

clear web-auth

To clear the configuration of the login or the login fail page, use the **clear web-auth** command.

```
clear web-auth {login-page | login-fail-page}
```

Syntax Description	login-page	login-fail-page
	Clears the configuration of the login page.	Clears the configuration of the login Fail page.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Types Switch command.

Command Modes Privileged.

Examples This example shows how to clear the configuration of the Login page:

```
Console> (enable) clear web-auth login-page
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to clear the configuration of the Login Fail page:

```
Console> (enable) clear web-auth login-fail-page
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

- set port web-auth
- set port web-auth initialize
- set web-auth
- set web-auth login-attempts
- set web-auth login-fail-page
- set web-auth login-page
- set web-auth quiet-timeout
- set web-auth session-timeout
- show port web-auth
- show web-auth summary

commit

To commit all ACEs or a specific ACE in NVRAM that has not been written to hardware, use the **commit** command.

```
commit qos acl {acl_name | all | adjacency}
```

```
commit security acl {acl_name | all | adjacency}
```

Syntax Description

qos acl	Specifies QoS ACEs.
<i>acl_name</i>	Name that identifies the VACL whose ACEs are to be committed.
all	Commits ACEs for all the ACLs.
adjacency	Commits adjacency table entries.
security acl	Specifies security ACEs.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

The **commit** command commits *all* ACEs in NVRAM that have not been written to hardware. Any committed ACL with no ACEs is deleted. We recommend that you enter ACEs in batches and enter the **commit** command to save all of them in hardware and NVRAM.

Examples

This example shows how to commit a specific QoS ACE to NVRAM:

```
Console> (enable) commit qos acl my_acl
Hardware programming in progress...
ACL my_acl is committed to hardware.
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to commit a specific security ACE to NVRAM:

```
Console> (enable) commit security acl IPACL2
ACL commit in progress.
ACL IPACL2 is committed to hardware.
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to commit an adjacency table entry to NVRAM:

```
Console> (enable) commit security acl adjacency
Commit operation in progress.
Adjacency successfully committed.
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands [rollback](#)

commit lda

To commit ASLB configuration that has not been written to hardware to NVRAM, use the **commit lda** command.

commit lda

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Types Switch command.

Command Modes Privileged.

Examples This example shows how to commit ASLB configuration to NVRAM:

```
Console> (enable) commit lda
Commit operation in progress...
Successfully committed Local Director Accelerator.
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands [clear lda](#)
[set lda](#)
[show lda](#)

configure

To download a configuration file from an rcp server or the network and execute each command in that file, use the **configure** command.

configure {*host file*}[**rcp**]

configure network

Syntax Description

<i>host</i>	IP address or IP alias of the host.
<i>file</i>	Name of the file.
rcp	(Optional) Specifies rcp as the file transfer method.
network	Specifies interactive prompting for the host and the file.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

Refer to the *Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Software Configuration Guide* on how to construct a configuration file to download using the **configure** command.

Following is a sample file called system5.cfg in the /tftpboot directory:

```
begin
show time
set ip alias conc7 198.133.219.207
set ip alias montreux 198.133.119.42
set ip alias cres 192.122.174.42
set prompt system5>
set password
# empty string old password

pingpong
pingpong
end
#
```

Each line contains a command, except lines that begin with ! or #.

Examples

This example shows how to download the system5.cfg configuration file from the 192.122.174.42 host:

```
Console> (enable) configure 192.122.174.42 system5.cfg
Configure using system5.cfg from 192.122.174.42 (y/n) [n]? y
/
Done. Finished Network Download. (446 bytes)
>> show time
Wed May 19 1999, 17:42:50
>> set ip alias conc7 198.133.219.207
IP alias added.
>> set ip alias montreux 198.133.219.40
IP alias added.
>> set ip alias cres 192.122.174.42
IP alias added.
>> set prompt system5>
>> set password
Enter old password:
Enter new password: pingpong
Retype new password: pingpong
Password changed.
system5> (enable)
```

Related Commands

[copy](#)
[show config](#)

confreg

To configure the configuration register utility, use the **confreg** command.

confreg [*num*]

Syntax Description	<i>num</i> (Optional) Valid values are 0 = ROM monitor, 1 = boot helper image, and 2 to 15 = boot system.
---------------------------	---

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Types ROM monitor command.

Command Modes Normal.

