



Command-Line Interfaces

This chapter describes the command-line interfaces (CLIs) you use to configure the Cisco 7600 series routers.



Note

For complete syntax and usage information for the commands used in this chapter, refer to these publications:

- The *Cisco 7600 Series Router Cisco IOS Command Reference* at this URL:
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/mcl/122sxmcl/12_2sx_mcl_book.html
- The Release 12.2 publications at this URL:
<http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/software/ios122/122cgcr/index.htm>

This chapter consists of these sections:

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Accessing the CLI

These sections describe accessing the CLI:

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Accessing the CLI through the EIA/TIA-232 Console Interface



Note

EIA/TIA-232 was known as recommended standard 232 (RS-232) before its acceptance as a standard by the Electronic Industries Alliance (EIA) and Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA).

Perform initial configuration over a connection to the EIA/TIA-232 console interface. Refer to the *Cisco 7600 Series Router Module Installation Guide* for console interface cable connection procedures.

To make a console connection, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Press Return.	Brings up the prompt.
Step 2	Router> enable	Initiates enable mode enable.
Step 3	Password: <i>password</i> Router#	Completes enable mode enable.
Step 4	Router# quit	Exits the session when finished.

After making a console connection, you see this display:

```
Press Return for Console prompt
```

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

Accessing the CLI through Telnet



Note

Before you can make a Telnet connection to the router, you must configure an IP address (see the [“Configuring IPv4 Routing and Addresses”](#) section on page 22-4).

The router supports up to eight simultaneous Telnet sessions. Telnet sessions disconnect automatically after remaining idle for the period specified with the **exec-timeout** command.

To make a Telnet connection to the router, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	telnet { <i>hostname</i> <i>ip_addr</i> }	Makes a Telnet connection from the remote host to the router you want to access.
Step 2	Password: <i>password</i> Router#	Initiates authentication. Note If no password has been configured, press Return.
Step 3	Router> enable	Initiates enable mode enable.
Step 4	Password: <i>password</i> Router#	Completes enable mode enable.
Step 5	Router# quit	Exits the session when finished.

This example shows how to open a Telnet session to the router:

```
unix_host% telnet Router_1
Trying 172.20.52.40...
Connected to 172.20.52.40.
Escape character is '^]'.

User Access Verification

Password:
Router_1> enable
Password:
Router_1#
```

Performing Command Line Processing

Commands are not case sensitive. You can abbreviate commands and parameters if the abbreviations contain enough letters to be different from any other currently available commands or parameters. You can scroll through the last 20 commands stored in the history buffer, and enter or edit the command at the prompt. [Table 2-1](#) lists the keyboard shortcuts for entering and editing commands.

Table 2-1 Keyboard Shortcuts

Keystrokes	Purpose
Press Ctrl-B or press the left arrow key ¹	Moves the cursor back one character.
Press Ctrl-F or press the right arrow key ¹	Moves the cursor forward one character.
Press Ctrl-A	Moves the cursor to the beginning of the command line.
Press Ctrl-E	Moves the cursor to the end of the command line.
Press Esc B	Moves the cursor back one word.
Press Esc F	Moves the cursor forward one word.

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

Performing History Substitution

The history buffer stores the last 20 commands you entered. History substitution allows you to access these commands without retyping them, by using special abbreviated commands. [Table 2-2](#) lists the history substitution commands.

Table 2-2 History Substitution Commands

Command	Purpose
Ctrl-P or the up arrow key. ¹	Recalls commands in the history buffer, beginning with the most recent command. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively older commands.
Ctrl-N or the down arrow key. ¹	Returns to more recent commands in the history buffer after recalling commands with Ctrl-P or the up arrow key. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively more recent commands.
Router# show history	While in EXEC mode, lists the last several commands you have just entered.

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

Cisco IOS Command Modes



Note

For complete information about Cisco IOS command modes, refer to the *Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Configuration Guide* at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/software/ios122/122cgcr/ffun_c/index.htm

The Cisco IOS user interface is divided into many different modes. The commands available to you depend on which mode you are currently in. To get a list of the commands in a given mode, type a question mark (?) at the system prompt. See the “[Displaying a List of Cisco IOS Commands and Syntax](#)” section on page 2-5.

