

clock

To set the date, time, or time zone, use the **clock** command. Use the **no** form of the **clock timezone** command to reset the time zone information to 00:00:0.

```
clock [date|time|timezone name hour hours {before-UTC|after-UTC}
        {minute minutes {before-UTC|after-UTC}}]
```

```
no clock timezone
```

Syntax Description

date	<p>Sets the date. When you enter this command, a prompt appears and shows the current date in the format you must use to enter the new date.</p> <p>Enter the month, day, and year as integers with dash characters separating them. For example, enter June 15th 2000 as 06-15-2000.</p> <p>If you use the (config) date european-date command, the format for entering the date is day, month, and year. For example, enter June 15th 2000 as 15-06-2000.</p>
time	<p>Sets the time in military-time format. When you enter this command, a prompt appears and shows the current time in the format you must use to enter the new time.</p> <p>Enter the hour, minutes, and seconds as integers with colon characters separating them. For example, enter 12:23:14.</p> <p>If you configure a time zone, the show clock command displays the time adjusted with the time zone offset.</p>
timezone <i>name</i>	<p>Sets the time zone to offset the Universal Time Coordinated (UTC) time from an SNTP server. Enter a name with a maximum of 32 characters and no spaces.</p> <p>The timezone keyword applies only when you configure an SNTP server. Otherwise, the CSS ignores this option.</p>
hour <i>hours</i>	<p>Sets the hours offset for the time zone. Enter a number from 0 to 12. If the before-UTC or after-UTC option is omitted, the offset is set to a positive number.</p>

before-UTC	(Optional) Sets the offset as a negative number. For example, if the hour offset is 12, the before-UTC keyword sets it to -12.
after-UTC	(Optional) Sets the offset as a positive number. This is the default offset.
minute <i>minutes</i>	(Optional) Sets the minutes offset for the time zone. Enter a number from 0 to 59. If the before-UTC or after-UTC option is omitted, the offset is set to a positive number.

Command Modes SuperUser

Usage Guidelines You cannot use the backspace key for the **clock date** or **time** command.

Related Commands **show clock**
(config) date european-date
(config) sntp

cls

To clear the terminal screen, use the **cls** command.

cls

Command Modes All modes

configure

To enter global configuration mode, use the **configure** command. Configuration commands apply to the system as a whole.

config

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

When you use the **configure** command to enter global configuration mode, the CLI prompt changes to (config).

From this mode, you can also enter these configuration modes:

- ACL
- Boot
- Circuit and IP
- DQL
- EQL
- Group
- Header-field group
- Interface and VLAN
- Keepalive
- NQL
- Owner and Content
- RMON alarm, RMON event, and RMON history
- Service
- SSL-proxy-list
- URQL

For information about the commands available in these modes, see the [“Global Configuration Mode Commands”](#) section.

To exit the current configuration mode, enter **exit**.

To exit any configuration mode and return to SuperUser mode, press **Ctrl-Z**.

copy source_disk_slot

To copy all of the contents or specified startup configuration, core dumps, logs, scripts, archive, and boot image files from the source disk to the destination disk in a CSS, use the **copy source_disk_slot** command. The CSS software creates the software directory and hierarchy on the destination disk.

```
copy source_disk_slot {archive filename {destination_filename}|archives
|boot-image filename|core filename {destination_filename}|cores
|log filename {destination_filename}|logs
|script filename {destination_filename}|scripts|startup-config}
```

Syntax Description

<i>source_disk_slot</i>	Designates the disk as the source location containing the files. The other disk is designated as the destination disk. The valid entries are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 for the disk in slot 0 • 1 for the disk in slot 1
archive filename	(Optional) Copies the specified archive filename to the destination disk.
<i>destination_filename</i>	(Optional) Name you want to assign to the file on the destination disk.
archives	(Optional) Copies all archive files to the destination disk.
boot-image filename	(Optional) Copies the specified ADI (ArrowPoint Distribution Image) of the boot-image to the destination disk.
core filename	(Optional) Copies the specified core dump file to the destination disk.
cores	(Optional) Copies all core dump files to the destination disk.

log <i>filename</i>	(Optional) Copies the specified log file to the destination disk.
logs	(Optional) Copies all log files to the destination disk.
script <i>filename</i>	(Optional) Copies the specified script to the destination disk.
scripts	(Optional) Copies all scripts from the specified disk to the destination disk.
startup-config	(Optional) Copies the startup configuration to the destination disk.

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

You can use the **copy *disk_slot*** command only on an CSS with two disks. Make sure that an equivalent release of CSS software is present on the destination disk before you copy files to it. If necessary, copy the boot-image to the destination disk before copying a startup-config, log, or script file.

Related Commands

script
show installed-software
(config) logging

copy

To copy files to and from File Transfer Protocol (FTP) and Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) servers, use the **copy** command. The keywords for this command are:

- **copy core** - Copies a core dump file
- **copy ftp** - Copies from an FTP server
- **copy log** - Copies a log file
- **copy profile** - Copies the running profile
- **copy running-config** - Copies the running configuration
- **copy script** - Copies a script file
- **copy ssl** - Imports or exports certificates and private keys from or to the CSS
- **copy ssl** - Copies the startup configuration
- **copy tftp** - Copies from a TFTP server

For information about these commands and any associated options, see the **copy** commands in this section.

Command Modes

SuperUser

copy core

To copy a core dump file from the CSS to an FTP or TFTP server, use the **copy core** command.

```
copy core core_filename [ftp ftp_record | tftp ip_or_host] filename
```

Syntax Description

<i>core_filename</i>	Name of the core dump file on the CSS. Enter an unquoted text string with the appropriate capitalization, no spaces, and a maximum length of 32 characters. To see a list of core dump files, enter: # copy core ?
ftp <i>ftp_record</i>	Copies a core dump file to an FTP server. The name of the FTP record file contains the FTP server IP address, username, and password. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces. To create an FTP record, see the (config) ftp-record command.
tftp <i>ip_or_host</i>	Copies a core dump file to a TFTP server. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
<i>filename</i>	Name you want to assign to the file on the server. Include the full path to the file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

Before you copy a core dump file from the CSS to an FTP server, you must create an FTP record file containing the FTP server IP address, username, and password. See the (**config**) **ftp-record** command for more information.

Related Commands

(**config**) **ftp-record**

copy ftp

To copy an ArrowPoint Distribution Image (ADI), script file, or startup configuration file from an FTP server to the CSS, use the **copy ftp** command.

```
copy ftp ftp_record filename [boot-image|script script_filename
|startup-config]
```

Syntax Description

<i>ftp_record</i>	Name of the FTP record file that contains the FTP server IP address, username, and password. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces. To create an FTP record, see the (config) ftp-record command.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the file on the FTP server that you want to copy to the CSS. Include the full path to the file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters. If you are using the boot-image keyword to copy an ADI file from an FTP server to the CSS, include the full path to the file including the file extension. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters. You can also copy a GZIP-compressed version of the ADI file. The CSS uncompresses the file. If there is not enough disk space available, the CSS provides a message.
boot-image	Copies an ADI file from an FTP server. The ADI file contains the CSS software including boot files and logging and archiving directories. To unpack the CSS software in the ADI file, use the (config-boot) unpack command. When you use the boot-image keyword, the file you copy to the CSS must be an ADI file. Otherwise, the CSS rejects it.

script <i>script_file</i>	Copies an FTP file to the script directory. To assign a name to the script file on the CSS, enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.
startup-config	Copies the startup configuration and overwrites the existing configuration file.

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

Before using this command, you must use the **(config) ftp-record** command to create an FTP record file containing the FTP server IP address, username, and password.

Related Commands

script
(config) boot
(config) ftp-record
(config-boot) unpack

copy log

To copy a log file from the CSS to an FTP or TFTP server, use the **copy log** command.

```
copy log log_filename [ftp ftp_record|tftp ip_or_host] filename
```

Syntax Description	
<i>log_filename</i>	Name of the log file on the CSS. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters. To see a list of log files, enter: # copy log ?
ftp <i>ftp_record</i>	Copies a log file to an FTP server. The name of the FTP record file contains the FTP server IP address, username, and password. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces. To create an FTP record, see the (config) ftp-record command.
tftp <i>ip_or_host</i>	Copies a log file to a TFTP server. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
<i>filename</i>	Name you want to assign to the file on the server. Include the full path to the file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.

Command Modes SuperUser

Related Commands (config) **ftp-record**
(config) **logging**

copy profile

To copy the running profile from the CSS to an FTP server, TFTP server, your user profile, or the default profile, use the **copy profile** command.

```
copy profile [default-profile][ftp ftp_record|tftp ip_or_host]
                filename[user-profile]
```

Syntax Description

default-profile	Copies the running profile to the default profile.
ftp ftp_record	Copies the running profile to an FTP server. The name of the FTP record file contains the FTP server IP address, username, and password. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces. To create an FTP record, see the (config) ftp-record command.
tftp ip_or_host	Copies the running profile to a TFTP server. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
<i>filename</i>	Name you want to assign to the file on the server. Include the full path to the file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.
user-profile	Proactively copies the changes on the running profile to the user profile. This command creates a file <i>username-profile</i> if one does not exist, where <i>username</i> is the current username. If the CSS is not in expert mode and you exit the CSS without copying any changes in the running profile to your user profile, the CSS prompts you that the profile has changed and queries whether you want to save your changes.

Command Modes

SuperUser

Related Commands

(config) ftp-record

copy running-config

To copy the running configuration to an FTP or TFTP server or to the startup configuration file on the CSS disk, use the **copy running-config** command.

```
copy running-config [[ftp ftp_record | tftp ip_or_host]
                        filename | startup-config]
```

Syntax Description		
	ftp <i>ftp_record</i>	Copies the running configuration to an FTP server. The name of the FTP record file contains the FTP server IP address, username, and password. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces. To create an FTP record, see the (config) ftp-record command.
	tftp <i>ip_or_host</i>	Copies the running configuration to a TFTP server. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
	<i>filename</i>	Name you want to assign to the file on the server. Include the full path to the file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.
	startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration file on the CSS disk. In the event of the CSS rebooting, if you do not save changes in the running-config file to the startup-config file, these changes are lost.

Command Modes SuperUser

Related Commands (config) ftp-record

copy script

To copy a script file from the CSS to an FTP or TFTP server, use the **copy script** command. To create a script file, see the **script** command.

```
copy script script_file [ftp ftp_record | tftp ip_or_host] filename
```

Syntax Description	
<i>script_file</i>	The name of the script file on the CSS. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters. To see a list of script files, enter: # copy script ?
ftp <i>ftp_record</i>	Copies a script file to an FTP server. The name of the FTP record file contains the FTP server IP address, username, and password. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces. To create an FTP record, see the (config) ftp-record command.
tftp <i>ip_or_host</i>	Copies a script file to a TFTP server. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
<i>filename</i>	The name you want to assign to the file on the server. Include the full path to the file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.

Command Modes SuperUser

Usage Guidelines A profile file is a special script. You can use the **copy profile** command to copy it.

Related Commands **script**
(config) ftp-record

copy ssl

To import or export certificates and private keys from or to a CSS, use the **copy ssl** command. A secure location on the CSS disk stores all files imported into the CSS.

```
copy ssl [ftp|sftp] ftp_record [import filename [format] "password"
  {"passphrase"}|export filename2 "password"]
```

Syntax	Description
ftp sftp	The FTP or SFTP protocol to transfer the certificate and private key file. Cisco Systems recommends the SFTP protocol as the transport mechanism because it provides the most security. If SSHD access is restricted, or if the license key is not installed, SSHD will not accept connections from SSH clients and the copy ssl sftp command will fail, resulting in an error message.
<i>ftp_record</i>	The name of the previously-created FTP record containing the remote server information. To create an FTP record, see the (config) ftp-record command.
import	Imports the file from the remote server.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the file you want to import from the server. Include the full path to the file. You can enter a maximum of 128 characters.

<i>format</i>	<p>File format of the certificate to be imported. Once the certificate file is converted to PEM format and DES encoded, it is stored on the CSS SCM in a special (and secure) directory. The valid import file formats are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DER - Binary format encoding of the certificate file in ASN.1 using the Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER-encoded X509 certificate). For example, an imported certificate from a Microsoft Windows NT IIS 4.0 server. • PEM - Privacy Enhanced Mail, a base64 encoding of the certificate file (PEM-encoded X509 certificate). For example, an imported certificate from an Apache/SSL UNIX server. • PKCS12 - Standard from RSA Data Security, Inc. for storing certificates and private keys. For example, an imported certificate from a Microsoft Windows 2000 IIS 5.0 server.
<i>“password”</i>	<p>Password used to DES (Data Encryption Standard) encode the imported certificate or private key. Encoding the imported file prevents unauthorized access to the certificate or private key on the CSS. Enter the password as a quoted string. The password appears in the CSS running configuration as a DES-encoded string.</p>
<i>“passphrase”</i>	<p>(Optional) Passphrase used to encrypt the certificate or key being imported into the CSS. Some certificates or keys may have had a passphrase assigned to encrypt them prior to being imported into the CSS. Enter the passphrase as a quoted text string.</p>
export	<p>Exports the file to the remote server.</p>
<i>filename2</i>	<p>Name you want to assign to the file on the server. Include the full path to the file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.</p>

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

An imported file can contain certificates, RSA or DSA key pairs, or Diffie-Hellman parameters. You must distinguish whether the files contain certificates, private keys, or Diffie-Hellman parameters by associating the specific contents to a filename.

Related Commands

(config) **ftp-record**

copy startup-config

To copy the startup configuration to an FTP or TFTP server or to the running configuration, use the **copy startup-config** command.

```
copy startup-config [[ftp ftp_record|\btftp ip_or_host]  
                        filename|\brunning-config]
```

Syntax Description

ftp <i>ftp_record</i>	Copies the startup configuration to an FTP server. The name of the FTP record file contains the FTP server IP address, username, and password. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces. To create an FTP record, see the (config) ftp-record command.
tftp <i>ip_or_host</i>	Copies the startup configuration to a TFTP server. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
<i>filename</i>	Name you want to assign to the file on the server. Include the full path to the file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.
running-config	Copies the startup configuration and merges with the running configuration file on the CSS disk.

Command Modes SuperUser

Related Commands (config) ftp-record

copy tftp

To copy files from a TFTP server to the script directory or overwrite the startup configuration on the CSS, use the **copy tftp** command.

copy tftp *ip_or_host filename* [**script** *script_file* | **startup-config**]

Syntax Description		
<i>ip_or_host</i>		IP address or host name of the TFTP server to receive the file. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
<i>filename</i>		Name for the file on the TFTP server. Include the full path to the file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces.
script <i>script_file</i>		Copies a TFTP file to the script directory. To assign a name to the script file on the CSS, enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.
startup-config		Copies a TFTP file to and overwrites the startup configuration.

Command Modes SuperUser

Related Commands script
(config) boot

disable

To access User mode, use the **disable** command to exit SuperUser mode. In User mode, you can monitor and display CSS parameters, but not change them.

disable

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

To log in as a SuperUser from User mode, use the **enable** command.

Related Commands

enable
exit

disconnect

To disconnect a connected session or line, use the **disconnect** command.

disconnect *session*

Syntax Description

session The Telnet or console session. To see a list of sessions, enter:
disconnect ?

Command Modes

SuperUser

dns resolve

To resolve a host name by querying the configured DNS server on the CSS, use the **dns resolve** command.

```
dns resolve host_name
```

Syntax Description

host_name The name of the host you want to resolve. Enter the host name in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).