Usage Guidelines Executed with the **confreg** argument *num*, the VCR changes to match the number specified. Without the argument, **confreg** dumps the contents of the VCR in English and allows you to alter the contents. You are prompted to change or keep the information held in each bit of the VCR. In either case, the new VCR value is written into NVRAM and does not take effect until you reset or power cycle the platform. You must issue a **sync** command to save your change. Otherwise, the change is not saved and a **reset** removes your change.

Examples This example shows how to use the **confreg** command:

```
rommon 7 > confreg

Configuration Summary
enabled are:
console baud: 9600
boot: the ROM Monitor

do you wish to change the configuration? y/n [n]: y
enable "diagnostic mode"? y/n [n]: y
enable "use net in IP bcast address"? y/n [n]:
enable "load rom after netboot fails"? y/n [n]:
enable "use all zero broadcast"? y/n [n]:
enable "break/abort has effect"? y/n [n]:
enable "ignore system config info"? y/n [n]:
change console baud rate? y/n [n]: y
enter rate: 0 = 9600, 1 = 4800, 2 = 1200, 3 = 2400 [0]: 0
change the boot characteristics? y/n [n]: y
```

```
enter to boot:
 0 = ROM Monitor
 1 = the boot helper image
 2-15 = boot system
 [0]: 0
```

```
Configuration Summary
enabled are:
diagnostic mode
console baud: 9600
boot: the ROM Monitor
```

```
do you wish to change the configuration? y/n [n]:
```

```
You must reset or power cycle for new config to take effect
```

Related Commands [show boot](#)

context

To display the context of a loaded image, use the **context** command.

context

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Types

ROM monitor command.

Command Modes

Normal.

Usage Guidelines

The context from the kernel mode and process mode of a booted image are displayed, if available.

Examples

This example shows how to display the context of a loaded image:

```
rommon 6 > context
Kernel Level Context:
  Reg      MSW      LSW      | Reg      MSW      LSW
  -----  -
zero : 00000000  00000000 | s0 : 00000000  34008301
AT : 00000000  3e800000 | s1 : 00000000  00000001
v0 : 00000000  00000003 | s2 : 00000000  00000003
v1 : 00000000  00000000 | s3 : 00000000  00000000
a0 : 00000000  0000002b | s4 : 00000000  60276af8
a1 : 00000000  00000003 | s5 : ffffffff  ffffffff
a2 : 00000000  00000000 | s6 : 00000000  60276c58
a3 : 00000000  60276af8 | s7 : 00000000  0000000a
t0 : 00000000  00000b84 | t8 : 00000000  34008300
t1 : 00000000  3e800004 | t9 : ffffffff  ac000000
t2 : 00000000  00000239 | k0 : 00000000  00000400
t3 : 00000000  34008301 | k1 : 00000000  6024eb5c
t4 : ffffffff  ffff83fd | gp : 00000000  60252920
t5 : 00000000  0000003f | sp : 00000000  60276a98
t6 : 00000000  00000000 | s8 : 00000000  601fbf33
t7 : ffffffff  ffffffff | ra : 00000000  6006d380
HI : 00000000  00000008 | LO : 00000000  00000000
EPC : 00000000  60033054 | ErrPC : ffffffff  bfc070c8
Stat : 34408302      | Cause : 00002020

Process Level Context:
  Reg      MSW      LSW      | Reg      MSW      LSW
  -----  -
zero : 00000000  00000000 | s0 : 00000000  00000074
AT : 00000000  3e820000 | s1 : 00000000  60276c58
v0 : 00000000  00000081 | s2 : 00000000  601fbac0
v1 : 00000000  00000074 | s3 : 00000000  00000036
```

```
a0      : 00000000  00000400 | s4      : 00000000  0000000f
a1      : 00000000  60276c58 | s5      : ffffffff  ffffffff
a2      : 00000000  00000074 | s6      : 00000000  60276c58
a3      : 00000000  00000000 | s7      : 00000000  0000000a
t0      : 00000000  00000400 | t8      : 00000000  34008300
t1      : 00000000  00000400 | t9      : ffffffff  ac000000
t2      : 00000000  00000000 | k0      : 00000000  30408401
t3      : ffffffff  ffff00ff | k1      : 00000000  30410000
t4      : 00000000  600dcc10 | gp      : 00000000  60252920
t5      : 00000000  0000003f | sp      : ffffffff  80007ce8
t6      : 00000000  00000000 | s8      : 00000000  601Ebf33
t7      : ffffffff  ffffffff | ra      : 00000000  600dfd20
HI      : 00000000  00000008 | LO      : 00000000  00000000
EPC     : 00000000  600dfd38 | ErrPC   : ffffffff  ffffffff
Stat    : 34008303 | Cause   : ffffffff
```

