



## 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, or exit to a lower privilege level, enter the **disable** EXEC command.

**disable** [*level*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>level</i> (Optional) Specifies the user-privilege level.
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<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	10.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Up to 16 security levels can be configured using Cisco IOS. If such levels are configured on a system, using this command with the *level* option allows a user to exit to a lower security level. If a level is not specified, the user will exit to the user EXEC mode, which is the default.



**Note**

There are five commands associated with privilege level 0: **disable**, **enable**, **exit**, **help**, and **logout**. If you configure AAA authorization for a privilege level greater than 0, these five commands will not be included in the privilege level command set.

**Examples** The following example shows use of the **disable** command to exit from privileged EXEC mode (indicated by a # after the router prompt) to user EXEC mode (indicated by a > router prompt):

```
Router# disable
Router>
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>enable</b>	Enables higher privilege level access, such as privileged EXEC mode.

# editing

To disable Cisco IOS enhanced editing features, use the **no** form of this line configuration command. To reenable these features for a particular line, use the **editing** form of this command.

**editing**

**no editing**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Enabled

**Command Modes** Line configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	10.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Enhanced editing features are, by default, enabled on the Cisco IOS. However, there may be situations in which a user may want to disable these features. The **no** form of this command disables these enhanced editing features, and the plain form of the command can be used to reenable these features. Table 3 provides a description of the keys used to enter and edit commands when the editing features are enabled. 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 3** *Command Editing Keys and Functions*

<b>Keys</b>	<b>Function</b>
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 More prompt on the screen to display the next screen.

**Table 3** *Command Editing Keys and Functions*

<b>Keys</b>	<b>Function</b>
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.
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.

**Table 3** *Command Editing Keys and Functions*

<b>Keys</b>	<b>Function</b>
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.

**Examples**

The following example displays an enhanced editing mode disabled on line 3:

```
line 3
no editing
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>terminal editing</b>	Enables the enhanced editing mode on the local line.

# enable

To enter privileged EXEC mode, or any other security level set by a system administrator, use the **enable** EXEC command.

```
enable [level]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>level</i> (Optional) Privileged level on which to log in.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	10.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Entering privileged EXEC mode enables the use of privileged commands. 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.

Security levels can be set by an administrator using the **enable password** and **privilege level** commands. Up to 16 privilege levels can be specified, using the numbers 0 through 15. Using these privilege levels, the administrator can allow or deny access to specific commands. Privilege level 0 is traditionally associated with normal EXEC mode, and privilege level 15 is traditionally associated with privileged EXEC mode.

For more information on defined privilege levels, see the “Passwords and Privileges” sections of the Cisco IOS Release 12.0 *Security Configuration Guide* and *Security Command Reference*.

If a level is not specified when entering the **enable** command, the user will enter the default mode of privileged EXEC (level 15).



### 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.

## Examples

The following example displays the **enable** command being entered and a prompt 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	Command	Description
	<b>disable</b>	Exits the user to lower privilege levels, such as returning to user EXEC mode from privileged EXEC mode.
	<b>enable password</b>	Sets a local password to control access to various privilege levels.

# 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.

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**Command Modes** Global configuration

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Command History	Release	Modification
	10.0	This command was introduced.

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

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**Examples** The following example changes the name 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	Command	Description
	<b>hostname</b>	Specifies or modify the host name for the network server.

---

# 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 Modes** Available in all command modes.

Command History	Release	Modification
	10.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** 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.



**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.

**Examples** The following example displays an exit from the subinterface configuration mode to return to the interface configuration mode:

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

The following example shows how to exit an active session.

```
Router> exit
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>disconnect</b>	Disconnects a line.
	<b>end</b>	Exits configuration mode, or any of the configuration submodes.

# full-help

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

## full-help

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**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

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**Defaults** Disabled

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**Command Modes** Line configuration

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Command History	Release	Modification
	10.0	This command was introduced.

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**Usage Guidelines** 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.

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**Examples** 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**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>help</b>	Displays a brief description of the help system.

# 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 Modes

Available in all command modes.

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## Command History

Release	Modification
10.0	This command was introduced.

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## Usage Guidelines

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.




---

### 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

The following example displays the **help** command giving 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**

Command	Description
<b>full-help</b>	Gets help for the full set of user-level commands.

---

# history

To enable the command history function, use the **history** line configuration command. To disable the command history feature, use the **no** form of this command.