Command Modes

All modes

dns-boomerang client zero

To clear the statistics for a configured domain displayed through the **show dns-boomerang client** command, use the **dns-boomerang client zero** command.

```
dns-boomerang client zero
```

Command Modes

SuperUser and all configuration modes

Related Commands

show dns-boomerang client

echo

To enable terminal echo and optionally echo a message with or without a line feed, use the **echo** command. This is useful when creating scripts and controlling output. Typical use of this command is in a script file. Use the **no** form of this command to disable terminal echo.

```
echo {-n} {"message"}
```

```
no echo
```

Syntax Description	
-n	(Optional) Echo the message to the terminal without a line feed.
<i>message</i>	(Optional) Echo the message to the terminal with a line feed. Enter a quoted text string, user-defined argument, or status variable. You can include the \n characters in the message to produce line feeds.

Command Modes	
	All modes

Related Commands	
	input set show variable

enable

To log in as a SuperUser in User mode, use the **enable** command.

enable

Command Modes

User

Usage Guidelines

The **enable** command prompts you for a valid username and password.

After you log in with a username that has SuperUser privileges, you can access the full set of CLI commands, including those in User mode. SuperUser commands let you change parameters and configure the CSS. To set SuperUser usernames and passwords, use the **(config) username** command.

Related Commands

disable
exit

endbranch

To terminate a branch block initiated by an **if** or **while** command, use the **endbranch** command. Typical use of this command is in a script file. For more information on scripts, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Basic Configuration Guide*.

endbranch

Command Modes

All modes

Related Commands

if
while

exit

Use the **exit** command to exit from:

- The current mode and return to the previous mode. If you are in User or SuperUser mode, this command ends the CLI session and disconnects the line.
- An upper-branch block.
- A current script.

```
exit {branch|script} {status}
```

Syntax Description	
branch	(Optional) Exits the upper-branch block.
script	(Optional) Exits the current script.
<i>status</i>	(Optional) Integer value placed in the STATUS variable when a script completes execution. If you do not define the STATUS variable, with the exception of the grep command, an exit status of 0 indicates that a command was successful. A non-zero value indicates a failure. This value is set automatically by the CLI after each command completes its execution.

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines If you are in User or SuperUser mode when you use the **exit** command to exit the current mode, you will exit the session. When you exit a mode, the prompt changes accordingly.

Typically, you use the **exit branch** and **exit script** commands in script files. For more information on scripts, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Basic Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands script

expert

To turn on expert mode, use the **expert** command. In expert mode, the CLI does not ask for confirmation before you execute commands that could delete or radically change operating parameters. Expert mode is off by default. Use the **no** form of this command to reset expert mode to its default setting of off.

expert

no expert

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

Your user profile contains the expert mode setting when you log in to the CSS. If you change this setting during a CSS session, you can permanently save the setting in your profile by using the **copy running-config** command. Or when you exit a CLI session, you can respond with a **y** when the CSS prompts you that the profile has changed and queries whether you want to save the changes to the user profile.

find ip address

To search the CSS configuration for the specified IP address, use the **find ip address** command. You can include a netmask for subnet (wildcard) searches. This search can help you avoid IP address conflicts when you configure the CSS.

When you use this command, it checks services, source groups, content rules, ACLs, the management port, syslog, APP sessions, and local interfaces for the specified address. If the address is found, the locations of its use are displayed. If no addresses are found, you are returned to the command prompt.

find ip address *ip_or_host* {*subnet_mask*|*range number*}

Syntax Description	<i>ip_or_host</i>	IP address you want to find. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
	<i>subnet_mask</i>	<p>(Optional) IP subnet mask. Enter the mask either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a prefix length in CIDR bitcount notation (for example, /24). Do not enter a space to separate the IP address from the prefix length. In dotted-decimal notation (for example, 255.255.255.0). <p>If you enter a mask of 0.0.0.0, the CSS finds all addresses.</p>
	range number	<p>(Optional) Defines how many IP addresses that you want to find, starting with the <i>ip_or_host</i> address. Enter a number from 1 to 65535. The default is 1.</p> <p>For example, if you enter an IP address of 203.1.1.1 with a range of 10, the CSS tries to find the addresses from 203.1.1.1 through 203.1.1.10.</p>
Command Modes	All modes	

flow statistics

To display statistics on currently allocated flows or inactive redundant flows, use the **flow statistics** command.

flow statistics {dormant}

Syntax Description

dormant	(Optional) Displays the statistics on inactive redundant flows in an Adaptive Session Redundancy (ASR) configuration on a CSS.
----------------	--

Usage Guidelines

The **flow statistics** command displays the UDP and TCP flows per second, the hits per seconds, and the flow information for each port.

The **flow statistics dormant** command display summary information about redundant dormant flows.

For information about the fields in the **flow statistics dormant** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Command Modes

ACL, global, group, interface, owner, content, service, SuperUser, and User

format

To format a disk in a CSS, use the **format** command.

format disk_slot {quick}

Syntax Description

<i>disk_slot</i>	Disk you want to format. Enter 0 for the disk in slot 0, or 1 for the disk in slot 1.
quick	(Optional) Reformats the disk without performing cluster verification. Only use the quick format when you are certain of the disk integrity.

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the **format** command, the CSS queries you about formatting the disk.

```
Formatting the disk results in all disk data being permanently erased.  
Are you sure you want to continue? (yes,no):
```

Enter either of the following:

- **yes** to reformat the disk.
- **no** to abort the reformat function. If the disk has unrecoverable errors and you do not reformat it, be aware that the file system may be corrupt and functionality is compromised.

function

To create a function and call it within a script, use the **function** command.

```
function name [begin|end|call {"values ..."}|return {"values ..."}]
```

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the function. Enter a text string with a maximum of 32 characters.
begin	Starts the definition of the function.
end	Ends the definition of the function.
call	Calls the function.
return	Exits the function and optionally sets the value in the RETURN variable.
" <i>values</i> "	(Optional) One or more optional alphanumeric values you want to pass into the function or set a value in the RETURN variable. Enter the value(s) in a quoted string.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **function** command allows you to define the function once within the script and then call it by its name one or more times to perform its functions. You can define the function either before or after you call it within the script. For more information on scripts, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Basic Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

endbranch
if
input
set
show variable

help

To display CLI help on all or a specified topic, use the **help** command. The CLI also provides other forms of context-sensitive help. See the “Getting CLI Help” section in Chapter 1, [Using the Command-Line Interface](#)

help [commands|configuration|keys|modes|variables]

Syntax Description

commands	Displays help on entering commands.
configuration	Displays help on configuration files.
keys	Displays help on keyboard shortcuts.
modes	Displays help on configuration modes.
variables	Displays help on variables.

Command Modes

All modes

history length

To modify the history buffer length, use the **history length** command. The command-line history buffer stores the most recent CLI commands that you have entered. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the history buffer to the default of 20 lines.

history length *buffer_length*

no history length

Syntax Description

<i>buffer_length</i>	The number of lines in the command-line history buffer. Enter an integer from 0 to 256. The default is 20. To disable the history function, enter 0 .
----------------------	--

Command Modes

SuperUser

if

To initiate conditional branch execution of a branch block, use the **if** command. This branch construct is available with an interactive session or within a script. Typically, you use this command in a script. You can nest any number of commands in a branch block including nested branch blocks.

```
if [constant|variable_name] {“operator(s)” “operand(s)”}
```

Syntax Description

<i>constant</i>	Numeric constant. Enter an integer or user-defined variable.
<i>variable_name</i>	Character string representing a variable. Enter a name with a maximum length of 32 characters.
“ <i>operator</i> ”	<p>(Optional) One or more operations on the operand. Enter a quoted string of one or more of the following operators. Separate multiple operators with a space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OR — Simple OR operator • > — Greater than operator • AND — Simple AND operator • * — Multiplication operator • MOD — Modulus operator • / — Division operator • >= — Greater than or equal to operator • < — Less than operator • <= — Less than or equal to operator • == — Equality operator • + — Add to variable • - — Subtract from variable • -- — Decrement variable • ++ — Increment variable <p>Numeric value operators are handled one at a time from left to right, using the list of operands from the list as needed. Operators, such as -- and ++, do not require an operand.</p>

-
- “operand”* (Optional) One or more strings or arguments, as follows:
- For character operators, enter a quoted string of either a string constant or a character argument.
 - For numeric operators, enter a quoted string of one or more integers or numeric argument. Separate multiple operands with a space.
-

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For more information on scripts, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Basic Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

endbranch
function
input
set
show variable

input

To create a variable for the command line or script that prompts a user for a value to assign to a variable, use the **input** command. Typically, you use this command in a script. When the user enters the value and enters the carriage return, the value is assigned to the variable.

```
input variable_name directory_level
```

Syntax Description

<i>variable_name</i>	Character string representing the variable. Enter a string with a maximum length of 32 characters.
<i>directory_level</i>	Directory level for the variable. Enter one of these options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archive - Default archive directory • log - Default log directory • script - Default script directory based on the boot image • top - Root level directory

Command Modes

All modes

license

To enter the software license key, use the **license** command.

```
license
```

At the prompt for a license key, enter the number.

Command Modes

SuperUser

lock

To lock the terminal and CLI session, use the **lock** command. Locking the terminal allows you to prevent access to your terminal while maintaining the connection to a CLI session.

lock

When you enter the **lock** command, the screen displays this message:

```
*** Session is locked. Press any key to provide unlock authentication
***
```

To unlock the terminal, press any key. Enter your username and password at the appropriate prompt.

Command Modes

SuperUser

login

To log in to the CSS with a different user identity, use the **login** command.

login

This command prompts you for a valid username and password. To set SuperUser usernames and passwords, see the (**config**) **username** command.

Command Modes

SuperUser

Related Commands

enable
exit

map

To map the primary and secondary boot record, logging output, archive files, or core dumps to a disk in a CSS (located in slot 0 or slot 1), use the **map** command. Use the **no** form of this command to reset the default mapping for a boot record to the disk in slot 0, or the log output or core dumps to the disk from which the CSS booted.

```
map [core|log|primary-boot|secondary-boot] disk_slot
no map core|log|primary-boot|secondary-boot
```

Syntax Description

core	Maps the core dumps.
log	Maps the logging output.
primary-boot	Maps the primary boot record.
secondary-boot	Maps the secondary boot record.
<i>disk_slot</i>	The slot number for the disk. Enter one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 - The disk in slot 0 • 1 - The disk in slot 1

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

The **map** command is applicable for a CSS with two disks.

Related Commands

show map

modify

To change the value of any numeric variable, use the **modify** command. Typically, you use this command in a script.

```
modify variable_name “operator(s)” {“operand(s)”}
```

Syntax Description

<i>variable_name</i>	A character string representing a variable. Enter a name with a maximum length of 32 characters.
“ <i>operator</i> ”	<p>(Optional) One or more operations on the operand. Enter a quoted string of one or more of the following operators. Separate multiple operators with a space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OR — Simple OR operator • > — Greater than operator • AND — Simple AND operator • * — Multiplication operator • MOD — Modulus operator • / — Division operator • >= — Greater than or equal to operator • < — Less than operator • <= — Less than or equal to operator • == — Equality operator • + — Add to variable • - — Subtract from variable • -- — Decrement variable • ++ — Increment variable <p>Numeric value operators are handled one at a time from left to right, using the list of operands from the list as needed. Operators, such as -- and ++, do not require an operand.</p>

“operand” (Optional) One or more integers or numeric arguments. Enter a quoted string. Separate multiple operands with a space.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For more information on scripts, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Basic Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

function
input
set
show variable

no

To negate a command or set it to its default, use the **no** command. Note that some commands do not have a **no** form.

Syntax Description

no admin-shutdown	Restarts all interfaces on the CSS (available in SuperUser mode only)
no alias <i>mode</i> <i>alias_name</i>	Deletes an alias, <i>alias_name</i> , that you have created for a command in a specific mode, <i>mode</i>
no clock timezone	Resets the time zone information to 00:00:0 and the clock time without the time zone offset (available in SuperUser mode only)
no echo	Disables terminal echo (available in all modes)
no expert	Turns off expert mode
no history length	Resets the history buffer to the default of 20 lines (available in all modes)

no map corelog primary-boot secondary-boot	Resets the default mapping for a boot record to the disk in slot 0, or the log output or core dumps to the disk from which the CSS booted
no prompt	Resets the prompt to the default prompt (available in User and SuperUser modes)
no proximity refine	Stops the metric refinement process in the Proximity Database (available in SuperUser mode only)
no set <i>variable_name</i>	Deletes the user-defined variable, <i>variable_name</i> (available in all modes)
no terminal idle	Resets the idle time for this terminal session to the default of 0, disabling the session idle timer (available in User and SuperUser modes)
no terminal length	Resets the number of lines to the default of 25 lines (available in User and SuperUser modes)
no terminal more	Disables support for more functions (available in User and SuperUser modes)
no terminal netmask-format	Displays subnet masks in the default dotted-decimal format in the show commands (available in User and SuperUser modes)
no terminal timeout	Resets the timeout for a terminal session to the default of 0, disabling the session timeout (available in User and SuperUser modes)

pause

To pause for a specified number of seconds after entering a command, use the **pause** command.

pause *seconds*

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	An integer for the number of seconds to pause
----------------	---

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

You can use the **pause** command with an interactive session or within a script. Typically, you use this command in a script. When you enter this command, a message similar to the following appears:

```
Pausing for 20 seconds. Ctrl^C to abort...
```

To interrupt the pause, press **Ctrl-C**.

ping

To send Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo requests to test network connectivity, use the **ping** command.

```
ping ip_or_host {number} {delay}
```

Syntax Description

<i>ip_or_host</i>	IP address for the host you want to test. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
<i>number</i>	(Optional) Number of ping messages to send. Enter an integer from 1 to 1000. The default is 1.
<i>delay</i>	(Optional) Delay time between ping messages, in milliseconds. Enter an integer from 1 to 65535. The default is 100.

Command Modes

All modes

prompt

To set or change the CLI prompt, use the **prompt** command. The new prompt persists until you change it or until you reboot the CSS. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the prompt to the default.

prompt *prompt*

no prompt

Syntax Description	<i>prompt</i>	The new prompt. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 12 characters.
---------------------------	---------------	---

Command Modes	User and SuperUser
----------------------	--------------------

Usage Guidelines	To save the new prompt as the default, use the copy running-config command. You can include a prompt as a session-based configuration parameter in a profile script.
-------------------------	---

proximity

To administer and control the operation of the Proximity Database (PDB), use the **proximity** command and its keywords. The keywords for this SuperUser command include:

- **proximity assign** - Overrides the default metric determination processes to provide a local metric or metrics for all zones.
- **proximity assign flush** - Flushes all or a portion of the previously assigned proximity assignments.
- **proximity clear** - Removes the entries from the Proximity Database.
- **proximity commit** - Writes either a portion or all the Proximity Database to the CSS disk or an FTP daemon.

- **proximity refine** - Begins periodic refinement of metric entries within the Proximity Database.
- **proximity reprobe** - Forces a reprobe of existing IP addresses.
- **proximity retrieve** - Loads a database file from the CSS disk or an FTP daemon.

For information about these commands and any associated options, see the **proximity** commands in this section.

proximity assign

To override the default metric determination processes and provide a metric or metrics for all zones, use the **proximity assign** command. All CSSs in the Proximity Database mesh share assigned information. When you use this command, Network Proximity does not perform active probing of the assigned block.

```
proximity assign ip_address prefix_length ["local_metric"] "metric_list"
```

Syntax Description

<i>ip_address</i>	IP address you want to associate with the metric information. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1).
<i>prefix_length</i>	IP prefix length used with the IP address. This prefix allows you to assign metrics over a range of IP addresses. Enter the prefix as either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prefix length in CIDR bitcount notation (for example, /24). • A subnet mask in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 255.255.255.0).
" <i>local_metric</i> "	Single metric to represent the zone where this command is issued. Enter the metric as a quoted number.
" <i>metric_list</i> "	List of metrics, in ascending zone order, that represent all zones. Enter the metric list as a string of numbers enclosed in quotes.

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

The **proximity assign** command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS.

**Note**

This command is not added to the running-config.