copy

To upload or download a flash image or a switch configuration to or from a flash device, rcp server, TFTP server, or an SCP server, use the **copy** command.

```

copy file-id { tftp | rcp | flash | file-id | config }

copy tftp { flash | file-id | config }

copy rcp { flash | file-id | config }

copy flash { tftp | rcp | file-id | config }

copy config { flash | file-id | tftp | rcp } [all]

copy acl config { flash | file-id | tftp | rcp }

copy cfg1 { tftp | rcp | flash | config | cfg2 } [all]

copy cfg2 { tftp | rcp | flash | config | cfg1 } [all]

copy ftp { flash | file-id | config }

copy scp destination

copy source scp

copy log-cmd { flash | ftp | rcp | scp | tftp | file-id }

copy sftp destination

copy source sftp

```

Syntax Description

<i>file-id</i>	Format used to specify the file on the flash device, where the format is <i>m/device:filename</i> . <i>m/</i> = Option that gives access to different modules, such as the standby supervisor engine or an Ethernet module. <i>device:</i> = Device where the flash resides. <i>filename</i> = Name of the configuration file.
tftp	Allows you to copy to or from a TFTP server.
rcp	Specifies the file be copied to or from an rcp server.
flash	Supports downloading of multiple modules.
config	Allows you to copy the configuration to flash memory, another flash device, or a file on a TFTP server.
acl config	Copies the ACL configuration manually to a file. See the “Usage Guidelines” section before using this command.
cfg1	Specifies the first startup configuration file on the supervisor engine.
cfg2	Specifies the second startup configuration file on the supervisor engine.
all	(Optional) Specifies that the entire configuration be copied to the specified destination configuration file.
ftp	Allows you to copy to or from an FTP server.

scp <i>destination</i>	Copies a file by using Secure Copy (SCP) to a specified destination on the system.
<i>source</i> scp	Copies a file by using SCP from a specified source on the system.
log-cmd	Copies command log to a specified device.
scp	Specifies SCP for secure images.
sftp <i>destination</i>	Copies a file by using Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) to a specified destination on the system.
<i>source</i> sftp	Copies a file by using SFTP from a specified source on the system.

Defaults

If a source or destination device is not given, the one specified by the **cd** command is used. If a destination filename is omitted, the source filename is used.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **copy** command to perform these tasks:

- Download a system image or configuration file from a TFTP or rcp server to a flash device.
- Upload a system image or configuration file from a flash device to a TFTP or rcp server.
- Configure the switch using a configuration file on a flash device or on a TFTP or rcp server.
- Copy the current configuration to a flash device or to a TFTP or rcp server.
- Manually copy the ACL configuration to a file.
- Upload command log entries to a flash device or to a TFTP or rcp server.

**Caution**

Manual copying can only be used if **acl config** is set to **flash** and you enable the **auto-config append** option. If you disable the **append** option, the configuration clears before executing the auto-config file; see the **set boot config-register auto-config** command.

If you do not specify the source or destination device, the command uses the ones specified by the **cd** command. If you omit the destination filename, the source filename is used.

The **copy config**, **copy cfg1**, and **copy cfg2** commands copy only nondefault commands to the destination configuration file. Use the keyword **all** to copy both default and nondefault configurations.

If you do not specify a source or destination flash device, the default flash device (specified by the **cd** command) is used. Use the **pwd** command to display the current default flash device. If you omit the destination filename, the system uses the source filename.

The system stores image and configuration files in the *sysname.cfg* file when you define a system name using the **set system name** command; otherwise, it uses the default *myswitch.cfg* file.

A colon (:) is required after the specified device.

If you use the **flash** keyword as the copy source or destination, you are prompted for the flash device name.

If you are copying a software image to multiple intelligent switching modules of the same type, use the **flash** keyword as the copy destination. The switch automatically determines which modules to copy the image to based on the header in the source image file. If you want to copy a software image to a single intelligent switching module in a switch with multiple modules of the same type, you must specify the destination *file-id* as **m/bootflash:** (do not specify a filename).

