



# Basic Command Line Interface Commands

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This chapter describes the commands used to enter and exit the various Cisco IOS configuration command modes. It provides a description of the **help** command and help features, lists the command editing keys and functions, and details the command history feature.

You can abbreviate the syntax of Cisco IOS configuration commands. The software recognizes a command when you enter enough characters of the command to uniquely identify it.

For user interface task information and examples, see the “Using the Command Line Interface” chapter of the *Configuration Fundamentals Configuration Guide*.

## disable

To exit privileged EXEC mode and return to user EXEC mode, enter the **disable** EXEC command.

**disable** [*level*]

### Syntax Description

*level* (Optional) Specifies the user-privilege level.

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**Note** The **disable** command is associated with privilege level 0. If you configure AAA authorization for a privilege level greater than 0, this command will not be included in the command set for that privilege level.

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### Command Mode

EXEC

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Use this command with the **level** option to reduce the user-privilege level. If a level is not specified, it defaults to the user EXEC mode, which is level 1.

### Example

In the following example, entering the **disable** command causes the system to exit privileged EXEC mode and return to user EXEC mode as indicated by the angle bracket (>):

```
Router# disable
Router>
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**enable**

# editing

To enable enhanced editing mode for a particular line, use the **editing** line configuration command. To disable the enhanced editing mode, use the **no editing** form of this command.

**editing**  
**no editing**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Default

Enabled

## Command Mode

Line configuration

## Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Table 1 provides a description of the keys used to enter and edit commands. Ctrl indicates the Control key. It must be pressed simultaneously with its associated letter key. Esc indicates the Escape key. It must be pressed first, followed by its associated letter key. Keys are case sensitive.

**Table 1 Editing Keys and Functions for Cisco IOS Release 9.21 and Later**

Keys	Function
Tab	Completes a partial command name entry. When you enter a unique set of characters and press the Tab key, the system completes the command name. If you enter a set of characters that could indicate more than one command, the system beeps to indicate an error. Enter a question mark (?) immediately following the partial command (no space). The system provides a list of commands that begin with that string.
Delete or Backspace	Erases the character to the left of the cursor.
Return	At the command line, pressing the Return key performs the function of processing a command. At the “---More---” prompt on a terminal screen, pressing the Return key scrolls down a line.
Space Bar	Allows you to see more output on the terminal screen. Press the space bar when you see the line “---More---” on the screen to display the next screen.
Left Arrow <sup>1</sup>	Moves the cursor one character to the left. When you enter a command that extends beyond a single line, you can press the Left Arrow key repeatedly to scroll back toward the system prompt and verify the beginning of the command entry.
Right Arrow <sup>1</sup>	Moves the cursor one character to the right.
Up Arrow <sup>1</sup> or Ctrl-P	Recalls commands in the history buffer, beginning with the most recent command. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively older commands.

**Table 1 Editing Keys and Functions for Cisco IOS Release 9.21 and Later (Continued)**

<b>Keys</b>	<b>Function</b>
Down Arrow <sup>1</sup> or Ctrl-N	Return to more recent commands in the history buffer after recalling commands with the Up Arrow or Ctrl-P. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively more recent commands.
Ctrl-A	Moves the cursor to the beginning of the line.
Ctrl-B	Moves the cursor back one character.
Ctrl-D	Deletes the character at the cursor.
Ctrl-E	Moves the cursor to the end of the command line.
Ctrl-F	Moves the cursor forward one character.
Ctrl-K	Deletes all characters from the cursor to the end of the command line.
Ctrl-L and Ctrl-R	Redisplays the system prompt and command line.
Ctrl-T	Transposes the character to the left of the cursor with the character located at the cursor.
Ctrl-U and Ctrl-X	Deletes all characters from the cursor back to the beginning of the command line.
Ctrl-V and Esc Q	Inserts a code to indicate to the system that the keystroke immediately following should be treated as a command entry, <i>not</i> as an editing key.
Ctrl-W	Deletes the word to the left of the cursor.
Ctrl-Y	Recalls the most recent entry in the delete buffer. The delete buffer contains the last ten items you have deleted or cut. Ctrl-Y can be used in conjunction with Esc Y.
Ctrl-Z	Ends configuration mode and returns you to the EXEC prompt.
Esc B	Moves the cursor back one word.
Esc C	Capitalizes the word from the cursor to the end of the word.
Esc D	Deletes from the cursor to the end of the word.
Esc F	Moves the cursor forward one word.
Esc L	Changes the word to lowercase at the cursor to the end of the word.
Esc U	Capitalizes from the cursor to the end of the word.
Esc Y	Recalls the next buffer entry. The buffer contains the last ten items you have deleted. Press Ctrl-Y first to recall the most recent entry. Then press Esc Y up to nine times to recall the remaining entries in the buffer. If you bypass an entry, continue to press Esc Y to cycle back to it.

1. The arrow keys function only with ANSI-compatible terminals.

Table 2 lists the editing keys and functions of the earlier software release.

**Table 2 Editing Keys and Functions for Cisco IOS Release 9.1 and Earlier**

<b>Key</b>	<b>Function</b>
Delete or Backspace	Erases the character to the left of the cursor.
Ctrl-W	Erases a word.
Ctrl-U	Erases a line.
Ctrl-R	Redisplays a line.

**Table 2 Editing Keys and Functions for Cisco IOS Release 9.1 and Earlier (Continued)**

<b>Key</b>	<b>Function</b>
Ctrl-Z	Ends configuration mode and returns to the EXEC prompt.
Return	Executes single-line commands.

### Example

In the following example, enhanced editing mode is disabled on line 3:

```
line 3
no editing
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

### **terminal editing**

## enable

To enter privileged EXEC mode, use the **enable** EXEC command.