Examples

For example, to assign the metric “200” to a zone for all IP addresses within the range 203.0.0.0 to 203.255.255.255, enter:

```
# proximity assign 203.0.0.0/8 "200"
```

To perform the metric assignment for all IP addresses within the range 192.167.0.0 to 192.167.255.255, enter:

```
# proximity assign 192.167.0.0/16 "30 20 40 100 10 5"
```

To view the metric assignments for all IP addresses within the range of 192.167.0.0 to 192.167.255.255, enter:

```
# show proximity assign 192.167.0.0/16
   IP/PrefixHits Zone Metrics
-----
192.167.0.0/1610, 12330, 20, 40, 100, 10, 5
```

Related Commands

proximity assign flush
show proximity assign

proximity assign flush

To remove all or specific existing proximity assignments configured with the **proximity assign** command, use the **proximity assign flush** command.

```
proximity assign flush {ip_address ip_prefix}
```

Syntax Description	<i>ip_address ip_prefix</i>	(Optional) IP address and IP prefix length for the assignments you want to remove. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1). Enter the prefix as either: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A prefix length in CIDR bitcount notation (for example, /24).• A subnet mask in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 255.255.255.0).
Command Modes	SuperUser	
Usage Guidelines		The proximity assign flush command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS.

proximity clear

To remove all or specified entries from the proximity database, use the **proximity clear** command.

```
proximity clear {ip_address ip_prefix}
```

Syntax Description	<p><i>ip_address ip_prefix</i> (Optional) IP address and IP prefix length for the assignments you want to remove. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1).</p> <p>Enter the prefix as either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prefix length in CIDR bitcount notation (for example, /24). • A subnet mask in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 255.255.255.0).
---------------------------	--

Command Modes	SuperUser
----------------------	-----------

Usage Guidelines	The proximity clear command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS.
-------------------------	--

proximity commit

To write either a portion or all of the Proximity Database to a file in the log directory on the CSS disk or a file on an FTP server, use the **proximity commit** command. The database output contains metrics for all zones, the current advertisement state, and hit counts. You can retrieve this database by using the **proximity retrieve** command.

```
proximity commit {ip_address ip_prefix|entire-db
  {ftp ftp_record ftp_filename {bin}|log filename {bin}}
```

Syntax Description	
<i>ip_address ip_prefix</i>	(Optional) IP address and IP prefix length for the assignments you want to remove. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1). Enter the prefix as either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prefix length in CIDR bitcount notation (for example, /24). • A subnet mask in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 255.255.255.0).
entire-db	(Optional) Commits the entire Proximity Database when you want to use additional options to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign a specific name to the database file written to the disk other than the default filename, proximity.db. • Write the database file to an FTP server. By default, the file is written to the CSS disk. • Save the database in binary format. By default, the file is in XML-format.
ftp <i>ftp_record ftp_filename</i>	(Optional) Writes a specified file to an FTP server. Enter the name of an existing FTP record for an FTP server. The FTP record file contains the FTP server IP address, username, and password. To create an FTP record, use the (config) ftp-record command. Also enter the filename to use when storing the Proximity Database to an FTP server.

log filename	(Optional) Writes a specified file to the log directory on the CSS disk. Enter a filename with a maximum of 32 characters. By default, the filename is proximity.db.
bin	(Optional) Stores the database file in compact binary format to disk or an FTP server.

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

By default, when you enter the **proximity commit** command without any of its options, it writes the entire database to an XML-formatted file named proximity.db in the log directory on the CSS disk. You can optionally have the database encoded using compact binary encoding. You can also have the database written to a file on an FTP server.

**Note**

A binary-encoded database occupies approximately one-third less space than an XML-formatted database.

The **proximity commit** command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS.

Related Commands

proximity retrieve

proximity refine

To initiate automatic or manual refinement of metric entries in the Proximity Database, use the **proximity refine** command. The refinement process updates the metric entries for all clients in the database. To view the automatic probe rates on the CSS, use the **show proximity refine** command. Use the **no** form of this command to stop the automatic refinement process.

proximity refine {once}

no proximity refine

Syntax Description	once	(Optional) Initiates the refinement process of metric entries manually. The refinement process occurs only once.
---------------------------	-------------	--

Command Modes	SuperUser
----------------------	-----------

Usage Guidelines	The proximity refine command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS.
-------------------------	---

Related Commands	show proximity refine
-------------------------	------------------------------

proximity reprobe

To reprobe existing IP addresses, use the **proximity reprobe** command. You can use this command to perform an immediate refresh of information contained within the database.

proximity reprobe *ip_address* {*ip_prefix*}

Syntax Description	<i>ip_address</i>	IP address to reprobe. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1).
	<i>ip_prefix</i>	(Optional) IP prefix to associate with <i>ip_address</i> to perform probing for a block of addresses. Enter the prefix as either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prefix length in CIDR bitcount notation (for example, /24). • A subnet mask in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 255.255.255.0).

Command Modes SuperUser

Usage Guidelines The **proximity reprobe** command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS.



Note IP addresses configured with the **proximity assign** command are not eligible for reprobng.

proximity retrieve

To load a Proximity Database file from the CSS disk or an FTP server, use the **proximity retrieve** command. The proximity metrics from the database file replace any overlapping existing entries and supplement any non-overlapping entries.

```
proximity retrieve {ftp ftp_record ftp_filename}log filename }
```

Syntax Description	ftp <i>ftp_record</i> <i>ftp_filename</i>	(Optional) Retrieves a file to an FTP server. Enter the name of an existing FTP record for an FTP server. The FTP record file contains the FTP server IP address, username, and password. To create an FTP record, use the (config) ftp-record command. Also enter the Proximity Database filename locates on the FTP server.
	log <i>filename</i>	(Optional) Retrieves a specified file other than the proximity.db file from the log directory on the CSS disk.

Command Modes SuperUser

Usage Guidelines By default, when you enter the **proximity retrieve** command without any of its options, it loads the proximity.db database file from the CSS disk. Optionally, you can load a specific database file from the disk or from an FTP server. This command can distinguish between XML and binary database formats automatically.

The **proximity retrieve** command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS.

rcmd

To issue remote CLI commands to a CSS peer, use the **rcmd** command.

```
rcmd ip_or_host "CLI_command {;CLI_command...}" {timeout_response}
{script_filename}
```

Syntax Description	<i>ip_or_host</i>	IP address for the peer. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1) or mnemonic host-name format (for example, myname.mydomain.com).
	“ <i>CLI_command</i> ”	One or more CLI commands you want to issue to the peer. Enter the command, its options, and variables exactly. Enclose the command text string in quotes (“”). When entering multiple CLI commands, insert a semicolon (;) character to separate each command.
	<i>timeout_reponse</i>	(Optional) Amount of time, in seconds, to wait for the output command response from the peer. Enter an integer from 3 to 300 (5 minutes). The default is 3 seconds.
	<i>script_filename</i>	(Optional) Script filename where you want the output to direct when you enter the rcmd command. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum of 32 characters. The CSS saves the script in the /scripts directory on the CSS. If you do not include a filename, the CSS directs the output to the screen where you entered the rcmd command.

Command Modes SuperUser

Usage Guidelines By default, the APP session is configured to allow the CSS to send remote commands to a CSS peer. If this function is disabled, use the **(config) app session** command to enable it.

You cannot issue **grep, grep** within a script command, or redirect commands through the **rcmd** command.

Related Commands (config) app

redundancy force-master

To force the backup CSS to be the master CSS, use the **redundancy force-master** command.

redundancy force-master

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

You can enter the **redundancy force-master** command on the backup CSS if you did not explicitly designate the master CSS by using the **(config) ip redundancy master** command. If you did, you must unassign the master CSS by using the **(config) no ip redundancy master** command before you can enter the **redundancy force-master** command.

The forced-master CSS remains the master until it goes down and comes back up as the backup, or you manually make the other CSS the master.

The **redundancy force-master** configuration information is not saved to the running configuration.

If you want to designate the other CSS as the master, enter either of the following commands on the current backup CSS:

- Enter the **redundancy force-master** command if you want the current backup CSS to be a negotiated master. If a negotiated master CSS goes down, the backup CSS automatically becomes the master. When the former master CSS comes up again, it becomes the backup CSS.
- Enter the **ip redundancy master** command if you want the current backup to be the designated master. If the designated master CSS goes down and then comes up again, it regains its master status. For example, when the designated master CSS goes down, the backup CSS becomes the master. When the designated master CSS comes up again, it becomes the master again.

Related Commands

show redundancy
(config) ip redundancy

reboot

To reboot the CSS, use the **reboot** command.

reboot

Command Modes

All modes except User

replicate

To start replicating between a publisher and all associated subscribers, use the **replicate** command.

replicate *publisher_name* [*subscriber_name* {**force**}]

Syntax Description

<i>publisher_name</i>	(Optional) Name of an existing publisher service. Resynchronizes any changes to content between the specified publisher and its subscriber services. If the content has not changed, no resynchronization occurs.
<i>subscriber_name</i>	(Optional) Name of the subscriber service associated with the publisher service. Resynchronizes any changes to content between the specified publisher and the specified subscriber service. If the content has not changed, no resynchronization occurs.
force	(Optional) Resynchronizes all content between the specified publisher and the specified subscriber service, whether or not content changes have occurred.

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

You can use the **replicate** command to replicate content to new subscribers or force resynchronization immediately.

When you configure content replication and staging, you must configure an URL in a content rule to define which files you want replicated.

Add the subscriber services to the content rule.



Note

If you want all files in all directories replicated, you do not need to create a content rule. Create a content rule to specify only those files you want replicated.

Related Commands

(config) **urql**
 (config-owner-content) **url**
 (config-service) **publisher**
 (config-service) **subscriber**

restore

To restore a log, script, or startup configuration files that were previously archived on the CSS, use the **restore** command. The archive directory on the CSS disk stores the archive files.

```
restore archive_filename [log {log_filename}
  |script {script_filename}|startup-config]
```

Syntax Description

<i>archive_filename</i>	Name of the archived file. Enter an unquoted text string. To see a list of archived files, enter: # restore ?
log	Restores an archived file to the log directory.
<i>log_filename</i>	(Optional) Name you want to assign to the restored log file. Enter an unquoted text string with a maximum length of 32 characters.
script	Restores an archived file to the script directory.

<i>script_filename</i>	(Optional) Name you want to assign to the script file. Enter an unquoted text string with a maximum length of 32 characters.
startup-config	Restores an archived file to the startup configuration. The restored file overwrites the startup configuration.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The archive directory resides on the CSS hard drive. If you booted your CSS from a network-mounted system and your hard drive is not functional, then archive- and restore-related functions are suspended.

Related Commands

archive
copy
script
(config) logging

script

To play or record a script, use the **script** command. For more information on scripts, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Basic Configuration Guide*.

script [**play** *script_name* {"*argument*"}|**record** *script_name*]

Syntax Description

play	Runs a script.
<i>script_name</i>	Name of the script file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum of 32 characters. To see a list of script files in the script directory, enter: # show script

<i>“argument”</i>	(Optional) Argument, such as a variable, text string, or integer, that is used when you play the script. Enter a quoted string with a maximum length of 32 characters.
record	Records a script and saves it to disk.

Command Modes

SuperUser

Related Commands

clear
show script

send-message

To send a message to a connected session, use the **send-message** command.

send-message *session* *“message”*

Syntax Description

<i>session</i>	Connected session or line where you want to send the message. To see a list of connected sessions, enter: <pre># send-message ?</pre> An asterisk precedes your name in the list.
<i>“message”</i>	The message you want to send. Enter a quoted text string with a maximum length of 255 characters.

Command Modes

SuperUser

set

To create user-defined variables, use the **set** command. Typically, you use this command in a script. Use the **no** form of this command to delete a user-defined variable.

```
set variable_name “variable_value” {session}
```

```
no set variable_name
```

Syntax Description	
<i>variable_name</i>	A character string representing the variable. Enter a string with a maximum length of 32 characters.
“ <i>variable_value</i> ”	A value assigned to the value. There are two types of variables, character and numeric: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set a numeric variable, enter a quoted string of integers with no spaces. To set a character variable, enter a quoted string of text characters, integers, and spaces with a maximum length of 128 characters.
session	(Optional) Specifies that this is a session variable. When you save a session variable in a profile script, this variable is created each time a user creates a session.

Command Modes	
	All modes

Related Commands	
	modify show show variable

show

To display current system information, use the **show** command. The options for this command are:

show acl	Displays access control lists (ACLs)
show aliases	Displays alias commands
show app	Displays Application Peering Protocol (APP) configuration and session information
show app-udp	Displays Application Peering Protocol-UDP (APP-UDP) global statistical information and security configuration settings
show archive	Displays the contents of an archive directory or file
show arp	Displays ARP information
show boot-config	Displays system boot configuration
show bridge	Displays the bridge forwarding table and status, and Port Fast status
show cdp	Displays the global Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) information for the CSS
show chassis	Displays the chassis configuration
show circuits	Displays circuit information
show clock	Displays the current time and date on the CSS
show cmd-sched	Displays the state of the command scheduler and information about the scheduled CLI command records
show content	Displays all content entries in the CSS
show core	Displays core dump information
show critical-services	Displays critical services
show dfp	Displays the configuration information for the DFP agents on a CSS
show dfp-reports	Displays the individual weights of load-balanced server/services reported by a configured DFP agent

show dhcp-relay-agent global	Displays disk information
show disk	Displays information about the CSS disk
show disk_slot	Displays the specified archive, log, script, or startup configuration file stored on a specific disk in a CSS
show dns-boomerang client	Displays domain information mapped to a record on the CSS serving as a Content Routing Agent (CRA) for a Cisco Content Router 4430B
show dns-peer	Displays Domain Name System (DNS) peer configuration information
show dns-record	Displays information about the address/name server (A/NS) records configured locally and learned by this CSS
show dns-server	Displays DNS configuration and database information
show domain	Displays the content domain summary information
show dormant flows	Displays dormant flows on a CSS
show dos	Displays detailed information about Denial of Service (DoS) attacks on each CSS Session Processor (SP)
show dql	Displays the domain qualifier lists (DQLs)
show eql	Displays the extension qualifier lists (EQLs)
show ether-errors	Displays the error counters on the Ethernet interfaces
show flow-timeout	Displays the default and configured flow timeout values on a CSS
show flows	Displays the flow summary for a source IP address or for a specific source address and its destination IP address on a Session Processor (SP)
show global-portmap	Displays the statistics for global port mapping on a CSS
show group	Displays groups
show gsdb	Displays global sticky database (GSDB) statistics

show gsdb-interface	Displays statistics for the GSDB interface on the CSS
show header-field-group	Displays header-field group information
show history	Displays session command history
show installed-software	Displays currently installed CSS software
show interface	Displays interface information
show ip config	Displays IP global configuration parameters
show ip firewall	Displays configured values of the IP firewall keepalive timeout and the state of each firewall path configured on the CSS
show ip interfaces	Displays configured IP interfaces
show ip routes	Displays IP routing information
show ip statistics	Displays aggregate UDP and TCP statistics for the CSS
show ip summary	Displays a summary of IP global statistics
show isc-ports	Displays Inter-Switch Communications information on a CSS
show keepalive	Displays keepalive status and configuration information
show keepalive-summary	Displays summary information for all keepalives
show lines	Displays currently connected users
show load	Displays the global load configuration on the CSS and the load information for services
show log	Displays a log file
show log-list	Displays a list of all log files
show log-state	Displays logging information
show map	Displays the mapping configuration of the disks in a CSS (installed in slot 0 and slot 1)
show mibii	Displays MIB-II counters
show noflow-portmap	Displays statistics for noflow port mapping on a CSS
show nql	Displays general information about network qualifier lists (NQLs)

