



Command Reference

This appendix summarizes the command line interface (CLI) commands of the Cisco Secure ACS Solution Engine (ACS SE).

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CLI Conventions

The CLI uses the following conventions:

- The key combination **^c**, or **Ctrl-c**, means hold down the **Ctrl** key while you press the **c** key.
- A string is defined as a nonquoted set of characters.

Do not confuse the ACS SE CLI with the IOS CLI. Though they are similar, they are not identical.

Command Privileges

Access to CLI commands on the ACS SE is limited to those who physically connect via the console port and who possess the proper administrative credentials.

For more information about establishing the console connection, see [Establishing a Serial Console Connection, page 3-22](#).

Checking Command Syntax

The serial console interface provides several types of responses to incorrect command entries. If you enter a:

- Command line that does not contain any valid commands, the system displays `Command not found`.
- Valid command but omit required options, the system displays `Incomplete command`.
- Valid command but provide invalid options or parameters, the system displays `Invalid input`.

In addition, some commands have command-specific error messages that notify you that a command is valid, but that it cannot run correctly.

System Help

You can obtain help by using the following methods:

- For a list of all commands and their syntax, enter **help**, and then press **Enter**.
- For help on a specific command, type the command name, a space, and a question mark (?), and then press **Enter**, for example, **show?**. The help contains command usage information and syntax.

Command Description Conventions

Command descriptions in this document and in the CLI help system use the following conventions:

- Vertical bars (|) separate alternative, mutually exclusive elements.
- Square brackets ([]) indicate optional elements.
- Braces ({ }) indicate a required choice. Braces within square brackets ([{ }]) indicate a required choice within an optional element.
- **Bold** indicates commands and keywords that are entered literally as shown.
- *Italics* indicate arguments for which you supply values.

Commands

This section describes the ACS SE commands. Command names are case insensitive.

backup

To back up ACS data to an FTP server, use the **backup** command.

```
backup [server] [username] [filepath]
```

Syntax Description

<i>server</i>	Hostname for the FTP server to which the file will be sent.
<i>username</i>	User account name used to authenticate the FTP session.
<i>filepath</i>	Location under the FTP root for the server into which the backup will be sent.

Usage Guidelines

If you do not enter the parameters, the system prompts you for the information. Also you are prompted to encrypt the backup. If you indicate that you want to encrypt the data, you are prompted for an encryption password. For more information, see [Backing Up ACS Data From the Serial Console, page 4-12](#).

Example

The following command employs the user account *joadmin* to back up the ACS data to the *backupdata* folder on the *onyx* FTP server:

```
backup onyx joadmin backupdata
```

download

To download an upgrade image to the ACS SE use the **download** command. Executing the **download** command establishes contact with the system specified, retrieves the manifest file from that system, and automatically downloads the upgrade image to the ACS SE. The syntax is:

```
download [hostAddress]
```

Syntax Description

hostAddress The IP address from which the image will be sent

Usage Guidelines

This command is generally executed from within the web interface. After loading an upgrade image by executing the **download** command, install the image by using the **upgrade** command. For more information see [Loading and Installing an Upgrade Image, page 5-7](#).

Example

The following command syntax downloads an upgrade image from the system with the address 10.51.256.256:

```
download 10.51.256.256
```

exit

To log out of the system, use the **exit** command.

```
exit
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Example

The following command logs you out of the system:

```
exit
```

exportgroups

To export a list of user groups, use the **exportgroups** command.

```
exportgroups [server] [username] [filepath]
```



Note

The CSAuth service is temporarily halted while this command executes. This process interrupts any user authentication.

Syntax Description

<i>server</i>	Hostname for the FTP server to which the file will be sent.
<i>username</i>	User account name used to authenticate the FTP session.
<i>filepath</i>	Location under the FTP root for the server into which the group list will be sent.

Usage Guidelines

If you do not enter the parameters, the system prompts you for the information.

Example

The following command employs the user account *joeadmin* to send a list of user groups to the *groupdata* folder on the *diamond* FTP server:

```
exportgroups diamond joeadmin groupdata
```

exportlogs

To list and send selected logs to an FTP server, use the **exportlog** command.