**enable** [*level*]

### Syntax Description

*level* (Optional) Privileged level on which to log in.

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**Note** The **enable** command is associated with privilege level 0. If you configure AAA authorization for a privilege level greater than 0, this command will not be included in the command set for that privilege level.

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### Command Mode

EXEC

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Because many of the privileged commands set operating parameters, privileged access should be password-protected to prevent unauthorized use. If the system administrator has set a password with the **enable password** global configuration command, you are prompted to enter it before being allowed access to privileged EXEC mode. The password is case sensitive.

If an enable password has not been set, enable mode only can be accessed from the router console. If a level is not specified, it defaults to the privileged EXEC mode, which is level 15.

### Example

In the following example, the user enters the **enable** command and is prompted to enter a password. The password is not displayed on the screen. After the user enters the correct password, the system enters privileged command mode as indicated by the pound sign (#).

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

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**disable**  
**enable password**

## end

To exit configuration mode, or any of the configuration submodes, use the **end** global configuration command.

**end**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Mode

Global configuration

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

You can also press **Ctrl-Z** to exit configuration mode.

### Example

In the following example, the name is changed to *george* using the **hostname** global configuration command. Entering the **end** command causes the system to exit configuration mode and return to EXEC mode.

```
Router(config)# hostname george
george(config)# end
george#
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**hostname**

## exit

To exit any configuration mode or close an active terminal session and terminate the EXEC, use the **exit** command at the system prompt.

**exit**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Mode

Available in all command modes.

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Use the **exit** command at the EXEC levels to exit the EXEC mode. Use the **exit** command at the configuration level to return to privileged EXEC mode. Use the **exit** command in interface, line, router, IPX-router, and route-map command modes to return to global configuration mode. Use the **exit** command in subinterface configuration mode to return to interface configuration mode. You also can press **Ctrl-Z**, or use the **end** command, from any configuration mode to return to privileged EXEC mode.

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**Note** The **exit** command is associated with privilege level 0. If you configure AAA authorization for a privilege level greater than 0, this command will not be included in the command set for that privilege level.

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### Examples

In the following example, the user exits subinterface configuration mode to return to interface configuration mode:

```
Router(config-subif)# exit
Router(config-if)#
```

The following example shows how to exit an active session.

```
Router> exit
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**disconnect**

**end**

**logout**

## full-help

To get help for the full set of user-level commands, use the **full-help** line configuration command.

### full-help

#### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### Default

Disabled

#### Command Mode

Line configuration

#### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

The **full-help** command enables (or disables) an unprivileged user to see all of the help messages available. It is used with the **show ?** command.

#### Example

The following example is output for the **show ?** command with **full-help** disabled and then enabled:

```
Router> show ?
 bootflash  Boot Flash information
 calendar   Display the hardware calendar
 clock      Display the system clock
 context    Show context information
 dialer     Dialer parameters and statistics
 history    Display the session command history
 hosts      IP domain-name, lookup style, nameservers, and host table
 isdn       ISDN information
 kerberos   Show Kerberos Values
 modemcap   Show Modem Capabilities database
 ppp        PPP parameters and statistics
 rmon       rmon statistics
 sessions   Information about Telnet connections
 snmp       snmp statistics
 terminal    Display terminal configuration parameters
 users      Display information about terminal lines
 version    System hardware and software status

Router> enable
Password:
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# line console 0
Router(config-line)# full-help
Router(config-line)# end
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Router# disable
```

```
Router> show ?
access-expression List access expression
access-lists      List access lists
aliases           Display alias commands
apollo           Apollo network information
appletalk        AppleTalk information
arp              ARP table
async            Information on terminal lines used as router interfaces
bootflash        Boot Flash information
bridge           Bridge Forwarding/Filtering Database [verbose]
bsc              BSC interface information
bstun            BSTUN interface information
buffers          Buffer pool statistics
calendar         Display the hardware calendar
...
translate        Protocol translation information
ttycap           Terminal capability tables
users            Display information about terminal lines
version          System hardware and software status
vines            VINES information
vlans            Virtual LANs Information
whoami           Info on current tty line
x25              X.25 information
xns              XNS information
xremote          XRemote statistics
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

### help

---

# help

To display a brief description of the help system, enter the **help** command.

## **help**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Mode

Available in all command modes.

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

The **help** command provides a brief description of the context-sensitive help system.

- To list all commands available for a particular command mode, enter a question mark (?) at the system prompt.
- To obtain a list of commands that begin with a particular character string, enter the abbreviated command entry immediately followed by a question mark (?). This form of help is called word help, because it lists only the keywords or arguments that begin with the abbreviation you entered.
- To list a command's associated keywords or arguments, enter a question mark (?) in place of a keyword or argument on the command line. This form of help is called command syntax help, because it lists the keywords or arguments that apply based on the command, keywords, and arguments you have already entered.

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**Note** The **help** command is associated with privilege level 0. If you configure AAA authorization for a privilege level greater than 0, this command will not be included in the command set for that privilege level.

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### Examples

Enter the **help** command for a brief description of the help system:

```
Router# help
Help may be requested at any point in a command by entering
a question mark '?'. If nothing matches, the help list will
be empty and you must backup until entering a '?' shows the
available options.
Two styles of help are provided:
1. Full help is available when you are ready to enter a
   command argument (e.g. 'show ?') and describes each possible
   argument.
2. Partial help is provided when an abbreviated argument is entered
   and you want to know what arguments match the input
   (e.g. 'show pr?'.)
```

The following example shows how to use word help to display all the privileged EXEC commands that begin with the letters “co”:

```
Router# co?  
configure connect copy
```

The following example shows how to use command syntax help to display the next argument of a partially complete **access-list** command. One option is to add a wildcard mask. The <cr> symbol indicates that the other option is to press Return to execute the command.

```
Router(config)# access-list 99 deny 131.108.134.234 ?  
A.B.C.D Mask of bits to ignore  
<cr>
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

### **full-help**

---

# history

To enable the command history function, or to change the command history buffer size for a particular line, use the **history** line configuration command. To disable the command history feature, use the **no** form of this command.

**history** [*size number-of-lines*]  
**no history** [*size number-of-lines*]

## Syntax Description

**size** *number-of-lines* (Optional) Specifies the number of command lines that the system will record in its history buffer. The range is 0 to 256. The default is 10.

## Default

10 lines

## Command Mode

Line configuration

## Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

The **history** command without the **size** keyword and the *number-of-lines* argument enables the history function with the last buffer size specified or with the default of 10 lines, if there was not a prior setting.

The **no history** command without the **size** keyword and the *number-of-lines* argument disables the history feature but remembers the buffer size if it was something other than the default. The **no history size** command resets the buffer size to 10.

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**Note** The **history size** command only sets the size of the buffer; it does not reenables the history feature. If the **no history** command is used, the **history** command must be used to reenables this feature.

---

The command history feature provides a record of EXEC commands that you have entered. This feature is particularly useful for recalling long or complex commands or entries, including access lists.

Table 3 lists the keys and functions you can use to recall commands from the command history buffer.

**Table 3 History Keys**

<b>Key</b>	<b>Functions</b>
Ctrl-P or Up Arrow <sup>1</sup>	Recalls commands in the history buffer in a backward sequence, beginning with the most recent command. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively older commands.
Ctrl-N or Down Arrow <sup>1</sup>	Returns to more recent commands in the history buffer after recalling commands with Ctrl-P or the Up Arrow. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively more recent commands.

1. The arrow keys function only with ANSI-compatible terminals such as VT100s.

### Example

In the following example, line 4 is configured with a history buffer size of 35 lines:

```
line 4
  history size 35
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

- show history**
- terminal history size**

## international

If you are Telnetting to a Cisco IOS platform and you want to display 8-bit and multibyte international characters (for example, Japanese) and print the ESC character as a single character instead of as the caret and bracket symbols (^[]), use the **international** line configuration command. Use the **no** form of this command to display characters in 7-bit format.

**international**  
**no international**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Default

Disabled

### Command Mode

Line configuration

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 11.3

If you are configuring a Cisco IOS platform using the Cisco Web browser interface, this feature is enabled automatically when you enable the Cisco Web browser using the **ip http server** command.

### Example

The following example enables a Cisco IOS platform to display 8-bit and multibyte characters and print the ESC character as a single character instead of as the caret and bracket symbols (^[]) when you are Telnetting to the platform:

```
international
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**terminal international**

## ip http access-class

To assign an access list to the HTTP server used by the Cisco IOS ClickStart software or the Cisco Web browser interface, use the **ip http access-class** global configuration command. To remove the assigned access list, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip http access-class {access-list-number | name}  
no ip http access-class {access-list-number | name}
```

### Syntax Description

<i>access-list-number</i>	Standard IP access list number in the range 0 to 99, as configured by the <b>access-list (standard)</b> command.
<i>name</i>	Name of a standard IP access list, as configured by the <b>ip access-list</b> command.

### Default

There is no access list applied to the HTTP server.

### Command Mode

Global configuration

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 11.2.

If this command is configured, the specified access list is assigned to the HTTP server. Before the HTTP server accepts a connection, it checks the access list. If the check fails, the HTTP server does not accept the request for a connection.

### Example

The following command assigns the access list named *marketing* to the HTTP server:

```
ip http access-class marketing  
ip access-list standard marketing  
  permit 192.5.34.0 0.0.0.255  
  permit 128.88.0.0 0.0.255.255  
  permit 36.0.0.0 0.255.255.255  
! (Note: all other access implicitly denied)
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**ip access-list**  
**ip http server**