show ospf	Displays Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) information
show owner	Displays owner information
show phy	Displays duplex, speed, and descriptions for all interfaces
show profile	Displays the running user profile
show proximity	Displays the activity summary of the proximity database
show proximity assign	Displays the metric assignment of all zones or for a configured IP address range
show proximity cache	Displays the current state of the proximity cache
show proximity metric	Displays proximity metrics associated with client IP addresses
show proximity probe rtt statistics	Displays the round-trip time (RTT) probe module statistics
show proximity refine	Displays information pertaining to a refinement operation in progress for entries in the Proximity Database
show proximity statistics	Displays statistics associated with client IP addresses
show proximity zone	Displays state information for each zone
show publisher	Displays information about publishing services
show radius config	Displays CSS configuration information for the primary and secondary RADIUS servers,
show radius stat	Displays authentication statistics for the primary and secondary RADIUS servers
show redundancy	Displays CSS-to-CSS redundancy status
show redundant-interfaces	Displays a list of all redundant virtual interfaces configured on the CSS
show redundant-vips	Displays a list of all redundant VIPs configured on the CSS
show remap	Displays the configured persistence reset and bypass settings
show rip	Displays global or interface Routing Information Protocol (RIP) statistics and RIP configuration

show rmon	Displays RMON statistics
show rmon-history	Displays RMON history information for Ethernet interfaces in the CSS
show rule	Displays content rules
show rule-summary	Displays a summary of all content rules for all owners
show running-config	Displays the running configuration
show script	Displays a specific script
show service	Displays services
show session-redundant	Displays session redundancy information for a CSS
show sntp global	Displays Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) configuration information on the CSS
show sockets	Displays all the socket file descriptors that are currently in use
show sshd	Displays the Secure Shell Host (SSH) daemon configuration
show ssl	Displays SSL associations and statistics on the CSS
show ssl-proxy-list	Displays information about SSL proxy configuration lists
show startup-config	Displays system startup configuration
show startup-errors	Displays errors occurring during startup configuration
show subscriber	Displays information about subscriber services
show summary	Displays summary of relationship between owners, content rules, and services
show system-resources	Displays the CSS installed and available memory
show tacacs-server	Displays the TACACS+ server configuration information
show trunk	Displays VLAN trunk information on configured Gigabit Ethernet ports and their VLANs
show uptime	Displays how long the CSS unit has been running

show urql	Displays general information about the Uniform Resource Locator qualifier list (URQL)
show user-database	Displays configured users
show variable	Displays user variables
show version	Displays the software version on the CSS
show virtual-routers	Displays all virtual routers configured on the CSS
show zone	Displays the current state of each Proximity CAPP Messaging (PCM) negotiation

For more information on these commands and any associated options, see the following commands.

show acl

To display the access control lists (ACLs) and clauses on the CSS, use the **show acl** command. This command also displays the ACL logging state, and displays all circuits with their associated ACLs.

```
show acl {index|config}
```

Syntax Description	<i>index</i>	(Optional) Index number associated with the ACL. Displays the clauses for the specified ACL index number.
	config	(Optional) Displays all ACLs, the ACL logging state, and all circuits with their associated ACLs.

Command Modes	All modes
----------------------	-----------

Usage Guidelines	The show acl command without an option lists all ACLs and their clauses configured on the CSS.
-------------------------	---

For information about the fields in the **show acl** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Basic Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands	<p>(config) acl (config-acl) apply (config-acl) clause (config-acl) zero counts</p>
-------------------------	--

show aliases

To display alias commands and associated CLI commands for the current mode or all modes, use the **show aliases** command.

```
show aliases {all}
```

Syntax Description	all (Optional) Displays all alias commands for all modes
Command Modes	All modes
Usage Guidelines	The show aliases command without an option displays the alias commands and associated CLI commands for the current mode.
Related Commands	alias

show app

To display the Application Peering Protocol (APP) configuration or session information, use the **show app** command. APP is the method in which private communications links are configured between CSSs in the same content domain. A content domain consists of a group of CSSs configured to exchange content information.

```
show app {session|ip_address} {verbose}
```

Syntax Description

session	(Optional) Displays the IP session information including the session ID, IP address, and state.
<i>ip_address</i>	(Optional) IP address for a specified peer CSS to display its session information. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1).
verbose	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the IP configuration parameters for the session including the local address, keepalive frequency, authorization and encryption type, frame size, packet activity, and FSM events.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show app** command without an option displays whether APP is enabled, its port number, and frame size setting.

For information about the fields in the **show app** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) **app**

show app-udp

To display the Application Peering Protocol-User Datagram Protocol (APP-UDP) global statistical information and security configuration settings, use the **show app-udp** command.

```
show app-udp [global|secure]
```

Syntax Description	global	Displays global statistical information about the operation of APP-UDP
	secure	Displays the current security configuration settings for APP-UDP

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines The **show app-udp** command is functional only on the Proximity Database and DNS CSSs.

For information about the fields in the **show app-udp** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands (config) app-udp

show archive

To display the files in the archive directory or the contents of an archive file, use the **show archive** command. Archive files include running- and startup-config files, scripts, and user profiles.

```
show archive {filename}
```

Syntax Description	<i>filename</i>	(Optional) Name of the archive file you want to display. Enter the filename as an unquoted string. To see a list of archive files, enter: # show archive ?
---------------------------	-----------------	--

Command Modes	SuperUser and all configuration modes
----------------------	---------------------------------------

Related Commands	archive
-------------------------	---------

show arp

To display ARP information, use the **show arp** command.

```
show arp {config|file|management-port|summary|ip_or_host}
```

Syntax Description	config	Displays ARP global configuration parameters. The screen displays the response timeout in seconds and the flush timeout in seconds.
	file	Displays the host IP addresses entered at initialization or boot time through ARP.
	management-port	Displays the ARP entries from the CSS management port.

summary	Displays the total number of static, dynamic, and all entries in the ARP resolution table. The summary does not include the entries from the CSS management port.
<i>ip_or_host</i>	IP address for the system to display its resolution. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1) or mnemonic host-name format (for example, myname.mydomain.com). You cannot enter an ARP entry derived from the CSS management port.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show arp** command without an option displays the complete ARP resolution table with IP addresses, MAC addresses, and resolution type. The ARP resolution table does not include entries from the CSS Ethernet management port.

For information about the fields in the **show arp** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

clear
update arp

show boot-config

To display the CSS boot configuration, use the **show boot-config** command.

```
show boot-config
```

Command Modes

All modes

Related Commands

(config-boot) gateway address
 (config-boot) ip address
 (config-boot) primary
 (config-boot) subnet mask

show bridge

To display the bridging information, use the **show bridge** command.

```
show bridge [forwarding {vlan_number}|status {vlan_number}|port-fast]
```

Syntax Description

forwarding	Displays the bridge forwarding table including the VLAN number, the MAC addresses, and port numbers.
status	Displays the bridge spanning-tree status including the STP state, designated root, bridge ID, and root maximum age, hello time and forward delay, and port information including state, VLAN, root and port cost, and designated root and port number.
<i>vlan_number</i>	Displays the forwarding table or spanning tree status for the specified VLAN number. To see a list of VLAN numbers, enter: # show bridge [forwarding status] ?

port-fast	Displays whether portfast is enabled or disabled on a CSS interfaces. This command also displays whether the Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU) guard feature is enabled or disabled on the CSS, and the state of the interfaces.
------------------	---

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show bridge** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) **bridge bpduguard**
 (config-if) **bridge port-fast**

show cdp

To display the global Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) information for a CSS, use the **show cdp** command. The information includes the frequency of CDP advertisements, the hold time value, and the last time that a CDP advertisement was sent.

show cdp**Command Modes**

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show cdp** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands(config) **cdp**

show chassis

To display the chassis configuration for all CSSs and the weight and power summary of the session processors on the modules in a CSS chassis, use the **show chassis** command.

```
show chassis {flash|inventory|session-processors|slot number|verbose}
```

Syntax Description

flash	Displays the operational and locked flash version for the CSS 11501 and the CSS 11503 or 11506 SCM and I/O modules. A "*" character before a flash version and build number indicates it is the active flash.
inventory	Displays the physical configuration of the CSS including its part and serial numbers for each component.
session-processors	Displays the weight and power summary of the session processors on the modules in a CSS chassis.
slot number	Displays the operational parameters for a slot in a CSS 11503 or CSS 11506. Enter an integer value. To see a list of slots, enter: # show chassis slot ?
verbose	Displays detailed information about the chassis configuration.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show chassis** command without an option displays a summary of the chassis configuration.

For information about the fields in the **show chassis** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

show circuits

To display circuit information, use the **show circuits** command. A circuit on the CSS is a logical entity that maps IP interfaces to a logical port or group of logical ports.

```
show circuits {all|name circuit}
```

Syntax Description		
all	(Optional) Lists all circuits, their states, and their interfaces, regardless of their state	
name <i>circuit</i>	(Optional) Displays the state and interface information for the specified circuit	

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines Use the **show circuits** command to list all circuits, their states, and any of their interfaces in the Up state.

Use the **show circuits all** command to list all circuits, their states, and their interfaces, regardless of their state.

For information about the fields in the **show circuits** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

show clock

To display the current time and date on the CSS, use the **show clock** command.

```
show clock
```

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show clock** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

clock
(config) date european-date

show cmd-sched

To display the state of the command scheduler and information about the records for the scheduled CLI commands, use the **show cmd-sched** command.

```
show cmd-sched {name record_name}
```

Syntax Description

name <i>record_name</i>	(Optional) Lists information about the specified scheduled CLI command record
--------------------------------	---

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show cmd-sched** command without an option displays the command scheduler state and all scheduled CLI command records.

For information about the fields in the **show cmd-sched** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) **cmd-sched**

show content

To display all content entries in the Content Service Database (CSD) for a CSS, use the **show content** command.

```
show content {slot_number [start-index index_number] }
```

Syntax Description

<i>slot_number</i>	(Optional) For a CSS 11503 or 11506 only. Displays content from the module located in a specific CSS slot. For the CSS 11503, the available choices are 1 through 3; for the CSS 11506, the available choices are 1 through 6.
start-index <i>index_number</i>	(Optional) Displays content entries starting at the specified index number, a maximum of 64k of information. To specify an index number, enter a number from 0 to 4095. To see additional information, enter the show content command again, starting from the last displayed index number. If you do not enter the start-index option and variable, the displayed entries start at index 0.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

To show all content entries in the Content Service Database for a CSS, use the **show content** command without an option.

For information about the fields in the **show content** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Basic Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config-owner) content

show core

To display the core dump files stored in the Core directory of the volume root (for example, c:\core) on the hard disk or flash disk, use the **show core** command. If the CSS has two disks, you can display the core files on either disk.

```
show core {disk_slot}
```

Syntax Description

<i>disk_slot</i>	(Optional) Slot location of a disk in a CSS. The valid entries are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 - The disk in slot 0 • 1 - The disk in slot 1
------------------	--

Command Modes

SuperUser and all configuration modes

Usage Guidelines

Core dump information is for customer support use only.

Related Commands

copy core
(config) dump

show critical-services

To display a list of all critical services configured on the CSS, use the **show critical-services** command. You can provide an interface IP address option to display only the critical services present on a particular interface. You can also include a virtual router identifier (VRID) to display only the critical service information for a particular virtual router.

```
show critical-services {ip_address {vrid}}
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>ip_address</i>	(Optional) Address for the redundant interface. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1).
	<i>vrid</i>	(Optional) ID for an existing virtual router.

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines The **show critical-services** command without an option displays all critical services on the CSS.

For information about the fields in the **show critical-services** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands (config-circuit-ip) **ip critical-service**

show dfp

To display the configuration information for the DFP agents on a CSS, use the **show dfp** command. This command displays a list of all DFP agents or the DFP agents at the specified IP address or host name arranged by their IP-addresses, the port number on which the agent is connected to the DFP manager, the current state of the DFP agent, the keepalive time for the DFP TCP connection, and the DES-encrypted key of the agent, if any.

```
show dfp {ip_or_host}
```

Syntax Description	<i>ip_or_host</i> (Optional) Displays the DFP agent or agents running at a specific IP address or host name
Command Modes	All modes
Usage Guidelines	<p>The show dfp command without an option displays configuration information for all DFP agents.</p> <p>For information about the fields in the show dfp command output, refer to the <i>Cisco Content Services Switch Basic Configuration Guide</i>.</p>
Related Commands	(config) dfp

show dfp-reports

To view the individual weights of load-balanced services reported by a configured DFP agent, use the **show dfp-reports** command. This command groups the weights by the port number of reported services, the type of protocol, and the IP address of servers.

```
show dfp-reports {ip_or_host {port number {protocol text
                    {ip ip_or_host2}}}}
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>ip_or_host</i>	(Optional) IP address or host name of the configured DFP agent. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or a mnemonic host name (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
	port number	(Optional) Port number of the load-balanced server or service.
	protocol text	(Optional) Type of protocol for the load-balanced server or service. Possible values are TCP, UDP, HTTP, or FTP.
	ip ip_or_host2	(Optional) IP address or host name of the load-balanced service. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or a mnemonic host name (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines For information about the fields in the **show dfp-reports** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Basic Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands (config) dfp

show dhcp-relay-agent global

To display the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) configuration information on a CSS, use the **show dhcp-relay-agent global** command.

```
show dhcp-relay-agent global
```

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show dhcp-relay-agent global** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) dhcp-agent max-hops
(config-circuit) dhcp relay-to
(config-circuit) dhcp-relay-agent

show disk

To display information about the CSS disk, use the **show disk** command. The information includes the size of the disk, the space available, and the number of files, directories, and bad clusters on it. If you have two disks in a CSS, you can display information about either disk.

```
show disk {disk_slot}
```

Syntax Description

<i>disk_slot</i>	(Optional) Slot location of a disk in a CSS. The valid entries are:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0 - The disk in slot 0• 1 - The disk in slot 1

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show disk** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

show disk_slot

To display the specified archive, log, script, or startup configuration file stored on a specific disk in a CSS, use the **show disk_slot** command.

```
show disk_slot [archive filename]log filenamescript filename
startup-config
```

Syntax Description

<i>disk_slot</i>	CSS disk location containing the file you want to display. The valid entries are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 - The disk in slot 0 • 1 - The disk in slot 1
archive filename	Displays the content of the specified archive file.
log filename	Displays the contents of the specified log file.
script filename	Displays the contents of the specified script file.
startup-config	Displays the contents of the startup configuration.

Command Modes

All modes

show dns-boomerang client

To display domain information mapped to a record on the CSS serving as a Content Routing Agent (CRA) for a Cisco Content Router 4430B, use the **show dns-boomerang client** command.

```
show dns-boomerang client {all|domain {name}|global}
```

Syntax Description		
client		Shows all statistics for all domains mapped to a client record including global statistics.
all		(Optional) Shows all statistics for all domains mapped to a client record including global statistics.
domain		(Optional) Shows the statistics for all domains mapped to a client record. It does not display the global statistics.
<i>domain_name</i>		(Optional) Specific domain name associated with the statistics you wish to view. It does not display the global statistics. To view a list of domain names, enter: # show dns-boomerang client domain ?
global		(Optional) Shows the global statistics for the CSS client.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

Entering the **show dns-boomerang client** command displays the same information as entering the **show dns-boomerang client all** command.