Before you begin downloading a software image using SCP, make sure of the following:

- Ensure that the workstation acting as the SCP server supports the Secure Shell (SSH).
- Ensure that the server supports a command shell that has an SSH v1-compatible **scp** command available.
- Ensure that the switch has a route to the SCP server. The switch and the SCP server must be in the same subnetwork if you do not have a router to route traffic between subnets. Check connectivity to the SCP server using the **ping** command.
- A power interruption (or other problem) during the download procedure can corrupt the flash code. If the flash code is corrupted, you can connect to the switch through the console port and boot from an uncorrupted system image on a flash PC card.

Before you attempt to upload a software image to an SCP server, do the following:

- Ensure that the workstation acting as the SCP server is configured properly.
- Ensure that the switch has a route to the SCP server. The switch and the SCP server must be in the same subnetwork if you do not have a router to route traffic between subnets. Check connectivity to the rcp server using the **ping** command.
- If you are overwriting an existing file (including an empty file, if you had to create one), ensure that the permissions on the file are set correctly. Permissions on the file should be set to write for the specific username.

For more information about downloading and uploading files by using SCP, refer to Chapter 25, “Working with System Software Images,” in the *Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Software Configuration Guide*.

The Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) is available only in crypto images.

SFTP uses the SSH protocol for establishing a secure channel between the client and the server. SFTP is supported only with SSHv2. SFTP with SSHv1 is not supported.

SFTP client functionality is supported. SFTP server functionality is not supported.

Examples

This example shows how to use the **copy** command to upload the switch configuration to a file named `cat.cfg` on the slot0 flash device:

```

Console> (enable) copy config slot0:cat.cfg
Upload configuration to slot0:cat.cfg
649324 bytes available on device slot0, proceed (y/n) [n]? y
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.
/
Configuration has been copied successfully. (10200 bytes)
Console> (enable)

```

This example shows how to use the **copy** command to upload the switch configuration to a file named **lab2.cfg** on the TFTP server:

```

Console> (enable) copy config tftp:lab2.cfg
IP address or name of remote host [172.20.22.7]? y
Upload configuration to tftp:lab2.cfg (y/n) [n]? y
.....
.....
.....
.
/
Configuration has been copied successfully. (10299 bytes).
Console> (enable)

```

This example shows how to use the **copy** command to upload the switch configuration to the **cat.cfg** file on the slot0 flash device:

```

Console> (enable) copy config flash
Flash device [bootflash]? slot0:
Name of file to copy to [test_image]? cat.cfg
Upload configuration to slot0:cat.cfg
749124 bytes available on device slot0, proceed (y/n) [n]? y
.....
.....
.....
.....
.
/
Configuration has been copied successfully. (200345 bytes).
Console> (enable)

```

These examples show how to use the **copy** command to download a configuration from a TFTP server:

```

Console> (enable) copy slot0:cat.cfg config
Configure using slot0:cat.cfg (y/n) [n]? y
/
Finished download. (10900 bytes)
>> set password $1$FMFQ$HfZR5DUszVHIRhrz4h6V70
Password changed.
>> set enablepass $1$FMFQ$HfZR5DUszVHIRhrz4h6V70
Password changed.
>> set prompt Console>
>> set length 24 default
Screen length set to 24.
>> set logout 20
.....
Console> (enable)

Console> (enable) copy tftp config
IP address or name of remote host? 172.20.22.7
Name of configuration file? cat.cfg
Configure using cat.cfg from 172.20.22.7 (y/n) [n]? y
/
Finished network download. (10900 bytes)
>> set password $1$FMFQ$HfZR5DUszVHIRhrz4h6V70
Password changed.
>> set enablepass $1$FMFQ$HfZR5DUszVHIRhrz4h6V70
Password changed.
>> set prompt Console>
>> set length 24 default
Screen length set to 24.
>> set logout 20
.....

```

```

Console> (enable)
Console> (enable) copy flash config
Flash device [bootflash]?
Name of configuration file? test.cfg
Configure using bootflash:test.cfg (y/n) [n]? y
/
Finished download. (10900 bytes)
>> set password $1$FMFQ$HfZR5DUzVHIRhrz4h6V70
Password changed.
>> set enablepass $1$FMFQ$HfZR5DUzVHIRhrz4h6V70
Password changed.
>> set prompt Console>
>> set length 24 default
Screen length set to 24.
>> set logout 20
.....
Console> (enable)

```

This example shows how to copy the running configuration to an rcp server for storage:

```

Console> (enable) copy config rcp
IP address or name of remote host []? 172.20.52.3
Name of file to copy to []? cat6000_config.cfg

Upload configuration to rcp:cat6000_config.cfg, (y/n) [n]? y
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..
/
Configuration has been copied successfully.
Console> (enable)