## ip http authentication

Use the **ip http authentication** global configuration command to specify a particular authentication method for HTTP server users. Use the **no** form of this command to disable a configured authentication method.

```
ip http authentication {aaa | enable | local | tacacs}  
no ip http authentication {aaa | enable | local | tacacs}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>aaa</b>	Indicates that the AAA facility is used for authentication.
<b>enable</b>	Indicates that the enable password method, which is the default method of HTTP server user authentication, is used for authentication.
<b>local</b>	Indicates that the local user database as defined on the Cisco router or access server is used for authentication.
<b>tacacs</b>	Indicates that the TACACS or XTACACS server is used for authentication.

### Default

The default method of authentication for the HTTP server interface is the enable password method.

### Command Mode

Global configuration

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 11.2 F.

The **ip http authentication** command enables you to specify a particular authentication method for HTTP server users. The HTTP server uses the enable password method to authenticate a user at privilege level 15. The **ip http authentication** command now lets you specify enable, local, TACACS, or AAA HTTP server user authentication.

### Example

The following example specifies TACACS as the method of HTTP server user authentication:

```
ip http authentication tacacs
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

### ip http server

## ip http port

To specify the port to be used by the Cisco IOS ClickStart software or the Cisco Web browser interface, use the **ip http port** global configuration command. To use the default port, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip http port** *number*  
**no ip http port**

### Syntax Description

*number* Port number for use by ClickStart or the Cisco Web browser interface. The default is 80.

### Default

80

### Command Mode

Global configuration

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 11.2.

Use this command if ClickStart or the Cisco Web browser interface cannot use port 80.

### Example

The following command configures the router so that you can use ClickStart or the Cisco Web browser interface via port 60:

```
ip http server
ip http port 60
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**ip http server**

## ip http server

To enable a Cisco 1003, Cisco 1004, or Cisco 1005 router to be configured from a browser using the Cisco IOS ClickStart software, and to enable any router to be monitored or have its configuration modified from a browser using the Cisco Web browser interface, use the **ip http server** global configuration command. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip http server**  
**no ip http server**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Default

This feature is enabled on Cisco 1003, Cisco 1004, and Cisco 1005 routers that have not yet been configured. For Cisco 1003, Cisco 1004, and Cisco 1005 routers that have already been configured, and for all other routers, this feature is disabled.

### Command Mode

Global configuration

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 11.2.

### Example

The following command configures the router so that you can use the Cisco Web browser interface to issue commands to it:

```
ip http server
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**ip http access-class**  
**ip http port**

## menu (EXEC)

Use the **menu** EXEC command to invoke a user menu.

**menu** *name*

### Syntax Description

*name*                      The name of the menu.

### Command Mode

User EXEC mode or privileged EXEC mode

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

A menu can be invoked at either the user or privileged EXEC level, but if an item in the menu contains a privileged EXEC command, the user must be logged in at the privileged level for the command to succeed.

When a particular line should always display a menu, that line can be configured with an **autocommand** line configuration command. The menu should not contain any exit paths that leave users in an unfamiliar interface environment.

Menus can be run on a per-user basis by defining a similar **autocommand** command for that local username.

### Example

The following example invokes the menu named Access1:

```
menu Access1
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**autocommand**  
**menu command**  
**menu prompt**  
**menu text**  
**menu title**  
**no menu**

## menu clear-screen

Use the **menu** global configuration command to clear the terminal screen before displaying a menu.

**menu** *name* **clear-screen**

### Syntax Description

*name* The configuration name of the menu.

### Default

Disabled

### Command Mode

Global configuration

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

This command uses a terminal-independent mechanism based on termcap entries defined in the router and the terminal type configured for the user's terminal. This command allows the same menu to be used on multiple types of terminals instead of having terminal-specific strings embedded within menu titles. If the termcap entry does not contain a clear string, the menu system enters 24 new lines, causing all existing text to scroll off the top of the terminal screen.

### Examples

The following example clears the terminal screen before displaying the menu named Access1:

```
menu Access1 clear-screen
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**menu (EXEC)**

**menu command**

**menu default**

**menu line-mode**

**menu options**

**menu prompt**

**menu single-space**

**menu status-line**

**menu text**

**menu title**

**no menu**

## menu command

Use the **menu command** global configuration command to specify underlying commands for user interface menus.

**menu** *name* **command** *item* *command*

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The configuration name of the menu. You can specify a maximum of 20 characters.
<i>item</i>	Number, character, or string used as the key for the item. The key is displayed to the left of the menu item text. You can specify a maximum of 18 menu entries. When the tenth item is added to the menu, the line-mode and single-space options are activated automatically.
<i>command</i>	Command to issue when the user selects an item.

### Default

Disabled

### Command Mode

Global configuration

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Use this command to assign actions to items in a menu. Use the **menu text** command to assign text to items. These commands must use the same menu name and menu selection key.

The **menu command** command has a special keyword for the *command* argument, **menu-exit**, that is available only within menus. It is used to exit a submenu and return to the previous menu level or exit the menu altogether and return to the EXEC command prompt.