Use the **show dns-boomerang client global** command to display the following global statistics:

- Total DNS A-record requests
- Total packets dropped and its subfields

For information about the fields in the **show dns-boomerang client** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

dns-boomerang client zero
(config) dns-boomerang client

show dns-peer

To display DNS peer configuration information, use the **show dns-peer** command. This command displays the time between sending load reports to CSS DNS peers and the maximum number of DNS names sent to (send slots) and received from (receive slots) CSS DNS peers.

```
show dns-peer
```

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show dns-peer** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) **app**
(config) **dns-peer**

show dns-record

To view information about the address/name server (A/NS) records configured locally and learned by the CSS, locally configured acceleration domain records, the DNS record keepalive and load information, and sticky domain records, use the **show dns-record** command.

```
show dns-record [accel|keepalives|load|proximity|statistics|sticky|weight]
                 {domain_name}
```

Syntax Description

accel	Displays statistics associated with acceleration domain records.
keepalives	Displays information about keepalives associated with DNS records.
load	Displays load information associated with DNS records.

proximity	Displays the DNS record PDB hit and miss count information.
statistics	Displays the DNS record statistics.
sticky	Displays statistics associated with sticky domain records.
weight	Displays the configured weight and the number of hits for all domains or the specified domain.
<i>domain_name</i>	(Optional) Specific domain name associated with the DNS record you wish to view. Enter the name as a lower case unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum of 63 characters. If omitted, the CSS displays all domains. To see a list of domains, enter: # show dns-record [accel keepalives proximity statistics sticky weight] ?

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show dns-record** command is functional only on a CSS with the Enhanced feature set.

For information about the fields in the **show dns-record** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands(config) **dns-record**

show dns-server

To display DNS server configuration and database information, use the **show dns-server** command. You can configure a CSS to send DNS requests to a DNS server on the network.

```
show dns-server {accelerate domains|dbase
                 |domain-cache {summary}|forwarder|stats}
```

Syntax Description	
accelerate domains	(Optional) Displays the configuration information for the Client Side Accelerator (CSA) on the CSS
dbase	(Optional) Displays the entries in the DNS database as a result of local configuration of DNS names for content rules or learned DNS names from peer members of the content domain
domain-cache	(Optional) Displays the domain-cache counters and entries
summary	(Optional) Displays the domain-cache counters only
forwarder	(Optional) Displays the statistics on the CSS for the DNS server forwarders
stats	(Optional) Displays the DNS database statistics

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines The **show dns-server** command without an option displays the current DNS server configuration on the CSS and statistics about requests and responses. For information about the fields in the **show dns-server** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

If the NS Buffers Free or Minimum fields drop below two, increase the responder tasks and buffer counts, and observe the effects on these fields. See the (**config**) **dns-server** command.

Related Commands

(config) **dns-server**
 (config) **dns-server accelerate domains**
 (config) **dns-server domain-cache**
 (config) **dns-server zero**

show domain

To display content domain summary information or specified domain information, use the **show domain** command. A content domain is a group of CSSs sharing the same content rules, load, and DNS information with each other.

```
show domain {ip_address {send|receive}|hotlist|owners
  {ip_address}|rules {ip_address}}
```

Syntax Description

<i>ip_address</i>	The IP address for the peer. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1).
send	Displays only the send load reports and transmit message statistics.
receive	Displays only the receive load reports and receive message statistics.
hotlist	Displays the domain hot list configuration and hit information for domains.
owners	Displays shared owner names.
rules	Displays locally created or negotiated content rule names.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show domain** command without an option displays content domain summary information including the number of domain peers and information about each peer.

For information about the fields in the **show domain** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands (config) app session
(config) domain hotlist

show dormant flows

To display the dormant flows in an ASR configuration on a CSS, use the **show dormant flows** command. Dormant flows are flows on the backup CSS that become active if the master CSS fails over and the backup CSS assumes mastership.

```
show dormant flows {source_address {destination_address}}
```

Syntax Description	
<i>source_address</i>	(Optional) Source IP address for the flows. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1).
<i>destination_address</i>	(Optional) Destination IP address. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1).

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines The **show dormant flows** command without an option displays all dormant flows. For information about the fields in the **show dormant flows** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

show dos

To display detailed information about Denial of Service (DoS) attacks on each CSS session processor (SP), use the **show dos** command.

```
show dos {summary}
```

Syntax Description	summary (Optional) Displays a summary of DoS attacks. The summary includes the total number of attacks, the attack types with their maximum occurrences per second, and the first and last occurrence of an attack.
Command Modes	All modes
Usage Guidelines	<p>Use the show dos command to display the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The total number of attacks since the CSS was booted.• The types of attacks and the maximum number of these attacks per second.• The first and last occurrence of an attack.• The source and destination IP addresses. <p>A CSS can display a maximum of 50 of the most-recent attack events per SP. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A CSS 11501 with one SP can display a maximum of 50 events.• A CSS 11503 with a maximum of three SPs can display a maximum of 150 events.• A CSS 11506 with a maximum of six SPs can display a maximum of 300 events. <p>If multiple attacks occur with the same DoS type, and source and destination address, an attempt is made to merge them as one event. This reduces the number of displayed events.</p> <p>For information about the fields in the show dos command output, refer to the <i>Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide</i>.</p>
Related Commands	zero dos statistics (config) snmp trap-type enterprise

show dql

To display the attributes for the domain qualifier Lists (DQLs) or a specified DQL, use the **show dql** command. A DQL is a collection of domain names that you can assign to a content rule, instead of creating a rule for each address.

```
show dql {dql_name}
```

Syntax Description	<i>dql_name</i>	(Optional) Name of a specific DQL. To see a list of DQLs, enter: # show dql ?
---------------------------	-----------------	---

Command Modes	All modes
----------------------	-----------

Usage Guidelines	The show dql command without an option displays attributes for all DQLs. For information about the fields in the show dql command output, refer to the <i>Cisco Content Services Switch Basic Configuration Guide</i> .
-------------------------	---

Related Commands	(config) dql
-------------------------	--------------

show eql

To display the attributes for the extension qualifier lists (EQLs) or a specified EQL, use the **show eql** command. An EQL is a collection of file extensions for content requests joined together through content rules. The CSS uses this list to identify which requests to send to a service.

```
show eql {eql_name}
```

Syntax Description	<i>eql_name</i>	(Optional) Name of a specific EQL. To see a list of EQLs, enter: # show eql ?
---------------------------	-----------------	---

Command Modes	All modes
----------------------	-----------

Usage Guidelines	The show eql command without an option displays all EQLs and their extensions. For information about the fields in the show eql command output, refer to the <i>Cisco Content Services Switch Basic Configuration Guide</i> .
-------------------------	---

Related Commands	(config) eql
-------------------------	--------------

show ether-errors

To list the extended 64-bit statistics for errors on Ethernet interfaces in the CSS, use the **show ether-errors** command. The Enterprise ap64Stats MIB defines these statistics. To display the RFC 1398 32-bit statistics, include the **-32** suffix.

```
show ether-errors{-32} {interface_name}
```

Syntax Description	-32	Displays the RFC 1398 32-bit statistics.
	<i>interface_name</i>	(Optional) Name of the physical Ethernet interface on the CSS. Enter a case-sensitive unquoted text string. To see a list of interfaces, enter: # show ether-errors ?

Command Modes	All modes
----------------------	-----------

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show ether-errors** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

clear

show flow-timeout

To display the default and configured flow timeout values on a CSS, use the **show flow-timeout** command.

show flow-timeout default|configured

Syntax Description

default	Displays the default timeout values for TCP and UDP ports and applications. The default values are not user-configurable.
configured	Displays the configured flow timeouts. The command output includes the content rule or source group for which you configured the flow timeout value.

Command Modes

Global, Owner, SuperUser, and User modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show flow-timeout** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config-group) **flow-timeout-multiplier**
 (config-owner-content) **flow-timeout-multiplier**

show flows

To display the flow summary for a source IP address on a Switch Processor (SP) in a CSS, use the **show flows** command. This information allows you to view flows to ensure the proper operation of firewall load balancing.

```
show flows {source_address {destination_address}}
```

Syntax Description

<i>source_address</i>	(Optional) Source IP address for the flows. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1).
<i>destination_address</i>	(Optional) Destination IP address. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1).

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show flows** command allows you to display a maximum of 4096 flows per SP. This information allows you to:

- Identify which firewall is used for a particular flow
- View flows to ensure the proper operation of firewall load balancing

For information about the fields in the **show flows** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) **ip firewall**
(config) **ip route**

show global-portmap

To display the statistics for global port mapping on a CSS, use the **global-portmap** command.

```
show global-portmap [all-banks [all-sps|slot number1]  
|bank_number [all-sps|slot number1]]
```

Syntax Description		
	all-banks	Displays the global portmap information for all portmap banks (0 to 15).
	all-sps	Displays the global portmap information for all session processors (SPs) on all modules in the CSS.
	slot <i>number1</i>	Displays global portmap information for the module in the specified slot. For a CSS 11503, enter an integer from 1 to 3. For a CSS 11506, enter an integer from 1 to 6. To display the available active slots in the CSS, enter: # show global-portmap all-banks slot ?
	<i>bank_number</i>	Displays the global portmap information for the specified bank number. Enter an integer from 0 to 15.

Command Modes All modes except RMON, URQL, and VLAN configuration modes.

Usage Guidelines For information about the fields in the **show global-portmap** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands (config) **global-portmap**

show group

To display a collection of groups or the attributes for a specified group, use the **show group** command. A group is a collection of local servers that initiate flows from within the local web farm.

```
show group {group_name} {portmap}
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>group_name</i>	(Optional) Displays the attributes for a specified group
	portmap	(Optional) Displays the port mapping for the group

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines If you are in group mode, the **show group** command displays the attributes for the current group.

The **show group** command without an option displays a collection of groups and their attributes.

For information about the fields in the **show group** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Basic Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands (config) group
(config-group) zero all

show gsdb

To display global sticky database (GSDB) statistics, use the **show gsdb** command.

show gsdb

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines The **show gsdb** command functions only on a Proximity Database CSS.

To reset the statistics to zero, use the (config) **gsdb zero** command.

For information about the fields in the **show gsdb** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands (config) gsdb

show gsdb-interface

To display statistics for the global sticky database (GSDB) interface on the DNS server CSS, use the **show gsdb-interface** command.

```
show gsdb-interface
```

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show gsdb-interface** command is part of the Enhanced feature set and is available in all modes. This command is not available on a Proximity database (PDB) or a GSDB.

To reset the statistics to zero, use the **(config) gsdb-interface zero** command.

For information about the fields in the **show gsdb-interface** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) gsdb-interface

show header-field-group

To display the configuration for all header-field groups or a specific group, use the **show header-field-group** command.

```
show header-field-group {all|name}
```

Syntax Description

all	(Optional) Displays detailed information about all configured header-field groups
<i>name</i>	(Optional) Displays detailed information about a specified header-field group

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show header-field-group** command without an option displays a summary of all configured header-field groups.

For information about the fields in the **show header-field-group** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Basic Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) **header-field-group**
(config-header-field-group) **description**
(config-header-field-group) **header-field**

show history

To display the session command history, use the **show history** command. The command-line history buffer stores CLI commands that you previously entered.

```
show history
```

Command Modes

All modes

Related Commands

history length

show installed-software

To display a list of currently installed CSS software versions on the CSS disk or the maximum number of software versions you can install on the disk, use the **show installed-software** command. If you have a CSS with two disks, you can display the software on either disk.

```
show installed-software {disk_slot|version-limit}
```

Syntax Description	<i>disk_slot</i>	(Optional) Slot location of the disk in a CSS you want to display. The valid entries are:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 - The disk in slot 0 • 1 - The disk in slot 1
	version-limit	(Optional) Displays the maximum number of software versions you can install on the disk.

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines The **show installed-software** command without an option displays a list of currently installed software on the CSS disk.

Related Commands **version**

show interface

To display information for all interfaces or a specific interface, use the **show interface** command. The interfaces include Ethernet, circuit, and console interfaces.

```
show interface {interface_name}
```

Syntax Description

<i>interface_name</i>	(Optional) Specific interface in the CSS. To see a list of interfaces in the CSS, enter: # show interface ?
-----------------------	---

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show interface** command without an option displays information about all interfaces in the CSS.

For information about the fields in the **show interface** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

show ip config

To display IP global configuration parameters, use the **show ip config** command. The parameters shows the state (enabled or disabled) of the source route option, forward IP broadcasts, record route option, and IP route change logging. It also shows the value for the orphaned route timer and the type of Multiple Equal Cost Path algorithm.

```
show ip config
```

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show ip config** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) ip

show ip firewall

To display the configured values of the IP firewall keepalive timeout and the state of each firewall path configured on the CSS, use the **show ip firewall** command. The display includes the IP firewall keepalive timeout, firewall index, current state of the connection to the remote switch, next hop IP address, remote firewall IP address, length of time since the last keepalive message was transmitted, and length of time since the last keepalive message was transmitted.

show ip firewall

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show ip firewall** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) ip

show ip interfaces

To display configured IP interfaces, use the **show ip interfaces** command. The display includes the circuit name and state, IP address, network mask, broadcast address, redundancy, Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) settings, and RIP settings.

show ip interfaces

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines For information about the fields in the **show ip interfaces** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands (config) ip

show ip routes

To display all or specified IP routing information, use the **show ip routes** command.

```
show ip routes {local|firewall|ospf|rip|static|summary}ip_or_host
               {to ip_or_host|mask_or_prefix}
```

Syntax Description	
local	(Optional) Displays all local routes.
firewall	(Optional) Displays all firewall routes.
ospf	(Optional) Displays all OSPF routes.
rip	(Optional) Displays all RIP routes.
static	(Optional) Displays all static routes.
summary	(Optional) Displays the number of OSPF (including a breakdown of Intra, Inter, and Ext routes), RIP, local, static, and firewall routes, and the total number of routes.
to	(Optional) Displays information about a route to a destination, a specific route, or routes in a range.
<i>ip_or_host</i>	(Optional) IP address of the host or network prefix. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1). The IP address after the to keyword is the last IP address in a range.
<i>mask_or_prefix</i>	(Optional) Subnet address of the specific network. Enter the subnet address in mask or prefix notation (for example, /24).

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines The **show ip routes** command without an option displays all routes on the CSS. For information about the fields in the **show ip routes** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands (config) ip

show ip statistics

To display the aggregate TCP statistics for the CSS, use the **show ip statistics** command. These statistics include UDP, TCP, ICMP, and ARP statistics.

show ip statistics

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines For information about the fields in the **show ip statistics** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands zero ip statistics
(config) ip

show ip summary

To display a summary of IP global statistics, use the **show ip summary** command. The statistics include data on reachable and total routes, reachable and total hosts, memory in use for each, and total IP routing memory in use.

show ip summary

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show ip summary** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) ip

show ip-fragment-stats

To display the status, statistics, and error counts associated with IP fragment processing, use the **show ip-fragment-stats** command.

show ip-fragment-stats

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show ip-fragment-stats** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) ip-fragment-enabled
(config) ip-fragment max-assembled-size
(config) ip-fragment min-fragment-size
(config) zero ip-fragment-stats

show isc-ports

To display the Inter-Switch Communications (ISC) configuration on a CSS, use the **show isc-ports** command.

```
show isc-ports
```

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show isc-ports** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config-if) **isc-port-one**
 (config-if) **isc-port-two**

show keepalive

To display keepalive status and configuration information for all keepalives or a specified keepalive, use the **show keepalive** command.

```
show keepalive {name}
```

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) Name of the keepalive
-------------	----------------------------------

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show keepalive** command without an option displays information for all keepalives.

For information about the fields in the **show keepalive** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Basic Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands (config) keepalive

show keepalive-summary

To display summary information for all keepalives, use the **show keepalive-summary**. This information includes the name, status, and IP address.

```
show keepalive-summary
```

Command Modes All modes

Related Commands (config) keepalive

show lines

To display currently connected lines or sessions, use the **show lines** command. A connected line is a console or Telnet session.

```
show lines
```

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show lines** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

show load

To display the global load configuration on the CSS and the load information for services, use the **show load** command.

show load

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show load** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Basic Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) load

show log

To send the log activity to your current session, or display the contents in a log or trap log file, use the **show log** command.