```
exportlogs [filename] [filename]
```

Syntax Description

<i>filename</i>	Name of the file to be exported.
-----------------	----------------------------------

Usage Guidelines

This command lists all the log files that can be downloaded to an FTP server if no filenames are supplied. Otherwise, you can enter each filename with a space separating each filename. You are then prompted for the FTP server address, user login name, password, and the filepath for the file or files to be uploaded.

Example

The following command exports the log files *mylog2002-01-31.csv* and *mylog2002-02-01.csv*:

```
exportlog mylog2002-01-31.csv mylog2002-02-01.csv
```

exportusers

To export a list of users, use the **exportusers** command.

```
exportusers [server] [username] [filepath]
```



Note

The CSAuth service is temporarily halted while this command executes. This interrupts any user authentication.

Syntax Description

<i>server</i>	Hostname for the FTP server to which the file will be sent.
<i>username</i>	User account name used to authenticate the FTP session.
<i>filepath</i>	Location under the FTP root for the server into which the users list will be sent.

Usage Guidelines

If you do not enter the parameters, the system prompts you for the information.

Example

The following command employs the user account *joadmin* to send a list of users to the *userdata* folder on the *emerald* FTP server:

```
exportusers emerald joadmin userdata
```

help

To list descriptions of commands, use the **help** command.

```
help
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Example

The following command lists descriptions of commands:

```
help
```

ntpsync

To perform Network Time Protocol (NTP) synchronization with a predefined NTP server, use the **ntpsync** command. For information on setting the NTP server see [set time, page D-12](#).

```
ntpsync
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Example

The following command uses the predefined NTP synchronization server to synchronize ACS SE time to the NTP server time:

```
ntpsync
```

ping

To send ICMP echo_request packets for diagnosing basic network connectivity, use the **ping** command.

```
ping [-t] [-a] [-n count] [-l size] [-f] [-i TTL] [-v TOS] [-r count] [-s count] [{-j host-list}|{-k
host-list}] [-w timeout] destination-list
```

Syntax Description

Table D-1 Syntax for the Ping Command

Argument	Description
-t	Ping the specified host until stopped. To see statistics and continue, type Control-Break. To stop, type Control-C.
-a	Resolve addresses to hostnames.
-n count	Number of echo requests to send.
-l size	Send buffer size.
-f	Set Don't Fragment flag in packet.
-i TTL	Time To Live.
-v TOS	Type Of Service.
-r count	Record route for count hops.
-s count	Timestamp for count hops.
-j host-list	Loose source route along host-list.
-k host-list	Strict source route along host-list.
-w timeout	Timeout in milliseconds to wait for each reply.

Examples

```
acsappl1> ping 10.19.253.228
```

```
Pinging 10.19.253.228 with 32 bytes of data:
```

```
Reply from 10.19.253.228: bytes=32 time=140ms TTL=120
Reply from 10.19.253.228: bytes=32 time=160ms TTL=120
Reply from 10.19.253.228: bytes=32 time=150ms TTL=120
Reply from 10.19.253.228: bytes=32 time=140ms TTL=120
```

```
Ping statistics for 10.19.253.228:
```

```
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 140ms, Maximum = 160ms, Average = 147ms
```

```
acsappl1> ping -n 6 10.19.253.228
```

```
Pinging 10.19.253.228 with 32 bytes of data:
```

```
Reply from 10.19.253.228: bytes=32 time=130ms TTL=120
Reply from 10.19.253.228: bytes=32 time=140ms TTL=120
Reply from 10.19.253.228: bytes=32 time=140ms TTL=120
Reply from 10.19.253.228: bytes=32 time=140ms TTL=120
Reply from 10.19.253.228: bytes=32 time=130ms TTL=120
Reply from 10.19.253.228: bytes=32 time=130ms TTL=120
```

```
Ping statistics for 10.19.253.228:
```

```
    Packets: Sent = 6, Received = 6, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 130ms, Maximum = 140ms, Average = 135ms
```

reboot

To restart the ACS SE, use the **reboot** command.

reboot



Note

AAA services are temporarily halted while this command executes.

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Example

The following command causes a soft reboot of the ACS SE:

reboot

restart

To restart one or more of the ACS services, use the **restart** command.

restart [*service name(s)*]

**Note**

AAA services are temporarily halted while this command executes.

Syntax Description

This command uses as an argument the name of the service or services to be restarted.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **restart** command to stop and restart any of the ACS services. You can determine the status of each service by using the **show** command. For more information, see [Restarting Solution Engine Services From a Serial Console, page 4-6](#).

Example

The following command syntax restarts the CSAuth and CSAdmin services:

```
restart csauth csadmin
```

restore

To restore ACS data from an FTP server, use the **restore** command.

restore [*server*] [*username*] [*filepath*] [*filename*]

Syntax Description

Argument	Description
<i>server</i>	Hostname for the FTP server from which the file will be sent.
<i>username</i>	User account name used to authenticate the FTP session.
<i>filepath</i>	Location under the FTP server root in which the restore file is located.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the restore file to be used.

Usage Guidelines

If you do not enter the parameters, the system prompts you for the information. Also, you will be prompted to enter a decrypt password; and you will be prompted to restore the user or group database, and the ACS system configuration.

Example

The following command employs the user account *joeadmin* to retrieve a restore file, *allofit*, from the *restoredata* folder on the *topaz* FTP server:

```
restore topaz joeadmin restoredata allofit
```

rollback

To remove any patches and roll back to the originally installed version, use the **rollback** command.

```
rollback [appName]
```

Syntax Description

appName Name of the program (provided as part of patch distribution) to remove a specific patch and roll back to original installed version.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to return ACS to its original condition after installing a patch program. The **rollback** command has the effect of stopping all ACS services, copying all files in the backup directory to the originally installed directories, restoring a specified list of Registry entries, and starting all ACS services once again.

Example

The following command executes the program *remvptch4* and returns the system to the state that existed before the patch program was applied:

```
rollback remvptch4
```

set admin

To set the name of the ACS SE administrator, use the **set admin** command.

```
set admin [administratorname]
```

Syntax Description

administratorname Name of system administrator.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **set admin** command to reset the name of the ACS SE administrator. For more information, see [Resetting the Solution Engine Administrator Password, page 4-15](#).

Example

This command sets the administrator name to john:

```
set admin john
```

set dbpassword

To set the ACS SE database password, use the **set dbpassword** command. Subsequent prompts take you through the process.

```
set dbpassword
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **set dbpassword** command to begin resetting the database password. Subsequent prompts take you through the process. For more information, see [Resetting the Solution Engine Database Password, page 4-17](#).

Example

The following command initiates the database password setting procedure:

```
set dbpassword
```

set domain

To set the DNS domain of the ACS SE, use the **set domain** command.

```
set domain [domain-name]
```

Syntax Description

domain-name Name of DNS domain.

Example

This command sets the domain name to *xyz.com*:

```
set domain xyz.com
```

set hostname

To set the hostname of the ACS SE, use the **set hostname** command.

```
set hostname [hostname]
```

Syntax Description

hostname Name of the ACS SE.

Example

This command sets the ACS SE name to *acs1*:

```
set hostname acs1
```

set ip

To set the ACS SE IP configuration, use the **set ip** command.

```
set ip
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **set ip** command to reset the system IP address in response to subsequent prompts. For more information, see [Reconfiguring the Solution Engine IP Address, page 4-18](#).

Example

The following command begins the system IP address configuration.

```
set ip
```

set password

To set the ACS SE administrator's password, use the **set password** command. Subsequent prompts take you through the process.

```
set password
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **set password** command to begin resetting the administrator's password. Subsequent prompts take you through the process. For more information, see [Resetting the Solution Engine Administrator Password, page 4-15](#).

Example

The following command initiates the password setting procedure:

```
set password
```

set time

To set the ACS SE time zone, NTP server, date, or time, use the **set time** command:

```
set time
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **set time** command to begin the setting of the timezone, current date, and current time. Subsequent prompts take you through the process. For more information, see [Setting the System Time and Date Manually, page 4-19](#).

You can also use the **set time** command to enable an NTP server to synchronize the ACS SE. You can configure one or more NTP servers by separating each NTP IP address entry with a space. For more information, see [Setting the System Time and Date with NTP, page 4-20](#) and the command reference [ntp sync, page D-6](#).

Example

The following command initiates the system time setting procedure:

```
set time
```

set timeout

To set the period, in minutes, after which the serial console will time out, use the **set timeout** command.

```
set timeout [minutes]
```

Syntax Description

This command has a single argument: the number of minutes before timing out. If you enter the command with no argument, the system prompts you for a value in minutes.

Example

The following command establishes a serial console timeout after 10 minutes:

```
set timeout 10
```

show

To show the version of the ACS SE, system load status, ACS service status, IP configuration, system time and NTP settings, ACS SE hostname, DNS domain, and timeout value use the **show** command.