You can create submenus that are opened by selecting entries in another menu. Use the **menu EXEC** command as the *command* for the submenu item.

---

**Note** If you nest too many levels of menus, the system prints an error message on the terminal and returns to the previous menu level.

---

When a menu allows connections (their normal use), the command for an entry activating the connection should contain a **resume** command, or the line should be configured to prevent users from escaping their sessions with the **escape-char none** command. Otherwise, when they escape from a connection and return to the menu, there will be no way to resume the session and it will sit idle until the user logs off.

Specifying the **resume** command as the action that is performed for a selected menu entry permits a user to resume a named connection or connect using the specified name, if there is no active connection by that name. As an option, you can also supply the connect string needed to connect initially. When you do not supply this connect string, the command uses the specified connection name.

You can also use the **resume/next** command, which resumes the next connection in the user's list of connections. This function allows you to create a single menu entry that steps through all of the user's connections.

### Example

The following example specifies the commands to be issued when a user enters the selection number associated with the menu entry for the menu named Access1:

```
menu Access1 command 1 tn3270 vms.cisco.com
menu Access1 command 2 rlogin unix.cisco.com
menu Access1 command 3 menu-exit
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

- menu (EXEC)**
- menu clear-screen**
- menu default**
- menu-exit**
- menu line-mode**
- menu options**
- menu prompt**
- menu single-space**
- menu status-line**
- menu text**
- menu title**
- no menu**
- resume**

## menu default

Use the **menu default** global configuration command to specify the menu item to use as the default.

**menu** *name* **default** *item*

### Syntax Description

*name* The name of the menu. You can specify a maximum of 20 characters.

*item* Number, character, or string key of the item to use as the default.

### Default

Disabled

### Command Mode

Global configuration

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Use this command to specify which menu entry is used when the user presses Enter without specifying an item. The menu entries are defined by the **menu command** and **menu text** commands.

### Example

The following example exits the menu when a user presses Enter without selecting an item:

```
menu Access1 9 text Exit the menu
menu Access1 9 command menu-exit
menu Access1 default 9
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**menu (EXEC)**  
**menu command**  
**menu prompt**  
**menu text**  
**menu title**  
**no menu**

## menu-exit

Use the **menu-exit** command within a **menu command** command to allow a user to exit the menu.

### **menu-exit**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Mode

This command can only be used within a **menu command** command.

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Use this command to provide a way for menu users to return to a higher-level menu or exit the menu system.

### Example

The following example allows a menu user to exit a menu by entering “Exit” at the menu prompt:

```
menu Access1 text Exit Exit
menu Access1 command Exit menu-exit
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

### **menu command**

## menu line-mode

Use the **menu line-mode** global configuration command to require the user to press Enter after specifying an item.

**menu** *name* **line-mode**

### Syntax Description

*name*                      The configuration name of the menu.

### Default

Enabled for menus with more than nine items. Disabled for menus with nine or fewer items.

### Command Mode

Global configuration

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

In a menu of nine or fewer items, you ordinarily select a menu item by entering the item number. In line mode, you select a menu entry by entering the item number and pressing Enter. Line mode allows you to backspace over the selected number and enter another number before pressing Enter to issue the command.

This option is activated automatically when more than nine menu items are defined but also can be configured explicitly for menus of nine or fewer items.

In order to use strings as keys for items, the **menu line-mode** command must be configured.

### Examples

The following example enables the line-mode option for the menu named Access1:

```
menu Access1 line-mode
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

- menu (EXEC)**
- menu clear-screen**
- menu command**
- menu default**
- menu options**
- menu prompt**
- menu single-space**
- menu status-line**
- menu text**
- menu title**
- no menu**

## menu options

Use the **menu options** global configuration command to set options for items in user interface menus.

```
menu name options item {login | pause}
```

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the menu. You can specify a maximum of 20 characters.
<i>item</i>	Number, character, or string key of the item affected by the option.
<b>login</b>	Requires a login before issuing the command.
<b>pause</b>	Pauses after the command is entered before redrawing the menu.

### Default

Disabled

### Command Mode

Global configuration

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Use the **menu command** and **menu text** commands to define a menu entry.

### Example

The following example requires a login before issuing the command specified by menu entry 3 of the menu named Access1:

```
menu Access1 options 3 login
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**menu (EXEC)**  
**menu clear-screen**  
**menu command**  
**menu default**  
**menu line-mode**  
**menu prompt**  
**menu single-space**  
**menu status-line**  
**menu text**  
**menu title**  
**no menu**

## menu prompt

Use the **menu prompt** global configuration command to specify the prompt for a user interface menu.