```
show log {log_filename {tail lines} {line-numbers}}
```

Syntax Description

<i>log_filename</i>	<p>(Optional) Name of the log file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces. To see a list of log files with their dates, enter:</p> <pre># show log ?</pre> <p>Enter the traplog filename to display all SNMP traps that have occurred. A trap log file is an ASCII file in the log directory containing generic and enterprise SNMP traps. By default, the following events generate level critical-2 messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link Down • Cold Start • Warm Start • Service Down • Service Suspended <p>All other SNMP traps generate level notice-5 messages.</p> <p>Even though traps are disabled, the CSS still produces a log message for any event that would normally generate a trap.</p>
tail lines	(Optional) Displays the lines at the bottom and most recent portion of the log file. The number of lines start at the end of the log file. Enter a number from 1 to 1000.
line-numbers	(Optional) Includes the line numbers when displaying the contents of the log file.

Command Modes SuperUser and all configuration modes

Usage Guidelines The **show log** command without an option sends the log activity to your current session. Press any key to stop sending the activity. This command performs the same function as **(config) logging line**. Note that you cannot run these commands at the same time.

Related Commands **clear**
copy log
snmp trap-type generic

show log-list

To display a list of all log files, use the **show log-list** command.

show log-list

Command Modes SuperUser and all configuration modes

show log-state

To display the state of logging for CSS facilities, use the **show log-state** command.

show log-state

Command Modes All modes

Related Commands **(config) logging**

show map

To display the mapping configuration of the two disks (slot 0 and slot 1) in a CSS, use the **show map** command. This command displays the disk assignment of primary-boot record, secondary-boot record, core dump files, and logging output.

```
show map
```

Command Modes All modes

Related Commands map

show mibii

To display the extended 64-bit MIB-II statistics for all interfaces or a specific interface in the CSS, use the **show mibii** command. The Enterprise ap64Stats MIB defines these statistics. To display the RFC 1213 32-bit statistics, include the **-32** suffix.

```
show mibii{-32} {interface_name}
```

Syntax Description	-32	(Optional) Displays the RFC 1213 32-bit statistics.
	<i>interface_name</i>	(Optional) Name of an interface. To see a list of interfaces in the CSS, enter: # show mibii ?

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines

The Gigabit Ethernet module port statistics are an aggregation of all ports on the module.

For information about the fields in the **show mibii** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

clear

show noflow-portmap

To display statistics for noflow port mapping on a CSS, use the **show noflow-portmap** command.

```
show noflow-portmap [all-sps|slot number]
```

Syntax Description

all-sps	Displays noflow portmap information for all session processors (SPs) in the CSS.
slot number	Displays noflow portmap information for the module in the specified chassis slot number. For a CSS 11503, enter an integer from 1 to 3. For a CSS 11506, enter an integer from 1 to 6. To display the available active slots in the CSS, enter: # show noflow-portmap slot ?

Command Modes

All modes except RMON, URQL, and VLAN configuration modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show noflow-portmap** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) noflow-portmap

show nql

To display the table entries of the IP addresses for all network qualifier lists (NQLs) or a specified NQL, use the **show nql** command. An NQL is a list of subnet and host IP addresses used in ACL clauses.

```
show nql {nql_name}
```

Syntax Description

<i>nql_name</i>	(Optional) Name of the NQL. Enter a case-sensitive unquoted text string with no spaces. To see a list of existing NQL names, enter:
-----------------	---

```
# show nql ?
```

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

If you enter **show nql** command in NQL mode, only the addresses for the current NQL is displayed.

The **show nql** command without an option displays entries for all NQLs.

For information about the fields in the **show nql** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Basic Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) nql

show ospf

To display Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) information, use the **show ospf** command.

Syntax	Description
show ospf advertise <i>{ip_or_host subnet_mask}</i>	Displays the advertising policy into OSPF. You can optionally display the configuration of ASE routes into OSPF for a specific IP address or host and its subnet address. Enter the <i>ip_or_host</i> variable in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1) or mnemonic host-name format (for example, myname.mydomain.com). Enter the <i>subnet_mask</i> either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a prefix length in CIDR bitcount notation (for example, /24). Do not enter a space to separate the IP address from the prefix length. In dotted-decimal notation (for example, 255.255.255.0).
show ospf areas	Displays information about OSPF areas.
show ospf ase	Displays Autonomous System (AS) external entries in the link-state database (LSDB).
show ospf global	Displays OSPF global statistics.
show ospf interfaces	Displays OSPF interfaces.
show ospf lsdb <i>{router network summary asbr_summ external}</i>	Displays all the OSPF LSDBs or you can specify an individual database.
show ospf neighbors	Displays OSPF neighbors.
show ospf range	Displays OSPF area summary-route configuration information.
show ospf redistribute	Displays the configured redistribution policy into OSPF.

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines For information about the fields in the **show ospf** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands (config) ospf
(config-circuit-ip) ospf

show owner

To display the configuration information and statistics for an owner, use the **show owner** command. An owner is an entity that owns web content and is using the CSS to manage access to that content.

```
show owner {owner_name {statistics}}
```

Syntax Description	<i>owner_name</i>	(Optional) Name of a specific owner. Enter a case-sensitive unquoted text string with no spaces. To see a list of existing owner names, enter: # show owner ?
	statistics	(Optional) Displays the statistics for the specified owner.

Command Modes ACL, Circuit, Global, Group, Interface, Service, SuperUser, and User modes

Usage Guidelines The **show owner** command without an option displays configuration information for all owners.

The **show owner owner_name** command displays configuration information for the specified owner.

For information about the fields in the **show owner** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Basic Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands (config) owner

show phy

To display duplex and speed values for all physical interfaces or a specific interface, use the **show phy** command.

```
show phy {interface}
```

Syntax Description	<i>interface</i>	(Optional) Name of the physical interface. Enter a case-sensitive unquoted text string. To see a list of interfaces, enter: # show phy ?
---------------------------	------------------	--

Command Modes All modes

Examples The **show phy** command without an option displays duplex and speed values for all physical interfaces in the CSS.

For information about the fields in the **show phy** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands (config-if) phy

show profile

To display the running user profile, use the **show profile** command.

```
show profile
```

Command Modes

All modes

Related Commands

copy profile

show proximity

To display an activity summary of the proximity database, use the **show proximity** command.

```
show proximity
```

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show proximity** command functions only on a Proximity Database CSS.

For information about the fields in the **show proximity** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

show proximity assign

To display the metric assignment of all zones or for a configured IP address range, use the **show proximity assign** command.

```
show proximity assign {ip_address ip_prefix}
```

Syntax Description	<p><i>ip_address ip_prefix</i> (Optional) IP address and IP prefix length to display metrics over a range of IP addresses. Enter the IP address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1).</p> <p>Enter the prefix as either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prefix length in CIDR bitcount notation (for example, /24). • A subnet mask in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 255.255.255.0).
Command Modes	All modes
Usage Guidelines	<p>The show proximity assign command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS.</p> <p>For information about the fields in the show proximity assign command output, refer to the <i>Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide</i>.</p>
Related Commands	proximity assign

show proximity cache

To display the current state of the cache, use the **show proximity cache** command. This information includes the current cache configuration, entries present, and the cache effectiveness, as related to the percentage of hits.

```
show proximity cache {all ip_address ip_prefix}
```

Syntax Description

all	(Optional) Displays all cache entries.
<i>ip_address ip_prefix</i>	(Optional) Searches for the IP address and its associated IP prefix in the cache. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1). Enter the prefix as either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prefix length in CIDR bitcount notation (for example, /24). • A subnet mask in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 255.255.255.0).

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show proximity cache** command without an option displays statistics and configuration information about the cache.

This command is available on a CSS with the Enhanced feature set.

For information about the fields in the **show proximity cache** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) proximity cache-size

show proximity metric

To view the metrics associated with client IP addresses, use the **show proximity metric** command. This command provides output on a Proximity Database and DNS CSS, however, the outputs are not the same. The PDB arranges the order of the output by zone number. The PDNS arranges the order of the output by the metric value.

```
show proximity metric ip_address [ip_prefix {aggregate}]
```

Syntax Description	<i>ip_address</i>	Client IP address. Enter the address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1).
	<i>ip_prefix</i>	(Optional) IP prefix to use with the IP address. This allows you to view metrics over a range of IP addresses, indicated by the prefix. Enter the prefix as either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prefix length in CIDR bitcount notation (for example, /24). • A subnet mask in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 255.255.255.0).
	aggregate	(Optional) Allows you to view aggregated metrics that are available at both the /16 and /8 level.

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines For information about the fields in the **show proximity metric** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands (config) proximity db

show proximity probe rtt statistics

To view the Round-Trip Time (RTT) probe module statistics, use the **show proximity probe rtt statistics** command.

```
show proximity probe rtt statistics
```

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show proximity probe rtt statistics** command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS.

For information about the fields in the **show proximity probe rtt statistics** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

```
proximity probe rtt interval  
proximity probe rtt method  
proximity probe rtt samples  
proximity probe rtt tcp-ports
```

show proximity refine

To display information pertaining to a refinement operation in progress for entries in the Proximity Database, use the **show proximity refine** command. The database manager divides the entries into three classes, N1, N2, and N3. N1 has the most activity, containing the most popular entries. N2 has midlevel activity. N3 contains the least popular entries.

```
show proximity refine
```

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show proximity refine** command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS.

For information about the fields in the **show proximity refine** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

proximity refine

show proximity statistics

To view statistics associated with client IP addresses, use the **show proximity statistics** command.

```
show proximity statistics ip_address {ip_prefix {aggregate}}
```

Syntax Description

<i>ip_address</i>	The IP address for the statistics you want to display. Enter the address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1).
<i>ip_prefix</i>	(Optional) IP prefix to use with the IP address. This allows you to view metrics over a range of IP addresses indicated by the prefix. Enter the prefix as either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A prefix length in CIDR bitcount notation (for example, /24). A subnet mask in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 255.255.255.0).
aggregate	(Optional) Allows you to view aggregated statistics that are available at both the /16 and /8 level.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show proximity statistics** command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS.

For information about the fields in the **show proximity statistics** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

show proximity zone

To view the state information for all zones or a specified zone, use the **show proximity zone** command. This command is similar to the **show zone** command except it provides information from the perspective of the Proximity Database.

```
show proximity zone {statistics} {number}
```

Syntax Description

statistics	(Optional) Displays information about the blocks sent and received for a peer for all zones.
number	(Optional) Displays the state information for the specific zone. Enter a number from 0 to 15.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show proximity zone** command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS.

For information about the fields in the **show proximity zone** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

show publisher

To display the operational status of all or specific publishing service and content information, use the **show publisher** command.

```
show publisher {publisher_name {content {verbose}}}
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>publisher_name</i>	(Optional) Name of the publishing service
	<i>content</i>	(Optional) Name of the content for the publishing service
	verbose	(Optional) Displays more detailed content information

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines The **show publisher** command without an option displays the operational status of all publishing services.

For information about the fields in the **show publisher** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands (config-service) **publisher**

show radius config

To display CSS configuration information for the primary and secondary RADIUS servers, use the **show radius config** command.

```
show radius config [all|primary|secondary]
```

Syntax Description		
	all	Displays the configuration for the primary and secondary RADIUS servers
	primary	Displays the configuration for the primary RADIUS server
	secondary	Displays the configuration for the secondary RADIUS server

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines For information about the fields in the **show radius config** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands (config) radius-server

show radius stat

To display authentication statistics for the primary and secondary RADIUS servers, use the **show radius stat** command.

```
show radius stat [all|primary|secondary]
```

Syntax Description	all	Displays statistics for the primary and secondary RADIUS servers
	primary	Displays statistics for the primary RADIUS server
	secondary	Displays statistics for the secondary RADIUS server

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines For information about the fields in the **show radius stats** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands (config) radius-server

show redundancy

To display CSS-to-CSS redundancy, use the **show redundancy** command.

```
show redundancy
```

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show redundancy** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

redundancy force-master
(config-if) redundancy-phy
(config) ip redundancy
(config-circuit) redundancy
(config-circuit-ip) redundancy-protocol
(config-service) type redundancy-up

show redundant-interfaces

To display a list of all redundant virtual interfaces configured on the CSS, use the **show redundant-interfaces** command. You can provide an interface IP address option to display only the virtual interfaces present on a particular interface. You can also include a virtual router identification (VRID) to display only the virtual interface information for a particular virtual router. If you have configured the **dns-server** option with the **ip redundant-interface** command, you can also use the **show redundant-interfaces** command to display the status of the DNS server and the number of DNS request packets that the DNS server has processed.

```
show redundant-interfaces {ip_address {vrid}}
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>ip_address</i>	(Optional) IP address for the redundant interface. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1).
	<i>vrid</i>	(Optional) ID for an existing virtual router.

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines The **show redundant-interfaces** command without an option displays all redundant interfaces on the CSS.

For information about the fields in the **show redundant-interfaces** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands (config-circuit-ip) **ip redundant-interface**
(config-circuit-ip) **ip virtual-router**

show redundant-vips

To display a list of all redundant VIPs configured on the CSS, use the **show redundant-vips** command. You can provide an interface IP address option to display only the VIPs present on a particular interface. You can also include a virtual router identification (VRID) to display only the VIP information for a particular virtual router.

```
show redundant-vips {ip_address {vrid}}
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>ip_address</i>	(Optional) IP address for the redundant interface. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1).
	<i>vrid</i>	(Optional) ID for an existing virtual router.

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines The **show redundant-vips** command without an option displays all redundant VIPs on the CSS.

For information about the fields in the **show redundant-vips** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands (config-circuit-ip) **ip redundant-vip**
(config-circuit-ip) **ip virtual-router**

show remap

To display the configured persistence reset and bypass settings, use the **show remap** command.

```
show remap
```

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show remap** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Basic Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) **bypass persistence**
 (config) **persistence reset**

show rip

To display global or interface Routing Information Protocol (RIP) statistics, use the **show rip** command.

```
show rip {ip_address|globals|statistics {ip_address}}
```

Syntax Description

<i>ip_address</i>	(Optional) IP address for the RIP interface entry
globals	(Optional) Displays the global RIP statistics
statistics	(Optional) Displays the RIP interface statistics for all RIP interface entries

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show rip** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) rip
(config-circuit-ip) rip

show rmon

To display the extended 64-bit Remote Monitoring (RMON) statistics for a specific Ethernet interface or all Ethernet interfaces in the CSS, use the **show rmon** command. The Enterprise ap64Stats MIB defines these statistics. To display the RFC 1757 32-bit statistics, include the **-32** suffix.

```
show rmon{-32} {interface_name}
```

Syntax Description

-32	(Optional) Displays the RFC 1757 32-bit statistics.
<i>interface_name</i>	(Optional) Name of the physical interface. Enter a case-sensitive unquoted text string. To see a list of interfaces, enter: # show rmon ?

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show rmon** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

clear
(config) rmon-alarm

show rmon-history

To display RMON history information for a specific Ethernet interface or all Ethernet interfaces in the CSS, use the **show rmon-history** command. By default, the CSS maintains two tables of history statistics. One table contains the last 50 samples at 30 second intervals. The other table contains 50 samples at 30 minute intervals.

```
show rmon-history {interface_name {history_control_index}}
```

Syntax Description

<i>interface_name</i>	(Optional) Name of the interface in the CSS. To see a list of interfaces, enter: # show rmon-history ?
<i>history_control_index</i>	(Optional) History control index you wish to display. To see a list of history control indexes associated with a interface, enter: # show rmon-history <i>interface_name</i> ?

