



Using Cisco IOS Software

This chapter provides helpful tips for understanding and configuring Cisco IOS software using the command-line interface (CLI). It contains the following sections:

- Understanding Command Modes
- Getting Help
- Using the No and Default Forms of Commands
- Saving Configuration Changes
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For an overview of Cisco IOS software configuration, refer to the *Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Configuration Guide*.

For information on the conventions used in the Cisco IOS documentation set, see the “About the Cisco IOS Software Documentation” chapter located at the beginning of this book.

Understanding Command Modes

The Cisco IOS user interface is divided into many different modes. The commands available to you at any given time depend on which mode you are currently in. Entering a question mark (?) at the system prompt allows you to obtain a list of commands available for each command mode.

When you log in to the Cisco IOS software, you begin in user mode, often called EXEC mode. Only a limited subset of the commands are available in EXEC mode. To have access to all commands, you must enter privileged EXEC mode. Normally, you must enter a password to enter privileged EXEC mode. From privileged mode, you can enter any EXEC command or enter global configuration mode. Most of the EXEC commands are one-time commands, such as **show** commands, which show important status information, and **clear** commands, which clear counters or interfaces. The EXEC commands are not saved when the networking device reboots.

The configuration modes allow you to make changes to the running configuration. If you later save the configuration to the startup configuration, these commands are stored when the networking device reboots. To enter the various configuration modes, you must start at global configuration mode. From global configuration mode, you can enter interface configuration mode, subinterface configuration mode, and a variety of protocol-specific modes.

ROM monitor mode is a separate mode used when a networking device running Cisco IOS software cannot boot properly. If your networking device does not find a valid system image when it is booting, or if its configuration file is corrupted at startup, the system might enter ROM monitor mode.

Summary of Main Command Modes

Table 1 summarizes the main command modes of the Cisco IOS software.

Table 1 Summary of Main Command Modes

| Command Mode | Access Method | Prompt | Exit Method |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| User EXEC | Log in. | Router> | Use the logout command. |
| Privileged EXEC | From user EXEC mode, use the enable EXEC command. | Router# | To exit back to user EXEC mode, use the disable command. To enter global configuration mode, use the configure terminal privileged EXEC command. |
| Global configuration | From privileged EXEC mode, use the configure terminal privileged EXEC command. | Router(config)# | To exit to privileged EXEC mode, use the exit or end command or press Ctrl-Z . To enter interface configuration mode, use an interface configuration command. |
| Interface configuration | From global configuration mode, enter by specifying an interface with an interface command. | Router(config-if)# | To exit to global configuration mode, use the exit command. To exit to privileged EXEC mode, use the exit command or press Ctrl-Z . To enter subinterface configuration mode, specify a subinterface with the interface command. |
| Subinterface configuration | From interface configuration mode, specify a subinterface with an interface command. | Router(config-subif)# | To exit to global configuration mode, use the exit command. To enter privileged EXEC mode, use the end command or press Ctrl-Z . |
| ROM monitor | From privileged EXEC mode, use the reload EXEC command. Press the Break key during the first 60 seconds while the system is booting. | > | To exit to user EXEC mode, use the continue command. |

For more information regarding command modes, refer to the “Using the Command-Line Interface” chapter in the *Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Configuration Guide*.

Getting Help

Entering a question mark (?) at the system prompt displays a list of commands available for each command mode. You can also get a list of keywords and arguments associated with any command by using the context-sensitive help feature.

To get help specific to a command mode, a command, a keyword, or an argument, use one of the following commands:

| Command | Purpose |
|--|--|
| help | Obtains a brief description of the help system in any command mode. |
| <i>abbreviated-command-entry?</i> | Obtains a list of commands that begin with a particular character string. (No space between command and question mark.) |
| <i>abbreviated-command-entry</i> <Tab> | Completes a partial command name. |
| ? | Lists all commands available for a particular command mode. |
| <i>command ?</i> | Lists the keywords or arguments that you must enter next on the command line. (Space between command and question mark.) |

Example: How to Find Command Options

This section provides an example of how to display syntax for a command. The syntax can consist of optional or required keywords and arguments. To display keywords and arguments for a command, enter a question mark (?) at the configuration prompt, or after entering part of a command followed by a space. The Cisco IOS software displays a list of keywords and arguments available along with a brief description of them. For example, if you were in global configuration mode, typed the command **arap**, and wanted to see all the keywords or arguments that may be entered next on the command line, you would type **arap ?**.

Table 2 shows examples of how you can use the question mark (?) to assist you in entering commands. The table steps you through configuring a serial interface IP address on a Cisco 7206 router running Cisco IOS Release 12.0(3).