```
show
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Example

The following command lists ACS SE information:

```
show
```

shutdown

To shut down the appliance from the serial console, use the **shutdown** command.

```
shutdown
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Example

The following command shuts down the appliance:

```
shutdown
```

start

To start one or more of the ACS services, use the **start** command.

```
start [service name(s)]
```

Syntax Description

This command uses as an argument the name of the service or services to be started.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **start** command to start any ACS service. You can determine the status of each service by using the **show** command. For more information, see [Starting Solution Engine Services From a Serial Console, page 4-5](#).

Example

The following command starts the CSAAuth and CSAgent services:

```
restart csauth csagent
```

stop

To stop one or more of the ACS services, use the **stop** command.

```
stop [service name(s)]
```



Note

Services subject to this command are halted until restarted, which may interfere with AAA services.



Note

When you stop the CSAgent service, not only does the ACS SE stop CSAgent, but it also changes the startup type to manual. This action has the effect of keeping it stopped; even after reboot. Likewise, starting CSAgent resets the startup type to automatic.

Syntax Description

This command uses as an argument the name of the service or services to be stopped.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **stop** command to stop any ACS service. You can determine the status of each service by using the **show** command. For more information, see [Stopping Solution Engine Services From a Serial Console, page 4-4](#).

Example

The following command stops the CSAuth and CSAdmin services:

```
stop csauth csadmin
```

support

The **support** command collects a set of logs, Registry information, and other useful information that details activity. Executing the command compresses this set of logs into a single cab file, which can then be analyzed by support personnel.

To initiate the support program, use the **support** command.

```
support [-d n] server filepath [username]
```

Syntax Description

Argument	Description
-d n	Collect the previous n days logs (up to 9999).
-u	Collect user database information.
<i>server</i>	The hostname for the FTP server to which the file is to be sent.
<i>filepath</i>	The location under the FTP root for the server into which the <i>package.cab</i> is to be sent.
<i>username</i>	The account used to authenticate the FTP session.



Note

Unlike its counterpart in the web interface, this command restarts the ACS services, which means that AAA services are interrupted.

Example

The following command packages logs from the past 3 days, together with user database information, and sends it to the FTP server on the machine *host*, as *diagdir/diag.cab* where the user will be prompted for the password to the *sammy* account on the FTP server:

```
support -d3 -u ftp://host/diagdir/diag.cab sammy
```

tracert

To display the network route to a specified host and identify faulty gateways, use the **tracert** command.

```
tracert [-d] [-h maximum_hops] [-j host-list] [-w timeout] target_name
```

Syntax Description

Argument	Description
-d	Do not resolve addresses to hostnames.
-h <i>maximum_hops</i>	Maximum number of hops to search for target.
-j <i>host-list</i>	Loose source route along <i>host-list</i> .
-w <i>timeout</i>	Wait timeout milliseconds for each reply.

Example

```
acsapp11> tracert 10.19.253.228
```

Tracing route to 10.19.253.228 over a maximum of 30 hops

```
  1  <10 ms  <10 ms  <10 ms  champaign-gw1.cisco.com [171.69.180.1]
  2   40 ms   50 ms   60 ms  sjce-wan-gw1.cisco.com [171.69.8.17]
  3   40 ms   70 ms   70 ms  sjce-wbb-gw1.cisco.com [10.18.255.1]
  4   60 ms   70 ms   60 ms  sjce-rbb-gw1.cisco.com [171.69.7.233]
  5   71 ms   70 ms   60 ms  sjce-sbb1-gw1.cisco.com [171.69.14.34]
  6   80 ms   51 ms   70 ms  sjck-as-gw2.cisco.com [171.69.14.246]
  7   60 ms   90 ms   80 ms  sj-frame-1.cisco.com [171.70.192.54]
  8  150 ms  180 ms  161 ms  10.19.253.225
  9  141 ms  160 ms  170 ms  10.19.253.228
```

Trace complete.

upgrade

To perform the second stage of an upgrade, use the upgrade command.

```
upgrade
```



Note

This command typically reboots the ACS services, which means that AAA services are interrupted.

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **upgrade** command to install an upgrade package that you have already loaded to the ACS SE. Ensure that you have stopped CSAgent prior to employing the **upgrade** command. For more information, see [Loading and Installing an Upgrade Image, page 5-7](#).

Example

The following initiates the second stage of an upgrade:

upgrade