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show rmon-history** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) **rmon-history**

show rule

To display all content rules for a specific owner or all owners, use the **show rule** command. The screen shows information about the owner and the content rules. If you are in owner mode, the **show rule** command displays the summary for the current owner.

```
show rule {owner_name {content_rule_name
{acl|all|dns|header-field|hot-list|services|statistics|sticky}}}
```

Syntax Description

<i>owner_name</i>	(Optional) Name of an owner. When you enter a carriage return after the owner name, the CSS displays a summary of attributes for all rules belonging to the owner.
<i>content_rule_name</i>	(Optional) Name of a content rule belonging to the owner. When you enter a carriage return after the rule name, the CSS displays a summary of attributes for the rule.
acl	(Optional) Displays the ACL attributes for the rule.
all	(Optional) Displays all attributes for the rule.
dns	(Optional) Displays the DNS attributes for the rule.
header-field	(Optional) Displays the header-field attributes for the rule.
hot-list	(Optional) Displays the hotlist attributes for the rule.
services	(Optional) Displays the services for the rule.
statistics	(Optional) Displays the statistics for the rule.
sticky	(Optional) Displays the sticky attributes for the rule.

Command Modes

Content, global, owner, SuperUser, and User modes

Usage Guidelines

If you are in global, owner, SuperUser, or user mode, the **show rule** command without an option displays a summary of attributes for content rules for all owners. If you are in owner mode, the **show rule** command displays the summary for the current owner.

The summary of attributes includes the rule name, owner, state, type, balance, failover, persistence, param-bypass, IP redundancy, Layer 3, Layer 4, URL, and redirect information.

For information about the fields in the **show rule** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Basic Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config-owner) content
(config-owner-content) advanced-balance
(config-owner-content) arrowpoint-cookie
(config-owner-content) balance
(config-owner-content) dnsbalance
(config-owner-content) flow-reset-reject
(config-owner-content) hotlist
(config-owner-content) primarySorryServer
(config-owner-content) redirect
(config-owner-content) secondarySorryServer
(config-owner-content) sticky-inact-timeout
(config-owner-content) string
(config-owner-content) zero

show rule-summary

To display a summary of all content rules for all owners, use the **show rule-summary** command. The screen shows information about the VIP address, port, protocol, URL, content rule name, and owner.

show rule-summary

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show rule-summary** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Basic Configuration Guide*.

show running-config

To display the running configuration, use the **show running-config** command.

Syntax Description

show running-config	Displays all components of the running configuration.
show running-config acl { <i>index_number</i> }	Displays ACL information of the running configuration. For information about a specific ACL, include its index number.
show running-config circuit { <i>name</i> }	Displays circuit information of the running configuration. For information about a specific circuit, include its name. To see a list of circuits, enter: # show running-config circuit ?
show running-config dql { <i>name</i> }	Displays DQL information of the running configuration. For information about a specific DQL, enter <i>name</i> as a case-sensitive unquoted text string and a maximum length of 32 characters. To see a list of DQLs, enter: # show running-config dql ?

show running-config eql { <i>name</i> }	<p>Displays EQL information of the running configuration. For information about a specific EQL, include its name. To see a list of EQLs, enter:</p> <pre># show running-config eql ?</pre>
show running-config global	<p>Displays the global configuration components of the running configuration.</p>
show running-config group { <i>group_name</i> }	<p>Displays the group information of the running configuration. For information about a specific group, enter <i>group_name</i> as a case-sensitive unquoted text string and a maximum length of 16 characters. To see a list of groups, enter:</p> <pre># show running-config group ?</pre>
show running-config header-field-group { <i>name</i> }	<p>Displays the header-field group information of the running configuration. For information about a specific group, enter <i>name</i> as a case-sensitive unquoted text string and a maximum length of 16 characters. To see a list of header-field groups, enter:</p> <pre># show running-config header-field-group ?</pre>
show running-config interface <i>interface_name</i>	<p>Displays the interface information of the running configuration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a CSS 11501, enter <i>interface_name</i> in <i>interface-port</i> format (for example, e2). • For a CSS 11503 or CSS 11506, enter the interface name in <i>slot/port</i> format (for example, 3/1). To see a list of interfaces, enter: <pre># show running-config interface ?</pre>
show running-config interfaces	<p>Displays all the interface components of the running configuration.</p>
show running-config keepalive { <i>keepalive_name</i> }	<p>Displays the keepalive information of the running configuration. For information about a specific keepalive, enter <i>keepalive_name</i> as a case-sensitive unquoted text string and a maximum length of 32 characters. To see a list of keepalives, enter:</p> <pre># show keepalive-summary</pre>

show running-config nql { <i>name</i> }	Displays NQL information of the running configuration. For information about a specific NQL, include its name. To see a list of NQLs, enter: # show running-config nql ?
show running-config owner { <i>owner_name</i> }	Displays the owner information of the running configuration. For information about a specific owner, enter <i>owner_name</i> as a case-sensitive unquoted text string and a maximum length of 32 characters. To see a list of owners, enter: # show running-config owner ?
show running-config rmon-alarm	Displays RMON alarm information of the running configuration.
show running-config rmon-event	Displays RMON event information of the running configuration.
show running-config rmon-history	Displays RMON history information of the running configuration.
show running-config service { <i>service_name</i> }	Displays the service information of the running configuration. For information about a specific service, enter <i>service_name</i> as a case-sensitive unquoted text string and a maximum length of 32 characters. To see a list of services, enter: # show running-config service ?

**show running-config
ssl-proxy-list
{list_name}** Displays the components of the running configuration for a valid existing SSL proxy list. For information about a specific list, enter *list_name* as a case-sensitive unquoted text string. To see a list of SSL proxy lists, enter:

```
# show running-config ssl-proxy-list ?
```

**show running-config
urql {urql_name}** Displays the components of the running configuration for a valid existing URQL. For information about a specific URQL, enter *urql_name* as a case-sensitive unquoted text string and a maximum length of 32 characters. To see a list of URQLs, enter:

```
# show running-config urql ?
```

Command Modes

All modes

Related Commands

copy running-config

show script

To display the files in the script directory or the contents in a specific script, use the **show script** command.

```
show script {filename}
```

Syntax Description

<i>script_filename</i>	(Optional) Name of a valid script file you want to display. Enter a case-sensitive unquoted text string with a maximum length of 32 characters. To see a list of script names, enter:
------------------------	---

```
# show script ?
```

Command Modes

SuperUser and all configuration modes

Related Commands script**show service**

To display service information, use the **show service** command.

```
show service {service_namesummary}
```

Syntax Description

<i>service_name</i>	(Optional) Name of a service. Enter the name as a case-sensitive unquoted text string with a maximum length of 32 characters.
summary	(Optional) Displays summary information for all services. This information includes the service state, connections, weight, and load.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show service** command without an option displays information for all services. Similar to the **show service summary** command, this command also displays the service type, associated content rule, keepalive, the number of state transitions, connections, weight, and load.

If you add a script keepalive to a service, the configured script arguments, any script errors, the script run time, and the use of output parsing appears after the keepalive field.

If you are in service mode, the **show service** command displays the configuration information for the current service.

For information about the fields in the **show service** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Basic Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

zero service
(config) service
(config-owner-content) zero

show setspan

To display SPAN information, use the **show setspan** command.

show setspan

Syntax Description		
	Source	Number of the port whose traffic you want to monitor.
	Destination	Number of the DSPAN port to which the CSS copies the packets flowing through the SSPAN port. Connect the network analyzer or RMON probe to this port.
	Direction	Direction of the traffic that you want to monitor at the source port. The direction can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • copyBoth - The CSS copies packets that are transmitted and received by the SSPAN port to the DSPAN port. • copyTxOnly - The CSS copies only packets transmitted (egress traffic) by the SSPAN port to the DSPAN port. • copyRxOnly - The CSS copies only packets received (ingress traffic) by the SSPAN port to the DSPAN port.

Command Modes All modes

Related Commands (config) setspan

show session-redundant

To display summary Adaptive Session Redundancy (ASR) information about redundant content rules, services, and source groups on a CSS, use the **show session-redundant** command.

show session-redundant [all|rule|service|group]

Syntax Description	all	Displays all information concerning ASR information on the CSS
	rule	Displays summary ASR information for redundant content rules
	service	Displays summary ASR information for redundant services
	group	Displays summary ASR information for redundant source groups

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines For information about the fields in the **show session-redundant** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands (config-group) **redundant-index**
(config-owner-content) **redundant-index**
(config-service) **redundant-index**

show sntp global

To display Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) configuration information on the CSS, use the **show sntp global** command.

```
show sntp global
```

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show sntp global** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) sntp

show sockets

To display all the socket file descriptors that are currently in use, use the **show sockets** command.

```
show sockets
```

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show sockets** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

socket

show sshd

To display information for the Secure Shell Host (SSH) daemon on the CSS, use the **show sshd** command.

```
show sshd [config|sessions|versions]
```

Syntax Description		
	config	Displays the configuration for the SSH daemon on the CSS.
	sessions	Displays a summary of the current active SSHD server sessions. The command only displays data if an SSH client is currently configured.
	versions	Displays the current version of the SSHield package that is running in the CSS.

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines For information about the fields in the **show sshd** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands (config) sshd

show ssl

To display SSL information on a CSS, use the **show ssl** command.

```
show ssl [associate association_type {name}]|files
|flows {slot number}|statistics {component} {slot number}|urlrewrite
{slot number}]
```

Syntax Description		
associate	Displays information for all SSL associations on the CSS including their names, file names, and if they are being used by a list.	
<i>association_type</i>	<p>Displays information for an association type. Enter one of the following types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cert - Certificate associations • rsakey - RSA key pair associations • dsakey - DSA key pair associations • dhparam - Diffie-Hellman parameter file associations <p>If you do not include a specific name for a type, a summary of information is displayed including the association names, file names, and if they are being used by a list.</p>	
<i>name</i>	<p>(Optional) Displays detailed information for the specified name for an association type. To see a list of names for an association type, enter:</p> <pre># show ssl associate association_type ?</pre>	
files	Displays all SSL files on the CSS including their type and file size.	
flows	Displays information about the active flows for each VIP address/port and SSL module. The output displays TCP proxy flows, active SSL flows (a subset of TCP proxy flows), and SSL flows occurring in the handshake phase of the protocol (a subset of active SSL flows).	
slot number	<p>(Optional) Displays the information for the slot location of the SSL module. The possible slots for an SSL module are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 or 3 for a CSS 11503 • 2 to 6 for a CSS 11506 <p>If you do not specify a slot number, information for all SSL modules in the CSS is displayed.</p>	

statistics	Displays the counter statistics for all components in all of the CSS SSL Acceleration modules. The components include the SSL application software, the cryptography chip in the SSL module, and the OpenSSL software.
<i>component</i>	(Optional) Displays the statistics for the components. Enter one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ssl-proxy-server - The SSL application software in the CSS • crypto - The cryptography chip in the SSL module • ssl - The OpenSSL software <p>If you do not specify a component, the CSS displays the counters for all components in the SSL module.</p>
urlrewrite	Displays URL rewrite rule statistics for one or more CSS SSL Acceleration modules. The statistics relate to the number of flows received and evaluated by the SSL Acceleration module, and the number of HTTP 300-series redirects found and then rewritten by the module.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show ssl** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

clear
(config) ssl associate

show ssl-proxy-list

To display information about SSL proxy configuration lists, use the **show ssl-proxy-list** command. You can display general information about all SSL proxy lists, detailed information about a specific list, or virtual or backend servers in the list.

```
show ssl-proxy-list {list_name {ssl-server|backend-server {number}}}
```

Syntax Description

<i>list_name</i>	(Optional) Displays detailed information for all servers in the list. To see a list of names, enter: # show ssl-proxy-list ?
ssl-server	(Optional) Displays information for all virtual SSL servers in the list.
backend-server	(Optional) Displays information for all backend SSL servers in the list.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) Displays information for a specific virtual or backend SSL server in a list.

Command Modes

Global, Owner, Content, Service, SuperUser, and User

Usage Guidelines

For information on using the **show ssl-proxy-list** command in ssl-proxy-list configuration mode, see the (**ssl-proxy-list**) **show ssl-proxy-list** command.

The **show ssl-proxy-list** command without an option displays general information about all configured SSL proxy lists on the CSS.

For information about the fields in the **show ssl-proxy-list** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) **ssl-proxy-list**
 (ssl-proxy-list) **description**
 (ssl-proxy-list) **ssl-server**

show startup-config

To display the CSS startup configuration (startup-config), use the **show startup-config** command. A startup-config contains configuration information that the CSS uses when it reboots.

```
show startup-config {line-numbers}
```

Syntax Description	line-numbers	(Optional) Displays the line numbers for each line in the startup-config
---------------------------	---------------------	--

Command Modes	All modes
----------------------	-----------

Usage Guidelines	For information about the show startup-config command, refer to the <i>Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide</i> .
-------------------------	--

Related Commands	copy
-------------------------	------

show startup-errors

To display errors that occurred when running the startup configuration at initialization time, use the **show startup-errors** command.

```
show startup-errors
```

Command Modes	All modes
----------------------	-----------

show subscriber

To display the operational status of all subscriber services or subscriber services for a specific publishing service, use the **show subscriber** command.

```
show subscriber {publisher_name}
```

Syntax Description	<i>publisher_name</i> (Optional) Name of a publishing service
Command Modes	All modes
Usage Guidelines	<p>The show subscriber command without an option displays information about all subscriber services.</p> <p>For information about the fields in the show subscriber command output, refer to the <i>Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide</i>.</p>
Related Commands	<p>(config-service) publisher</p> <p>(config-service) subscriber</p>

show summary

To display the relationship between owners, content rules, and services, use the **show summary** command.

```
show sum{mary} {owner_name}
```

Syntax Description

owner_name

(Optional) Name of an existing owner. Enter an unquoted string with a maximum length of 32 characters.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show summary** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Basic Configuration Guide*.

show system-resources

To display information about the memory size in a CSS, use the **show system-resources** command. For a:

- CSS 11501 - Displays information about the size of the installed and the available free memory.
- CSS 11503 or 11506 - Displays information about the size of the installed and free memory available on all modules in the chassis. Optionally, you can display a summary of the CPU utilization by all module.

show system-resources {cpu_summary}

Syntax Description	cpu_summary	(Optional) Displays a summary of the CPU utilization by all modules installed in the CSS chassis.
---------------------------	--------------------	---

Command Modes	All modes
----------------------	-----------

Usage Guidelines	<p>The show system-resources command without an option displays information about the size of the installed and free memory available on the CSS.</p> <p>For information about the fields in the show system-resources command output, refer to the <i>Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide</i>.</p>
-------------------------	--

show tacacs-server

To display the TACACS+ server configuration information, use the **show tacacs-server** command.

show tacacs-server

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show tacacs-server** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config) tacacs-server

show trunk

To display VLAN trunk status information on configured Ethernet ports and their associated VLANs, use the **show trunk** command.

show trunk

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the **show trunk** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

(config-if) trunk
(config-if) vlan
(config-if-vlan) default-vlan

show uptime

To display the length of time the CSS has been running, use the **show uptime** command. The time is displayed in *hour:minute:second* format. For the CSS 11503 or 11506, this command shows how long each module has been running.

show uptime

Command Modes

All modes

show urql

To display general information about all Uniform Resource Locator qualifier list (URQL) or detailed information about a specific URQL, use the **show urql** command.

show urql {*name*}

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) Name of a specific URQL
-------------	------------------------------------

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **show urql** command without an option displays general information about all URQLs including their names, descriptions, create type, state, and the number of content rules associated with each URQL.

The **show urql** *name* command displays detailed information for a specific URQL including its create type, state, and assigned URL entries.

If you use the **show urql** command in URQL mode, the CSS displays the detailed information for the current URQL.

For information about the fields in the **show urql** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Basic Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands (config) urql

show user-database

To display a list of all users that have been configured on a CSS and the virtual and console authentication settings, use the **show user-database** command.

```
show user-database {user_name}
```

Syntax Description	<i>user_name</i>	(Optional) Name of a valid user. Enter a case-sensitive unquoted text string.
---------------------------	------------------	---

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines The **show user-database** command without an option displays a list of all users that have been configured on a CSS and the virtual and console authentication settings.

