



# Using Content Switching Module Commands

This documentation supports these modules

- WS-X6066-SLB-APC
- WS-X6066-SLB-S-K9

This chapter describes how to use the CSM and CSM-S commands and contains the following sections:

- [Using the CSM and CSM-S Commands, page 12-1](#)
- [Command Modes, page 12-2](#)



## Note

Except where specifically differentiated, the term “Content Switching Module” and its acronym “CSM” includes both the Content Switching Module and the Content Switching Module with SSL.

The term “Content Switching Module with SSL” and its acronym “CSM-S” are used only where the information presented is specific to the CSMS.

The term SSL daughter card an SSL termination daughter card for the CSM that accelerates Secure Socket Layer (SSL) transactions.

## Using the CSM and CSM-S Commands

This section provides a brief introduction to using commands and where to go for more information on configuring and using your CSM or CSM-S.

You will use these commands for basic tasks:

Command	Task
<b>write memory</b>	Saving the configuration
<b>write terminal</b>	Viewing the configuration
<b>logging buffered debugging</b>	Accumulating system log (syslog) messages
<b>show logging</b>	Viewing system log (syslog) messages
<b>clear logging</b>	Clearing the message buffer

With the command-line interface (CLI), you can do the following tasks:

- Check the syntax before entering a command.  
Enter a command and press the **?** key to view a quick summary, or precede a command with the **help** command (**help aaa**, for example).
- Abbreviate commands.  
You can use the **config t** command to start configuration mode, the **write t** command statement to list the configuration, and the **write m** command to write to Flash memory. In most commands, the **show** command can be abbreviated as **sh**. This feature is called command completion.
- Review possible port and protocol numbers at the following Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) websites:  
<http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers>  
<http://www.iana.org/assignments/protocol-numbers>
- Create your configuration in a text editor, and then cut and paste it into the configuration.  
You can paste in a line at a time or the whole configuration. Always check your configuration after pasting large blocks of text to be sure that all of the text was copied.

For information about how to build your CSM and CSM-S configuration, refer to the *Catalyst 6500 Series Content Switching Module Installation and Configuration Note* and *Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Content Switching Module with SSL Installation and Configuration Note* at the following URL:

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/interfaces\\_modules/services\\_modules/csms/2.1.1/configuration/guide/icn.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/interfaces_modules/services_modules/csms/2.1.1/configuration/guide/icn.html)

## Command Modes

The CSM and CSM-S contain a command set based on Cisco IOS technologies and provides configurable command privilege modes based on the following command modes:



### Note

When using these modules on a switch running the Catalyst operating system and Cisco IOS, you must session to the Multilayer Switch Feature Card (MSFC) for the router prompt.

- Unprivileged mode  
The unprivileged mode allows you to view CSM settings. The unprivileged mode prompt appears as follows when you first access the CSM:  

```
Router>
```
- Privileged mode  
Any unprivileged mode command will work in privileged mode. Use the **enable** command to start the privileged mode from the unprivileged mode as follows:  

```
Router> enable
Password:
Router
```

  
The # prompt is displayed.

Use the **exit** or **end** commands to exit privileged mode and return to unprivileged mode as follows:

```
Router# exit
```

```
Logoff
```

```
Type help or '?' for a list of available commands.
```

```
Router>
```

Use the **disable** command to exit privileged mode and return to unprivileged mode as follows:

```
Router# disable
```

```
Router>
```

- Configuration mode

The configuration mode allows you to change the configuration. All privileged, unprivileged, and configuration commands are available in this mode. Use the **configure terminal** command to start the configuration mode as follows:

```
Router# configure terminal
```

```
Router(config)#
```

Use the **exit** or **end** commands to exit configuration mode and return to privileged mode as follows:

```
Router(config)# end
```

```
Router#
```

Use the **disable** command to exit configuration mode and return to unprivileged mode as follows:

```
Router(config)# disable
```

```
Router>
```

- Submodes

When you are in a submode, the prompt changes to:

```
Router(config-submode_name)#
```

## Regular Expressions

Regular expressions used in commands are based on the UNIX filename specification. You will use regular expressions in these commands:

- [match protocol http cookie \(cookie map submode\), page 2-23](#)
- [match protocol http header \(header map submode\), page 2-28](#)
- [match protocol http url \(URL map submode\), page 2-32](#)

Expression	Meaning
"*"	Zero or more characters
"?"	Exactly one character—the [Ctrl + V] key combination must be entered
"\"	Escaped character
" "	Or
Bracketed range (for example, [0-9])	Matching any single character from the range
Leading ^ in a range	Do not match any in the range

Expression	Meaning
“\a”	Alert (ASCII 7)
“\b”	Backspace (ASCII 8)
“\f”	Form-feed (ASCII 12)
“\n”	Newline (ASCII 10)
“\r”	Carriage return (ASCII 13)
“\t”	Tab (ASCII 9)
“\v”	Vertical tab (ASCII 11)
“\0”	Null (ASCII 0)
“\”	Backslash
“\x##”	Any ASCII character as specified in two-digit hexadecimal notation