Introduction

The *Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals and Network Management Command Reference* for Release 12.3 provides detailed information about the Cisco IOS command-line interface (CLI) commands used to perform the following tasks:

- Navigate through the CLI by entering, exiting, and using CLI command and configuration modes
- Control terminal operating characteristics
- Configure user menus and banners
- Manage connections and perform basic system management tasks
- Enable the HTTP server and HTTP client on your routing device
- Manipulate files on your routing device using the Cisco IOS File System (IFS)
- Manage configuration files and customize the function of the Cisco IOS software
- Load and copy system images and microcode images
- Maintain router memory
- Modify the rebooting procedures of a router
- Configure basic file transfer services
- Monitor and troubleshoot a router
- Monitor a router and network using Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP)
- Monitor a router and network Remote Monitoring (RMON)
- Monitor network performance using Cisco Service Assurance Agent (SAA)
- Configure Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) on your router
- Configure Cisco Networking Services (CNS)
- Configure the Cisco DistributedDirector
- Configure your router or switch as an XML Subscription Manager (XSM) server

For further information about performing these tasks, refer to the *Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals and Network Management Configuration Guide*, which is the companion document for the Command Reference.

Cisco IOS File System Command Syntax

Some commands in this book use URLs as part of the command syntax. URLs used in the Cisco IFS contain two parts: a file system or network prefix, and a file identification suffix. The following tables list URL keywords that can be used in the *source-url* and *destination-url* arguments for all commands in this book. The prefixes listed below can also be used in the *filesystem* arguments in this book.

Table 1 lists common URL network prefixes used to indicate a device on the network.

Table 1 Network Prefixes for Cisco IFS URLs

Prefix	Description
ftp:	Specifies a File Transfer Protocol (FTP) network server.
rcp:	Specifies an remote copy protocol (rcp) network server.
tftp:	Specifies a TFTP server.

Table 2 lists the available suffix options (file indentification suffixes) for the URL prefixes used in Table 1.

Table 2 File ID Suffixes for Cisco IFS URLs

Prefix	Suffix Options
ftp:	[[//[username[:password]@]location]/directory]/filename For example: **ftp://network-config** (*prefix*://*filename*) **ftp://jeanluc:secret@enterprise.cisco.com/ship-confi**g
rcp:	rcp:[[//[username@]location]/directory]/filename
tftp:	tftp:[[//location]/directory]/filename

Table 3 lists common URL prefixes used to indicate memory locations on the system.

Table 3 File System Prefixes for Cisco IFS URLs

Prefix	Description
bootflash:	Bootflash memory.
disk0:	Rotating disk media.
flash: [*partition-number*]	Flash memory. This prefix is available on all platforms. For platforms that do not have a device named **flash:**, the prefix **flash:** is aliased to **slot0:**. Therefore, you can use the prefix **flash:** to refer to the main Flash memory storage area on all platforms
flh:	Flash load helper log files.
null:	Null destination for copies. You can copy a remote file to null to determine its size.
nvram:	NVRAM. This is the default location for the running-configuration file.
slavebootflash:	Internal Flash memory on a slave RSP card of a router configured with Dual RSPs.

Table 3 File System Prefixes for Cisco IFS URLs (continued)

Prefix	Description
slavenvram:	NVRAM on a slave RSP card.
slaveslot0:	First PCMCIA card on a slave RSP card.
slaveslot1:	Second PCMCIA card on a slave RSP card.
slot0:	First PCMCIA Flash memory card.
slot1:	Second PCMCIA Flash memory card.
xmodem:	Obtain the file from a network machine using the Xmodem protocol.
ymodem:	Obtain the file from a network machine using the Ymodem protocol.

For details about the Cisco IFS, and for IFS configuration tasks, refer to the "Configuring the Cisco IOS File System" chapter in the *Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Configuration Guide, Release 12.2*.

Flash Memory File System Types

Cisco platforms generally use one of three different Flash memory file system types. Some commands are supported on only one or two file system types. This book notes commands that are not supported on all file system types.

Use Table 4 to determine which Flash memory file system type your platform uses.

Table 4 Flash Memory File System Types

Type	Platforms
Class A	Cisco 7000 family, Cisco 12000 series routers, LightStream1010 switch
Class B	Cisco 1003, Cisco 1004, Cisco 1005, Cisco 2500 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco 4000 series routers, and Cisco AS5200 access servers
Class C	Cisco MC3810 multiservice concentrators, disk0 of Cisco SC3640 System Controllers