For information about the fields in the **show user-database** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

Related Commands (config) username
(config) username-technician

show variable

To display a list of all or specific user-defined variables, use the **show variable** command.

```
show variable {name}
```

Syntax Description

name (Optional) Name of a variable

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The CLI uses the following special variables in its operation to control session behavior and to enhance interaction with CLI commands and the user:

- The **USER** variable is set automatically to the username starting the CLI session at login time.
- The **LINE** variable is set automatically to the line that the user is connected to at login time.
- The **MODE** variable is set automatically to the current mode as the user navigates the hierarchy of CLI modes.
- The **STATUS** variable is set automatically to return the exit status of the previously-executed CLI command. In most cases, with the exception of the **grep** command, an exit status of 0 indicates a command was successful, and a non-zero value indicates failure.
- The **CHECK_STARTUP_ERRORS** variable, if set within a profile script, indicates the user should be informed of startup-errors upon login. If the CSS detects a startup-errors file in the log directory, the screen displays the `***Startup Errors occurred on boot.***` message.

- The `CONTINUE_ON_ERROR` variable controls how a script executing in an interactive CLI session handles a command error. When you set this variable in a script with the `set` command, the execution of a script continues when errors are detected. If you do not set this variable in a script, the script terminates when an error occurs.

Exercise caution when using this variable. Syntax errors are ignored when it is set. Set this variable in the script where you expect a command to fail and then disable it with the `no set` command.

The `show variable` command without an option displays a list of the user-defined variables and their values on the CSS.

show version

To display the current software version, licenses running on the CSS, and, if applicable, the path to the network-mounted CSS software and configuration path, use the `show version` command. This command also displays the flash version for the CSS.

show version

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For information about the fields in the `show version` command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

show virtual-routers

To display a list of all virtual routers configured on the CSS, use the **show virtual-routers** command. You can provide an interface IP address to display only the virtual routers present on a particular interface. You can also include a VRID to display only the information for a particular virtual router.

```
show virtual-routers {ip_address {vrid}}
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>ip_address</i>	(Optional) IP address for the redundant interface. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1).
	<i>vrid</i>	(Optional) ID for an existing virtual router.

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines The **show virtual-routers** command without an option displays all virtual routers on the CSS.

For information about the fields in the **show virtual-routers** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands (config-circuit-ip) **ip virtual-router**

show zone

To display the current state of all zones or a specified zone, use the **show zone** command.

```
show zone {zone {verbose}|local|verbose}
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>zone</i>	(Optional) Zone index of the peer. If you omit this variable, this command displays the states of all zones.
	local	(Optional) Displays local zone information including its zone index number, configured description, tier level, and PDB IP address.
	verbose	(Optional) Displays extra information per Proximity CAPP Messaging (PCM) negotiation. This information includes a count of transmitted and received PCM_CLIENT_CTL packet types, a count of client packets, and a count of APP transmit errors.

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines The **show zone** command is available on a Proximity Database and a DNS CSS. The **show zone** command without an option displays the state of Client Control Negotiations.

For information about the fields in the **show zone** command output, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

shutdown

To shut down the CSS, use the **shutdown** command.

shutdown

Command Modes

All modes except Users

socket

Use the **socket** command and options as socket primitives in a script keepalive. The socket primitives allow for ASCII or hexadecimal send and receive functionality. The options for this command are:

- **socket connect** - Performs either a TCP or UDP connection
- **socket disconnect** - Disconnects from the remote host
- **socket inspect** - Inspects the socket internal data buffer for data
- **socket receive** - Fills the 10K internal buffer with data coming in from the remote host, and then locks the buffer so that no new data is placed in the buffer
- **socket send** - Writes data through a previously-connected TCP connection
- **socket waitfor** - Returns the call immediately upon finding the specified string argument

For more information on these commands and any associated options, see the following commands.

Related Commands

show sockets

socket connect

To perform either a TCP or UDP connection, use the **socket connect** command. A TCP connection performs a TCP connection handshake (SYN-SYNACK) to a specific IP address and port. A UDP connection is a reservation of the host and port. The socket value is received in a `#{SOCKET}` variable in the script.



Note

Only 32 sockets can be opened at any one time across all scripts on the CSS.

```
socket connect host ip_address port number [tcp {timeout}|udp] {session}
```

Syntax Description

<i>ip_address</i>	Host name or IP address of the remote system.
<i>number</i>	Port number on which to negotiate a connection.
tcp	Defines a connection using TCP.
udp	Defines a connection using UDP.
<i>timeout</i>	(Optional) Timeout value in milliseconds for network establishment. This value applies only to a TCP connection. If the time limit expires before the connection has been successfully made, then the attempt fails. Enter a value from 1 to 60000 milliseconds. The default value is 5000 milliseconds.
session	(Optional) Tells the socket to remain open until the session is finished. Any scripts with open sockets in the session that do not close on their own will remain open until you log out.

Command Modes

All modes

socket disconnect

To close the connection to the remote host, use the **socket disconnect** command. By default, a reset (RST) is sent to the remote host to reset the connection.

```
socket disconnect socket_number {graceful}
```

Syntax Description	<i>socket_number</i>	Socket file descriptor in integer form. The descriptor is returned from a connection.
	graceful	(Optional) Allows a graceful disconnect by sending a FIN (no more data from the sender) rather than an RST to the remote host.

Command Modes	All modes
----------------------	-----------

Related Commands	show sockets
-------------------------	---------------------

socket inspect

To inspect the socket internal data buffer for data, use the **socket inspect** command. If data is found, this command displays that data to standard output. If the characters displayed are nonprintable, they are represented by a period character (.).

```
socket inspect socket_number [pretty|raw]
```

Syntax Description	<i>socket_number</i>	Socket file descriptor in integer form. The descriptor is returned from a connection.
	pretty	Outputs each line with both hexadecimal and ASCII equivalents for each byte of data. Each line contains 16 bytes. For example, "0x41 0x42 0x43 0x44 0x10 0x05 ABCD."

raw Displays the string values as hexadecimal bytes rather than a simple string. For example, “ABCD” becomes “41424344” (1-byte hexadecimal equivalent).

Command Modes

All modes

socket receive

To fill the 10-KB internal buffer with data coming in from the remote host and then lock the buffer so that no new data is placed in the buffer, use the **socket receive** command. You can dump all the data residing in this internal 10-KB buffer to standard output.



Note

All previous data in the 10-KB internal buffer is flushed out before filling the buffer with new data.

socket receive *socket_number* {*timeout*} {**raw**}

Syntax Description

socket_number Socket file descriptor in integer form. The descriptor is returned from a connection.

timeout (Optional) Timeout value representing the number of milliseconds to wait before locking the internal 10-KB buffer and returning to the user. Enter a value from 1 to 15000 milliseconds. The default value is 100 ms.

raw (Optional) Causes the text string values to be received and changed to hexadecimal bytes. For example, 0D0A is received as 0x0D 0x0A (carriage return, line feed).

Command Modes

All modes

socket send

To write data through a previously-connected TCP connection, use the **socket send** command.

```
socket send socket_number “string” {raw|base64}
```

Syntax Description	<i>socket_number</i> Socket file descriptor in integer form. The descriptor is returned from a connection.
“ <i>string</i> ”	Data to write through the connection. Enter a quoted string with a maximum of 128 characters.
raw	(Optional) Causes the text string values to be changed and transferred as actual hexadecimal bytes rather than a standard ASCII string. For example, 0D0A is sent as 0x0D 0x0A (carriage return, line feed).
base64	(Optional) Base-64 encodes the string before sending it through the connection. The encoding is useful for HTTP basic authentication for connections to a password-protected website.

Command Modes	All modes
----------------------	-----------

socket waitfor

To return the call immediately upon finding the specified string argument or any incoming data, use the **socket waitfor** command. When the specified string or data is found, the command returns a \${STATUS} of 0 (success). Otherwise, it returns 1 (failure). You can view the retrieved data by using the **socket inspect** command.

```
socket waitfor socket_number [anything {timeout}|“string” {timeout}  
{case-sensitive} {offset bytes} {raw}]
```

Syntax Description	<i>socket_number</i>	Socket file descriptor in integer form. The descriptor is returned from a connection.
	anything	Any incoming data returns the call within the timeout period. If any data is found, the command returns immediately and does not wait the entire timeout period.
	<i>timeout</i>	(Optional) Timeout value in milliseconds that the software waits for the string argument to be found. Enter a value from 1 to 15000 milliseconds. The default value is 100 ms.
	<i>“string”</i>	Specific string that returns the call within the timeout period. If the string is found, the command returns immediately and does not wait the entire timeout period. Enter a quoted string with a maximum of 128 characters.
	case-sensitive	(Optional) Indicates that the string comparison is case-sensitive. For example, User is not equivalent to user.
	offset <i>bytes</i>	(Optional) Indicates how many bytes into the received data to find the string. For example, a string of “a0” and an offset of 10 searches for “a0” 10 bytes into the received data.
	raw	(Optional) Causes the string values to be interpreted as hexadecimal bytes rather than a simple string. For example, 0D0A is sent as 0x0D 0x0A (carriage return, line feed).

Command Modes All modes

Related Commands `socket inspect`

terminal

To set terminal parameters, use the **terminal** command. These parameters control output to the terminal screen. Terminal parameters are user-specific, applying uniquely for the current session. To permanently save changes you made to a terminal parameter, you can use the **copy running-config** command, or when you exit a CLI session, you can respond with **y** when the CSS prompts you that the profile has changed and queries whether you want to save the changes to the user profile. The options for this command are:

- **terminal idle** - Sets the maximum amount of time that the terminal session can be idle before the CSS logs it out
- **terminal length** - Sets the terminal screen output length
- **terminal more**, Snables terminal *more* support
- **terminal netmask-format** - Controls the display of subnet masks in **show** commands
- **terminal timeout** - Sets the maximum amount of time that a terminal session can be logged into the CSS



Note

To save the setting for these commands for use in other sessions, you can include a terminal parameter as a session-based configuration parameter for a profile script.

For more information on these commands and any associated options, see the following commands.

terminal idle

To set the maximum amount of time that the terminal session can be idle before the CSS logs it out, use the **terminal idle** command. Use the **no** form of this command to set the idle time for the terminal to the default of 0.

terminal idle *number*

no terminal idle

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	Maximum time in minutes. Enter a number from 0 to 65535. The default is 0, which disables the idle timer.
---------------------------	---------------	---

The default idle timer for the session is disabled in the default profile script.

Command Modes	User and SuperUser
----------------------	--------------------

terminal length

To set the number of lines of output the CLI displays on the terminal screen, use the **terminal length** command. Use the **no** form of this command to set the number of lines to the default 25 lines.

terminal length *number*

no terminal length

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	Number of lines of output to display. Enter a number from 2 to 65535. The default is 25.
---------------------------	---------------	--

Command Modes	User and SuperUser
----------------------	--------------------

Related Commands	terminal more
-------------------------	----------------------

terminal more

To enable support for *more* functions with the terminal, use the **terminal more** command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable support for *more* functions.

terminal more

no terminal more



Note

Use Esc-M as a keyboard shortcut to toggle between enabling and disabling *more* support on this session.

Command Modes

User and SuperUser

Related Commands

terminal length

terminal netmask-format

To define the IP subnet mask format when you display the running configuration on the terminal screen, use the **terminal netmask-format** command. Use the **no** form of this command to display subnet masks in the default dotted-decimal format.

terminal netmask-format [bitcount|decimal|hexadecimal]

no terminal netmask-format

Syntax Description

bitcount	Display masks in bit counts (for example, /24).
decimal	Display masks in dotted-decimal format (for example, 255.255.255.0). This is the default format.
hexadecimal	Display masks in hexadecimal format (for example, 0FFFFFFF00).

Command Modes User and SuperUser

Related Commands show running-config

terminal timeout

To set the maximum amount of time that a terminal session can be logged into the CSS, use the **terminal timeout** command. Use the **no** form of this command to set the timeout for a terminal session to the default of 0.

terminal timeout *number*

no terminal timeout

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	Maximum time in minutes. Enter a number from 0 to 65535. The default is 0, which disables the timeout period.
---------------------------	---------------	---

Command Modes User and SuperUser

Usage Guidelines The default timeout period for the session is disabled in the default profile script.

traceroute

To trace the connectivity and the path to an IP address, use the **traceroute** command.

```
traceroute ip_or_host
```

Syntax Description

<i>ip_or_host</i>	The IP address you want to trace. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
-------------------	--

Command Modes

All modes

update arp

To update the file containing the host IP addresses entered at initialization or boot time through ARP, use the **update arp** command.

```
update arp file
```

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

The **update arp** command forces the CSS to write the current ARP cache to the ARP file on disk.

Related Commands

```
clear  
show arp  
(config) arp
```

var-shift

To remove the first word from a character variable value, leaving the remaining words, use the **var-shift** command. When the last word is removed, the value of the variable becomes "".

var-shift *variable_name*

Syntax Description

variable_name

A character string representing the variable. Enter a string with a maximum length of 32 characters.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

You can also access words in a character variable by using [*word_number*] notation with the normal variable syntax. The **var-shift** command is typically used within a script.

Related Commands

show variable

version

To display the current software version, licenses running on the CSS, and, if applicable, the path to the network-mounted CSS software and configuration path, use the **version** command. This command also displays the flash version for the CSS.

version

Command Modes

All modes

while

To provide branch looping capabilities within an interactive session or within a script, use the **while** command.

```
while [constant/variable_name] {“operator(s)” “operand(s)”}
```

Syntax Description

<i>constant</i>	The number of times to execute the loop. Enter an integer or user-defined variable.
<i>variable_name</i>	A character string representing a variable. Enter a name with a maximum length of 32 characters.
“ <i>operator</i> ”	<p>(Optional) One or more operations on the operand. Enter a quoted string of one or more of the following operators. Separate multiple operators with a space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OR — Simple OR operator • > — Greater than operator • AND — Simple AND operator • * — Multiplication operator • MOD — Modulus operator • / — Division operator • >= — Greater than or equal to operator • < — Less than operator • <= — Less than or equal to operator • == — Equality operator • + — Add to variable • - — Subtract from variable • -- — Decrement variable • ++ — Increment variable <p>Numeric value operators are handled one at a time from left to right, using the list of operands from the list as needed. Operators, such as -- and ++, do not require an operand.</p>

“operand” (Optional) One or more strings or arguments, as follows:

- For character operators, enter a quoted string of either a string constant or a character argument.
- For numeric operators, enter a quoted string of one or more integers or numeric argument. Separate multiple operands with a space.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **while** command initiates the creation of a branch block. You can include any number of commands in this block including nested blocks. To terminate a branch block, use the **endbranch** command.

Related Commands

endbranch
input
set
show variable

write memory

To copy the running-config to the startup-config and archive the startup-config, use the **write memory** command.

write memory

Command Modes

SuperUser

zero dos statistics

To set the Denial of Service (DoS) statistics for the CSS to zero, use the **zero dos statistics** command. The **show dos** command displays the statistics.

zero dos statistics

Command Modes All modes

Related Commands show dos

zero ip statistics

To set the global IP (TCP/UDP) statistics for the CSS to zero, use the **zero ip statistics** command. The **show ip statistics** command displays the statistics.

zero ip statistics

Command Modes All modes

Related Commands show ip statistics

zero service

To set specified statistics counters for all services on the CSS to zero, use the **zero service** command. The **show service** command displays the counters.

zero service [**total-connections**|**total-reused-connections**
|**state-transitions**]

Syntax Description		
	total-connections	Sets the Total Connections counter for all services to zero
	total-reused-connections	Sets the Total Reused Conns counter for all services to zero
	state-transitions	Sets the State Transitions counter for all services to zero

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines The **zero service** command resets specific counters for all services. To reset counters for a content rule or a specific service on a content rule, use the **(config-owner-content) zero** command.

Related Commands **show service**