```

This example shows how to configure a Catalyst 6500 series switch using a configuration file downloaded from an rcp server:

```

Console> (enable) copy rcp config
IP address or name of remote host []? 172.20.52.3
Name of file to copy from []? dns-config.cfg

Configure using rcp:dns-config.cfg (y/n) [n]? y
/
Finished network download. (134 bytes)
>>
>> set ip dns server 172.16.10.70 primary
172.16.10.70 added to DNS server table as primary server.
>> set ip dns server 172.16.10.140
172.16.10.140 added to DNS server table as backup server.
>> set ip dns enable
DNS is enabled
>> set ip dns domain corp.com
Default DNS domain name set to corp.com
Console> (enable)

```

This example shows how to upload an image from a remote host into flash using an rcp server:

```

Console> (enable) copy rcp flash
IP address or name of remote host []? 172.20.52.3
Name of file to copy from []? cat6000-sup-d.6-1-1.bin
Flash device [bootflash]?
Name of file to copy to [cat6000-sup-d.6-1-1.bin]?

```



```
#####
#####
#####
#####
```

```
System Power On Diagnostics
DRAM Size .....32 MB
Testing DRAM.....Passed
Verifying Text segment .....Passed
NVRAM Size .....512 KB
Saving NVRAM .....
Testing NVRAM .....Passed
Restoring NVRAM.....
Level2 Cache .....Present
Level2 Cache test.....Passed
```

Leaving power_on_diags

Cafe Daughter Present.

EOBC link up

```
Boot image: cat6000-sup720cvk9.8-3-1.bin
Flash Size = 0X1000000, num_flash_sectors = 64
readCafe2Version: 0x00000001
RIn Local Test Mode, Pinnacle Synch Retries: 2
Running System Diagnostics from this Supervisor (Module 1)
This may take up to 2 minutes...please wait
```

Cisco Systems Console

```
Enter password:
11/25/2003,13:52:51:SYS-5:Module 1 is online
11/25/2003,13:53:11:SYS-5:Module 4 is online
11/25/2003,13:53:11:SYS-5:Module 5 is online
11/25/2003,13:53:14:PAGP-5:Port 1/1 joined bridge port 1/1.
11/25/2003,13:53:14:PAGP-5:Port 1/2 joined bridge port 1/2.
11/25/2003,13:53:40:SYS-5:Module 2 is online
11/25/2003,13:53:45:SYS-5:Module 3 is online
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to upload the crypto image to an SCP server:

```
Console> (enable) copy bootflash scp
Flash device [bootflash]? slot0:
Name of file to copy from []? cat6000-sup720cvk9.8-3-1.bin
IP address or name of remote host [172.20.52.3]? 172.20.52.10
Name of file to copy to [cat6000-sup720cvk9.8-3-1.bin]?
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC|
File has been copied successfully.
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

`clear ftp`
`configure`
`reset—switch`
`set boot config-register`
`set boot config-register auto-config`
`set boot system flash`
`set ftp`
`show ftp`
`write`

copy tech-support

To copy the output of the **show tech-support** command to the target device (ftp or tftp or file-id), use the **copy tech-support** command.

copy tech-support {ftp | tftp | file-id}

Syntax Description	
ftp	Allows you to copy to an FTP server.
tftp	Allows you to copy to a TFTP server.
file-id	Specifies the file identifier. The format used to specify the file on the flash device is <i>m/device:filename</i> . <i>m/</i> indicates the option that gives access to different modules, such as the standby supervisor engine or an Ethernet module. <i>device:</i> indicates the device where the flash resides. <i>filename</i> indicates the name of the configuration file.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Types Switch command.

Command Modes Privileged.

Examples This example shows how to copy the output of the **show tech-support** command to an FTP server:

```

Console> (enable) copy tech-support ftp
IP address or name of remote host []? 10.77.11.190
Username for ftp[anonymous]? cat6k
Password for User cat6k[ ]:
Name of file to copy to [/tftp/bodc-cat6k/cat/cc]?

Upload tech-support to ftp://tftp/bodc-cat6k/cat/cc (y/n) [n]? y

Writing /tftp/bodc-cat6k/cat/cc
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Tech-support has been copied successfully.
Console> (enable)

```

This example shows how to copy the output of the **show tech-support** command to a TFTP server:

```

Console> (enable) copy tech-support tftp
IP address or name of remote host [ ]? 10.77.11.190
Name of file to copy to [ ]? /tftp/bodc-cat6k/cat/cc

Upload tech-support to tftp://tftp/bodc-cat6k/cat/cc (y/n) [n]? y

Tech-support has been copied successfully.
Console> (enable)

```

This example shows how to copy the output of the **show tech-support** command to the filename techsupport:

```
Console> (enable) copy tech-support 6/bootdisk:techsupport  
Upload tech-support to bootdisk:techsupport  
232480768 bytes available on device bootdisk, proceed (y/n) [n]? y  
  
Tech-support has been copied successfully.  
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands [show tech-support](#)

delete

To delete a configuration file, use the **delete** command.