When you start a session on the router, you begin in user mode, often called user 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 type in a password to access privileged EXEC mode. From privileged EXEC mode, you can type in any EXEC command or access global configuration mode.

The configuration modes allow you to make changes to the running configuration. If you later save the configuration, these commands are stored across reboots. 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.



Note

With Release 12.1(11b)E and later, when you are in configuration mode you can enter EXEC mode-level commands by entering the **do** keyword before the EXEC mode-level command.

ROM-monitor mode is a separate mode used when the router cannot boot properly. For example, the router might enter ROM-monitor mode if it does not find a valid system image when it is booting, or if its configuration file is corrupted at startup. See the “[ROM-Monitor Command-Line Interface](#)” section on page 2-6.

Table 2-3 lists and describes frequently used Cisco IOS modes.

Table 2-3 Frequently Used Cisco IOS Command Modes

Mode	Description of Use	How to Access	Prompt
User EXEC	Connect to remote devices, change terminal settings on a temporary basis, perform basic tests, and display system information.	Log in.	Router>
Privileged EXEC (enable)	Set operating parameters. The privileged command set includes the commands in user EXEC mode, as well as the configure command. Use this command to access the other command modes.	From the user EXEC mode, enter the enable command and the enable password.	Router#
Global configuration	Configure features that affect the system as a whole.	From the privileged EXEC mode, enter the configure terminal command.	Router(config)#
Interface configuration	Many features are enabled for a particular interface. Interface commands enable or modify the operation of an interface.	From global configuration mode, enter the interface <i>type slot/port</i> command.	Router(config-if)#
Console configuration	From the directly connected console or the virtual terminal used with Telnet, use this configuration mode to configure the console interface.	From global configuration mode, enter the line console 0 command.	Router(config-line)#

The Cisco IOS command interpreter, called the EXEC, interprets and executes the commands you enter. You can abbreviate commands and keywords by entering just enough characters to make the command unique from other commands. For example, you can abbreviate the **show** command to **sh** and the **configure terminal** command to **confi t**.

When you type **exit**, the router backs out one level. To exit configuration mode completely and return to privileged EXEC mode, press **Ctrl-Z**.

Displaying a List of Cisco IOS Commands and Syntax

In any command mode, you can display a list of available commands by entering a question mark (?).

```
Router> ?
```

To display a list of commands that begin with a particular character sequence, type in those characters followed by the question mark (?). Do not include a space. This form of help is called word help because it completes a word for you.

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

To display keywords or arguments, enter a question mark in place of a keyword or argument. Include a space before the question mark. This form of help is called command syntax help because it reminds you which keywords or arguments are applicable based on the command, keywords, and arguments you have already entered.

For example:

```
Router# configure ?
memory          Configure from NV memory
network         Configure from a TFTP network host
overwrite-network Overwrite NV memory from TFTP network host
terminal       Configure from the terminal
<cr>
```

To redisplay a command you previously entered, press the up arrow key or **Ctrl-P**. You can continue to press the up arrow key to see the last 20 commands you entered.



Tip

If you are having trouble entering a command, check the system prompt, and enter the question mark (?) for a list of available commands. You might be in the wrong command mode or using incorrect syntax.

Enter **exit** to return to the previous mode. Press **Ctrl-Z** or enter the **end** command in any mode to immediately return to privileged EXEC mode.

ROM-Monitor Command-Line Interface

The ROM-monitor is a ROM-based program that executes upon platform power-up, reset, or when a fatal exception occurs. The router enters ROM-monitor mode if it does not find a valid software image, if the NVRAM configuration is corrupted, or if the configuration register is set to enter ROM-monitor mode. From the ROM-monitor mode, you can load a software image manually from Flash memory, from a network server file, or from bootflash.

You can also enter ROM-monitor mode by restarting and pressing the **Break** key during the first 60 seconds of startup.



Note

The **Break** key is always enabled for 60 seconds after rebooting, regardless of whether the **Break** key is configured to be off by configuration register settings.

To access the ROM-monitor mode through a terminal server, you can escape to the Telnet prompt and enter the **send break** command for your terminal emulation program to break into ROM-monitor mode.

Once you are in ROM-monitor mode, the prompt changes to rommon 1>. Enter a question mark (?) to see the available ROM-monitor commands.

For more information about the ROM-monitor commands, refer to the *Cisco 7600 Series Router Cisco IOS Command Reference*.