```
menu name prompt delimiter prompt delimiter
```

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the menu. You can specify a maximum of 20 characters.
<i>delimiter</i>	Characters that mark the beginning and end of the prompt. Text delimiters are characters that do not ordinarily appear within the text of a title, such as slash (/), double quote ("), and tilde (~). Ctrl-C is reserved for special use and should not be used in the text of the title.
<i>prompt</i>	Prompt string for the menu.

### Default

Disabled

### Command Mode

Global configuration

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Press Enter after entering the first delimiter. The router will prompt you for the text of the prompt. Enter the text followed by the delimiter, and press Enter.

Use the **menu command** and **menu text** commands to define the menu selections.

### Example

The following example configures the prompt as "Select an item.":

```
Router(config)# menu Access1 prompt /  
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '/'.  
Select an item. /  
Router(config)#
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**menu (EXEC)**  
**menu command**  
**menu default**  
**menu text**  
**menu title**  
**no menu**

## menu single-space

Use the **menu single-space** global configuration command to display menu items single-spaced rather than double-spaced.

**menu** *name* **single-space**

### Syntax Description

*name*                      The configuration name of the menu.

### Default

Enabled for menus with more than nine items; disabled for menus with nine or fewer items.

### Command Mode

Global configuration

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

When more than nine menu items are defined, the menu is displayed single-spaced. To configure the menus with nine or fewer items to display single-spaced, use this command.

### Examples

The following example displays single-spaced menu items for the menu named Access1:

```
menu Access1 single-spaced
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

- menu (EXEC)**
- menu clear-screen**
- menu command**
- menu default**
- menu line-mode**
- menu options**
- menu prompt**
- menu status-line**
- menu text**
- menu title**
- no menu**

## menu status-line

Use the **menu status-line** global configuration command to display a line of status information about the current user at the top of a menu.

**menu *name* status-line**

### Syntax Description

*name*                      The configuration name of the menu.

### Default

Disabled

### Command Mode

Global configuration

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

This command displays the status information at the top of the screen before the menu title is displayed. This status line includes the router's host name, the user's line number, and the current terminal type and keymap type (if any).

### Examples

The following example displays the status information using the **status-line** option for the menu named Access1:

```
menu Access1 status-line
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

- menu (EXEC)**
- menu clear-screen**
- menu command**
- menu default**
- menu line-mode**
- menu options**
- menu prompt**
- menu single-space**
- menu text**
- menu title**
- no menu**

## menu text

Use the **menu text** global configuration command to specify the text of a menu item in a user interface menu.

```
menu name text item text
```

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The configuration name of the menu. You can specify a maximum of 20 characters.
<i>item</i>	Number, character, or string used as the key for the item. The key is displayed to the left of the menu item text. You can specify a maximum of 18 menu items. When the tenth item is added to the menu, the <b>menu line-mode</b> and <b>menu single-space</b> commands are activated automatically.
<i>text</i>	Text of the menu item.

### Default

No text appears for the menu item.

### Command Mode

Global configuration

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Use this command to assign text to items in a menu. Use the **menu command** command to assign actions to items. These commands must use the same menu name and menu selection key.

You can specify a maximum of 18 items in a menu.

### Example

The following example specifies the descriptive text for the three entries in the menu named Access1:

```
menu Access1 text 1 IBM Information Systems
menu Access1 text 2 UNIX Internet Access
menu Access1 text 3 Exit menu system
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**menu (EXEC)**  
**menu clear-screen**  
**menu command**  
**menu default**  
**menu line-mode**

**menu text**

---

- menu options**
- menu prompt**
- menu single-space**
- menu status-line**
- menu text**
- menu title**
- no menu**

---

## menu title

Use the **menu title** global configuration command to create a title, or banner, for a user menu.

**menu name title delimiter title delimiter**

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The configuration name of the menu. You can specify a maximum of 20 characters.
<i>delimiter</i>	Characters that mark the beginning and end of a title. Text delimiters are characters that do not ordinarily appear within the text of a title, such as slash ( / ), double quote ( " ), and tilde ( ~ ). Ctrl-C is reserved for special use and should not be used in the text of the title.
<i>title</i>	The lines of text to appear at the top of the menu.

### Default

The menu does not have a title.

### Command Mode

Global configuration

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

The **menu title** command must use the same menu name used with the **menu text** and **menu command** commands used to create a menu.

You can position the title of the menu horizontally by preceding the title text with blank characters. You can also add lines of space above and below the title by pressing Enter.

Follow the **title** keyword with one or more blank characters and a delimiting character of your choice. Then enter one or more lines of text, ending the title with the same delimiting character. You cannot use the delimiting character within the text of the message.

When you are configuring from a terminal and are attempting to include special control characters, such as a screen-clearing string, you must use Ctrl-V before the special control characters so that they are accepted as part of the title string. The string `^[H^[[J` is an escape string used by many VT100-compatible terminals to clear the screen. To use a special string, you must enter **Ctrl-V** before each escape character.

You also can use the **menu clear-screen** command to clear the screen before displaying menus and submenus, instead of embedding a terminal-specific string in the menu title. The **menu clear-screen** command allows the same menu to be used on different types of terminals.

### Example

The following example specifies the title that will be displayed when the menu named Access1 is invoked. Press Enter after the second slash (/) to display the prompt.

```
Router(config)# menu Access1 title /^[H^[[J
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '/'.
      Welcome to Access1 Internet Services

      Type a number to select an option;
      Type 9 to exit the menu.