Table 2 How to Find Command Options

| Command | Comment |
|--|---|
| Router> enable Password: <password> Router# | Enter the enable command and password to access privileged EXEC commands. You are in privileged EXEC mode when the prompt changes to Router#. |
| Router# configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)# | Enter the configure terminal privileged EXEC command to enter global configuration mode. You are in global configuration mode when the prompt changes to Router(config)#. |

Table 2 How to Find Command Options (continued)

| Command | Comment |
|---|---|
| <pre>Router(config)# interface serial ? <0-6> Serial interface number Router(config)# interface serial 4 ? / Router(config)# interface serial 4/ ? <0-3> Serial interface number Router(config)# interface serial 4/0 Router(config-if)#</pre> | <p>Enter interface configuration mode by specifying the serial interface that you want to configure using the interface serial global configuration command.</p> <p>Enter a ? to display what you must enter next on the command line. In this example, you must enter the serial interface slot number and port number, separated by a back slash.</p> <p>You are in interface configuration mode when the prompt changes to Router(config-if)#.</p> |
| <pre>Router(config-if)# ? Interface configuration commands: ... ip Interface Internet Protocol config commands keepalive Enable keepalive lan-name LAN Name command llc2 LLC2 Interface Subcommands load-interval Specify interval for load calculation for an interface locaddr-priority Assign a priority group logging Configure logging for interface loopback Configure internal loopback on an interface mac-address Manually set interface MAC address mls mls router sub/interface commands mpoa MPOA interface configuration commands mtu Set the interface Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) netbios Use a defined NETBIOS access list or enable name-caching no Negate a command or set its defaults nrzi-encoding Enable use of NRZI encoding ntp Configure NTP ... Router(config-if)#</pre> | <p>Enter a ? to display a list of all the interface configuration commands available for the serial interface. This example shows only some of the interface configuration commands that are available.</p> |
| <pre>Router(config-if)# ip ? Interface IP configuration subcommands: access-group Specify access control for packets accounting Enable IP accounting on this interface address Set the IP address of an interface authentication authentication subcommands bandwidth-percent Set EIGRP bandwidth limit broadcast-address Set the broadcast address of an interface cgmp Enable/disable CGMP directed-broadcast Enable forwarding of directed broadcasts dvmrp DVMRP interface commands hello-interval Configures IP-EIGRP hello interval helper-address Specify a destination address for UDP broadcasts hold-time Configures IP-EIGRP hold time ... Router(config-if)# ip</pre> | <p>Enter the command that you want to configure for the interface. In this example, the ip command is used.</p> <p>Enter a ? to display what you must enter next on the command line. This example shows only some of the interface IP configuration subcommands that are available.</p> |

Table 2 How to Find Command Options (continued)

| Command | Comment |
|--|--|
| <pre>Router(config-if)# ip address ? A.B.C.D IP address negotiated IP Address negotiated over PPP Router(config-if)# ip address</pre> | <p>Enter the subcommand that you want to configure for the interface. In this example, the address subcommand is entered.</p> <p>Enter a ? to display what you must enter next on the command line. In this example, you must enter an IP address or the negotiated keyword.</p> <p>Because a carriage return (<cr>) is not displayed, it indicates that you must enter more keywords or arguments to complete the command.</p> |
| <pre>Router(config-if)# ip address 172.16.0.1 ? A.B.C.D IP subnet mask Router(config-if)# ip address 172.16.0.1</pre> | <p>Enter the keyword or argument you want to use. In this example, the 172.16.0.1 IP address is entered.</p> <p>Enter a ? to display what you must enter next on the command line. In this example, you must enter an IP subnet mask.</p> <p>Because a <cr> is not displayed, it indicates that you must enter more keywords or arguments to complete the command.</p> |
| <pre>Router(config-if)# ip address 172.16.0.1 255.255.255.0 ? secondary Make this IP address a secondary address <cr> Router(config-if)# ip address 172.16.0.1 255.255.255.0</pre> | <p>Enter the IP subnet mask. In this example, the 255.255.255.0 IP subnet mask is entered.</p> <p>Enter a ? to display what you must enter next on the command line. In this example, you can enter the secondary keyword or press Enter.</p> <p>Because a <cr> is displayed, it indicates that you can press Enter to complete the command.</p> |
| <pre>Router(config-if)# ip address 172.16.0.1 255.255.255.0 Router(config-if)#</pre> | <p>In this example, Enter is pressed to complete the command.</p> |

Using the No and Default Forms of Commands

Almost every configuration command also has a **no** form. In general, use the **no** form to disable a function. Use the command without the keyword **no** to reenable a disabled function or to enable a function that is disabled by default. For example, IP routing is enabled by default. To disable IP routing, use the **no ip routing** command and specify **ip routing** to reenable it. The Cisco IOS software command reference publications provide the complete syntax for the configuration commands and describe what the **no** form of a command does.

Configuration commands can also have a **default** form. The **default** form of a command returns the command setting to its default. Most commands are disabled by default, so the **default** form is the same as the **no** form. However, some commands are enabled by default and have variables set to certain default values. In these cases, the **default** command enables the command and sets variables to their default values. The Cisco IOS software command reference publications describe what the **default** form of a command does if the command is not the same as the **no** form.

Saving Configuration Changes

Enter the **copy system:running-config nvram:startup-config** command to save your configuration changes to your startup configuration so that they will not be lost if there is a system reload or power outage. For example:

```
Router# copy system:running-config nvram:startup-config
Building configuration...
```

It might take a minute or two to save the configuration. After the configuration has been saved, the following output appears:

```
[OK]
Router#
```

On most platforms, this task saves the configuration to NVRAM. On the Class A Flash file system platforms, this task saves the configuration to the location specified by the CONFIG_FILE environment variable. The CONFIG_FILE variable defaults to NVRAM.