**history**

**no history**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Enabled, 10 command lines in buffer

**Command Modes** Line configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	10.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** 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.

To change the number of command lines that the system will record in its history buffer, use the **history size** command.

The **history** command enables the history function with the last buffer size specified or, if there was not a prior setting, with the default of 10 lines. The **no history** command disables the history feature.

The **show history** command will list the commands you have entered, but you can also use your keyboard to display individual commands. Table 4 lists the keys you can use to recall commands from the command history buffer.

**Table 4 History Keys**

Key	Functions
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.

**Examples**

The following example displays line 4 configured with a history buffer size of 35 lines:

```
line 4
  history size 35
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>history size</b>	Sets the command history buffer size for a particular line.
<b>show history</b>	Lists the commands you have entered in the current EXEC session.
<b>terminal history</b>	Enables the command history feature for the current terminal session or changes the size of the command history buffer for the current terminal session.

# history size

To change the command history buffer size for a particular line, use the **history size** line configuration command. To reset the command history buffer size to 10 lines, use the **no** form of this command.

**history size** *number-of-lines*

**no history size**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>number-of-lines</i>	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.
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<b>Defaults</b>	10 command lines
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Line configuration
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	10.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **history size** command should be used in conjunction with the **history** and **show history** commands. The **history** command enables or disables the command history function. The **show history** command lists the commands you have entered in the current EXEC session. The number of commands that the history buffer will show is set by the **history size** command.



**Note**

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

**Examples** The following example displays line 4 configured with a history buffer size of 35 lines:

```
line 4
  history size 35
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>history</b>	Enables or disables the command history function.
	<b>show history</b>	Lists the commands you have entered in the current EXEC session.
	<b>terminal history size</b>	Enables the command history function for the current terminal session or changes the size of the command history buffer for the current terminal session.

# 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.

**Defaults** There is no access list applied to the HTTP server.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** 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.

**Examples** The following example 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	Command	Description
	<b>ip access-list</b>	Defines an IP access list by name.
	<b>ip http server</b>	Enables monitoring or configuring of routers using the Cisco Web Browser interface.

# 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.

## Defaults

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

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
11.2 F	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **ip http authentication** command specifies the authentication method to be used for login when a client connects to the HTTP server. Use of the **ip http authentication aaa** command option is recommended. The **enable**, **local**, and **tacacs** methods should be specified using the **aaa authentication login** command.

The “enable” password method is the default HTTP server authentication method. If the enable password is used as the HTTP server login authentication method, the client connects to the HTTP server with a default privilege level of 15.



### Note

When the “enable” password is used as the HTTP server login authentication method, any username entered will be ignored; the server will only verify the “enable” password. This may make it easier for an attacker to access the router. Because a username and password pair is more secure than using only a password for authentication, using only “enable” password for authentication is strongly discouraged. Instead, use of the **local** or **tacacs** authentication options, configured as part of a global Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) framework, is recommended.

To configure HTTP access as part of a AAA policy, use the **ip http authentication aaa** command option. The “local”, “tacacs”, or “enable” authentication methods should then be configured using the **aaa authentication login** command.

For information about adding users into the local username database, refer to the [Cisco IOS Security Configuration Guide](#).

---

**Examples**

The following example specifies that the method configured for AAA should be used for authentication for HTTP server users. The AAA login method is configured as the “local” username/password authentication method.

```
Router(config)# ip http authentication aaa
Router(config)# aaa authentication login default local
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>ip http server</b>	Enables a Cisco 1003, Cisco 1004, or Cisco 1005 router to be configured from a browser using the Cisco IOS ClickStart software, and enables any router to be monitored or have its configuration modified from a browser using the Cisco Web browser interface.

---

# 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	<i>number</i>	Port number for use by ClickStart or the Cisco Web browser interface.
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Defaults	80
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Command Modes	Global configuration
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Command History	Release	Modification
	11.2	This command was introduced.

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

Examples	The following example 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	Command	Description
	<b>ip http server</b>	Enables a Cisco 1003, Cisco 1004, or Cisco 1005 router to be configured from a browser using the Cisco IOS ClickStart software, and enables any router to be monitored or have its configuration modified from a browser using the Cisco Web browser interface.

# ip http server

To enable the Cisco Web browser interface on a router or access server, 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.

---

**Defaults**

This feature is automatically 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.

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**Command Modes**

Global configuration

---

**Command History**

Release	Modification
11.2	This command was introduced.

---

**Usage Guidelines**

The Cisco Web browser interface (which enables your router to perform as an HTTP server) allows configuration and monitoring of a router or access server using any web browser. Enabling the Cisco Web browser interface also allows Cisco 1003, Cisco 1004, and Cisco 1005 routers to be configured from a browser using the Cisco IOS Click Start software.

To view the home page of the router, use a Web browser pointed to `http://x.y.z.t`, where `x.y.z.t` is the IP address of your router or access server, or, if a name has been set, use `http://router-name`. Varying forms of authentication for login can be set using the **ip http authentication** command, but the default login method is entering the **enable** password when prompted.

For information on accessing a router Web page at a privilege level other than the default of 15 (privileged EXEC mode), see the “Using the Cisco Web Browser to Issue Commands” section of the *Configuration Fundamentals Configuration Guide*.

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**Examples**

The following example enables the Web (http) server on the router, allowing use of the Cisco Web browser interface to monitor the router and issue commands to it:

```
router(config)#ip http server
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ip http access-class</b>	Assigns an access list to the HTTP server used by the Cisco IOS ClickStart software or the Cisco Web browser interface.
	<b>ip http authentication</b>	Specifies an authentication method for HTTP server users.
	<b>ip http port</b>	Specifies the port to be used by the Cisco IOS ClickStart software or the Cisco Web browser interface.

# menu (EXEC)

To display a pre-configured user menu, use the **menu** EXEC command.

**menu** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the menu.
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<b>Command Modes</b>	User EXEC mode or privileged EXEC mode
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	10.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A user menu is a type of user interface where text descriptions of actions to be performed are displayed to the user, which the user can use to select services and functions without having to know the details of CLI (command-line interface) commands.

Menus can be created for users in global configuration mode, using the commands listed in the Related Commands table below. The description of these commands can be found in the “Connection, Menu, and System Banner Commands” chapter of this document.

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.

**Examples** The following example invokes a menu named OnRamp:

```
Router> menu OnRamp

Welcome to OnRamp Internet Services

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

1 Read email
2 UNIX Internet access
3 Resume UNIX connection

6 Resume next connection

9 Exit menu system
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>menu command</b>	Specifies underlying commands for user interface menus.
	<b>menu clear-screen</b>	Clears the terminal screen before displaying a menu.
	<b>menu default</b>	Specifies the menu item to use as the default.
	<b>menu-exit</b>	Specifies an exit option in a user menu. See the menu command command for details.
	<b>menu line-mode</b>	Requires the user to press Enter after specifying an option number.
	<b>menu options</b>	Sets options for items in user interface menus.
	<b>menu prompt</b>	Specifies the prompt for a user interface menu.
	<b>menu single-space</b>	Displays menu items single-spaced rather than double-spaced.
	<b>menu status-line</b>	Displays a line of status information about the current user at the top of a menu
	<b>menu text</b>	Specifies the text of a menu item in a user interface menu.
	<b>menu title</b>	Creates a title, or banner, for a user menu.
	<b>no menu</b>	Deletes a specified menu from a menu configuration.

# 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 Modes** EXEC

Release	Modification
10.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** 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 5 lists the keys and functions you can use to recall commands from the command history buffer.

**Table 5 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.

**Examples** 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#
```

## ■ show history

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>history size</b>	Enables the command history function, or changes the command history buffer size for a particular line.
<b>terminal history size</b>	Enables the command history feature for the current terminal session or change the size of the command history buffer for the current terminal session.

---

# 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.

**Defaults** Enabled

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	10.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Table 6 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 6** *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 More prompt 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.

**Table 6** *Command Editing Keys and Functions (continued)*

<b>Keys</b>	<b>Function</b>
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.
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.

---

**Examples**

The following example displays enhanced mode editing re-enabled for the current terminal session:

```
terminal editing
```

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>editing</b>	Reenables enhanced editing mode for a particular line.

---

# 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.

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	10.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** 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.

**Examples** The following example displays 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**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>full-help</b>	Gets help for the full set of user-level commands.
<b>help</b>	Displays a brief description of the help system.

# 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.
	<i>number-of-lines</i>	(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.

Defaults	10 lines
----------	----------

Command Modes	EXEC
---------------	------

Command History	Release	Modification
	10.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

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.

**Examples**

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

```
terminal history size 15
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>history</b>	Enables the command history function, or changes the command history buffer size for a particular line.
<b>show history</b>	Lists the commands you have entered in the current EXEC session.