/
Router(config)#
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

- menu (EXEC)**
- menu clear-screen**
- menu command**
- menu default**
- menu line-mode**
- menu options**
- menu prompt**
- menu single-space**
- menu status-line**
- menu text**
- no menu**

## no menu

Use the **no menu** global configuration command to delete the specified menu from the configuration.

**no menu** *name*

### Syntax Description

*name*                      The configuration name of the menu.

### Default

**menu** commands, if any, remain in the configuration.

### Command Mode

Global configuration

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Use this command to remove any **menu** commands for a particular menu from the configuration.

### Examples

The following example deletes the menu named Access1:

```
no menu Access1
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**menu (EXEC)**  
**menu command**  
**menu prompt**  
**menu text**  
**menu title**  
**no menu**

## show history

To list the commands you have entered in the current EXEC session, use the **show history** EXEC command.

**show history**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Mode

EXEC

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

The command history feature provides a record of EXEC commands you have entered. The number of commands that the history buffer will record is determined by the **history size** line configuration command or the **terminal history size** EXEC command.

Table 4 lists the keys and functions you can use to recall commands from the command history buffer.

**Table 4 History Keys**

Key	Function
Ctrl-P or Up Arrow	Recalls commands in the history buffer in a backward sequence, beginning with the most recent command. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively older commands.
Ctrl-N or Down Arrow	Returns to more recent commands in the history buffer after recalling commands with Ctrl-P or the Up Arrow. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively more recent commands.

### Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show history** command, which lists the commands the user has entered in EXEC mode for this session:

```
Router# show history
  help
  where
  show hosts
  show history
Router#
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**history size**

**terminal history size**

## terminal editing

To enable the enhanced editing mode on the local line, use the **terminal editing** EXEC command. To disable the enhanced editing mode on the current line, use the **no** form of this command.

**terminal editing**  
**terminal no editing**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Default

Enabled

### Command Mode

EXEC

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

Table 5 provides a description of the keys used to enter and edit commands. Ctrl indicates the Control key. It must be pressed simultaneously with its associated letter key. Esc indicates the Escape key. It must be pressed first, followed by its associated letter key. Keys are *not* case sensitive.

**Table 5 Command Editing Keys and Functions**

Keys	Function
Tab	Completes a partial command name entry. When you enter a unique set of characters and press the Tab key, the system completes the command name. If you enter a set of characters that could indicate more than one command, the system beeps to indicate an error. Enter a question mark (?) immediately following the partial command (no space). The system provides a list of commands that begin with that string.
Delete or Backspace	Erases the character to the left of the cursor.
Return	At the command line, pressing the Return key performs the function of processing, or carrying out, a command. At the “---More---” prompt on a terminal screen, pressing the Return key scrolls down a line.
Space Bar	Scrolls down a page on the terminal screen. Press the space bar when you see the line “---More---” on the screen to display the next screen.
Left arrow <sup>1</sup>	Moves the cursor one character to the left. When you enter a command that extends beyond a single line, you can continue to press the left arrow key at any time to scroll back toward the system prompt and verify the beginning of the command entry.
Right arrow <sup>1</sup>	Moves the cursor one character to the right.
Up arrow <sup>1</sup> or Ctrl-P	Recalls commands in the history buffer, beginning with the most recent command. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively older commands.

**Table 5 Command Editing Keys and Functions (Continued)**

<b>Keys</b>	<b>Function</b>
Down arrow <sup>1</sup> or Ctrl-N	Return to more recent commands in the history buffer after recalling commands with the Up arrow or Ctrl-P. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively more recent commands.
Ctrl-A	Moves the cursor to the beginning of the line.
Ctrl-B	Moves the cursor back one character.
Ctrl-D	Deletes the character at the cursor.
Ctrl-E	Moves the cursor to the end of the command line.
Ctrl-F	Moves the cursor forward one character.
Ctrl-K	Deletes all characters from the cursor to the end of the command line.
Ctrl-L and Ctrl-R	Redisplays the system prompt and command line.
Ctrl-T	Transposes the character to the left of the cursor with the character located at the cursor.
Ctrl-U and Ctrl-X	Deletes all characters from the cursor back to the beginning of the command line.
Ctrl-V and Esc Q	Inserts a code to indicate to the system that the key stroke immediately following should be treated as a command entry, <i>not</i> as an editing key.
Ctrl-W	Deletes the word to the left of the cursor.
Ctrl-Y	Recalls the most recent entry in the delete buffer. The delete buffer contains the last ten items you have deleted or cut. Ctrl-Y can be used in conjunction with Esc Y.
Ctrl-Z	Ends configuration mode and returns you to the EXEC prompt.
Esc B	Moves the cursor back one word.
Esc C	Capitalizes the word at the cursor.
Esc D	Deletes from the cursor to the end of the word.
Esc F	Moves the cursor forward one word.
Esc L	Changes the word at the cursor to lowercase.
Esc U	Capitalizes from the cursor to the end of the word.
Esc Y	Recalls the next buffer entry. The buffer contains the last ten items you have deleted. Press Ctrl-Y first to recall the most recent entry. Then press Esc Y up to nine times to recall the remaining entries in the buffer. If you bypass an entry, continue to press Esc Y to cycle back to it.

1. The arrow keys function only with ANSI-compatible terminals.

The editing keys and functions for Software Release 9.1 and earlier are listed in Table 6.

**Table 6 Editing Keys and Functions for Software Release 9.1 and Earlier**

<b>Key</b>	<b>Function</b>
Delete or Backspace	Erases the character to the left of the cursor.
Ctrl-W	Erases a word.
Ctrl-U	Erases a line.

**Table 6**      **Editing Keys and Functions for Software Release 9.1 and Earlier (Continued)**

<b>Key</b>	<b>Function</b>
Ctrl-R	Redisplays a line.
Ctrl-Z	Ends configuration mode and returns to the EXEC prompt.
Return	Executes single-line commands.

### Example

In the following example, enhanced mode editing is reenabled for the current terminal session:

```
terminal editing
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

### **editing**

## terminal full-help

To get help for the full set of user-level commands, use the **terminal full-help** EXEC command.

### **terminal full-help**

#### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### Default

Disabled

#### Command Mode

EXEC

#### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

The **terminal full-help** command enables (or disables) a user to see all of the help messages available from the terminal. It is used with the **show ?** command.

#### Example

The following example is output for the **show ?** command with **terminal full-help** disabled and then enabled:

```
Router> show ?
bootflash  Boot Flash information
calendar   Display the hardware calendar
clock      Display the system clock
context    Show context information
dialer     Dialer parameters and statistics
history    Display the session command history
hosts      IP domain-name, lookup style, nameservers, and host table
isdn       ISDN information
kerberos   Show Kerberos Values
modemcap   Show Modem Capabilities database
ppp        PPP parameters and statistics
rmon       rmon statistics
sessions   Information about Telnet connections
snmp       snmp statistics
terminal   Display terminal configuration parameters
users      Display information about terminal lines
version    System hardware and software status

Router> terminal full-help
Router> show ?
access-expression  List access expression
access-lists      List access lists
aliases           Display alias commands
apollo            Apollo network information
appletalk         AppleTalk information
arp              ARP table
async            Information on terminal lines used as router interfaces
bootflash        Boot Flash information
```

bridge	Bridge Forwarding/Filtering Database [verbose]
bsc	BSC interface information
bstun	BSTUN interface information
buffers	Buffer pool statistics
calendar	Display the hardware calendar
cdp	CDP information
clns	CLNS network information
clock	Display the system clock
cls	DLC user information
cmns	Connection-Mode networking services (CMNS) information
compress	Show compression statistics.
...	
x25	X.25 information
xns	XNS information
xremote	XRemote statistics

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**full-help**

**help**

## terminal history

To enable the command history feature for the current terminal session or change the size of the command history buffer for the current terminal session, use the **terminal history** EXEC command. To disable the command history feature or reset the command history buffer to its default size, use the **no** form of this command.

```
terminal history [size number-of-lines]
terminal no history [size]
```

### Syntax Description

**size** (Optional) Sets command history buffer size.

*number-of-lines* (Optional) Specifies the number of command lines that the system will record in its history buffer. The range is 0 to 256. The default is 10.

### Default

10 lines

### Command Mode

EXEC

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 10.0.

The **terminal history** command without the **size** keyword and argument enables the command history feature with the last buffer size specified or the default size. The **terminal no history** command without the **size** keyword disables the command history feature. The **terminal no history size** command resets the buffer size to the default of 10 command lines.

The **terminal history** command provides a record of EXEC commands you have entered. This feature is particularly useful to recall long or complex commands or entries, including access lists.

Table 7 lists the keys and functions you can use to recall commands from the history buffer.

**Table 7 History Keys**

Key	Function
Ctrl-P or up arrow <sup>1</sup>	Recalls commands in the history buffer in a backward sequence, beginning with the most recent command. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively older commands.
Ctrl-N or down arrow <sup>1</sup>	Returns to more recent commands in the history buffer after recalling commands with Ctrl-P or the up arrow. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively more recent commands.

1. The arrow keys function only with ANSI-compatible terminals such as VT100s.

### Example

In the following example, the number of command lines recorded is set to 15 for the local line:

```
terminal history size 15
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**history**

**show history**

## terminal international

If you are Telnetting to a Cisco IOS platform and you want to display 8-bit and multibyte international characters (for example, Japanese) and print the ESC character as a single character instead of as the caret and bracket symbols (^[]) for a current Telnet session, use the **terminal international** EXEC command. Use the **no** form of this command to display characters in 7-bit format for a current Telnet session.

**terminal international**  
**no terminal international**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Default

Disabled

### Command Mode

EXEC

### Usage Guidelines

This command first appeared in Cisco IOS Release 11.3.

If you are configuring a Cisco IOS platform using the Cisco Web browser interface, this feature is enabled automatically when you enable the Cisco Web browser using the **ip http server** command.

### Example

The following example enables a Cisco IOS platform to display 8-bit and multibyte characters and print the ESC character as a single character instead of as the caret and bracket symbols (^[]) when you are Telnetting to the platform for the current Telnet session:

```
terminal international
```

### Related Commands

You can use the master indexes or search online to find documentation of related commands.

**international**