```
delete [[m/]device:]filename
```

Syntax Description	
<i>m/</i>	(Optional) Module number of the supervisor engine containing the flash device.
<i>device:</i>	(Optional) Device where the flash resides.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the configuration file.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Types Switch command.

Command Modes Privileged.

Usage Guidelines A colon (:) is required after the specified device.

Examples This example shows how to delete the cat6000-sup-d.5-5-1.bin configuration file from the flash device and then verify the deletion by entering the **show flash** command:

```
Console> (enable) delete bootflash:cat6000-sup-d.5-5-1.bin
Console> (enable)
Console> (enable) show flash
-#- ED --type-- --crc--- -seek-- nlen -length- -----date/time----- name
  1 .D ffffffff 5415406e 3300b8 25 3080247 Jan 12 2000 13:22:46
cat6000-sup-d.6-1-1.bin
  2 .. ffffffff 762950d6 6234d0 25 3093399 Jan 13 2000 12:33:14
cat6000-sup-d.6-1-1.bin

1428272 bytes available (6173904 bytes used)
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

- [dir—switch](#)
- [show flash](#)
- [squeeze](#)
- [undelete](#)

dev

To list the device IDs available on a switch, use the **dev** command.

dev

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Types ROM monitor command.

Command Modes Normal.

Examples This example shows how to use the **dev** command:

```
rommon 10 > dev
Devices in device table:
   id  name
bootflash: bootflash
slot0:  PCMCIA slot 0
eprom:  eprom
```

diagnostic start

To start running a specific test based on test ID numbers, use the **diagnostic start** command.

```
diagnostic start module mod_num test {all | test_ID_num | test_list | complete | minimal | non-disruptive | per-port} [port {all | port_num | port_list}]
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	module <i>mod_num</i>	Specifies the module on which to start running specific tests.
	test	Specifies particular online diagnostic tests.
	all	Specifies all online diagnostic tests.
	<i>test_ID_num</i>	Number of a specific online diagnostic test.
	<i>test_list</i>	List of online diagnostic tests.
	complete	Starts complete set of bootup diagnostic tests.
	minimal	Starts minimal set of bootup diagnostic tests.
	non-disruptive	Starts nondisruptive set of diagnostic tests.
	per-port	Starts a per-port set of diagnostic tests.
	port	Specifies port selection.
	all	Specifies all ports on the module.
	<i>port_num</i>	Number of a port.
	<i>port_list</i>	Range of ports.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Normal.

Usage Guidelines

The **diagnostic start** command accepts one test ID, a range of test IDs, a subgroup of tests, or **all** for all tests. The test ID for a particular test can be different from one module type to another module type or even from one software release to another software release. You need to obtain the correct test ID and relevant test name using the **show diagnostic content** command.

To configure generic online diagnostics, use the **set** commands in the “Related Commands” section.



Note

GOLD is supported on the Supervisor Engine 720 and the Supervisor Engine 32 only. Earlier diagnostic commands are still supported on the Supervisor Engine 1 and the Supervisor Engine 2.

Examples

This example shows how to start online diagnostic test 1 on module 5:

```
Console> diagnostic start module 5 test 1
2005 Aug 18 15:10:08 %DIAG-6-TEST_RUNNING:Module 5: Running FirmwareDiagStatus{ID=1} ...
2005 Aug 18 15:10:08 %DIAG-6-TEST_OK:Module 5: FirmwareDiagStatus{ID=1} has completed
successfully
Console>
```

Related Commands

- clear diagnostic**
- set diagnostic bootup level**
- set diagnostic diagfail-action**
- set diagnostic event-log size**
- set diagnostic monitor**
- set diagnostic ondemand**
- set diagnostic schedule**
- show diagnostic**

diagnostic stop

To stop running generic online diagnostics on a specified module, use the **diagnostic stop** command.

diagnostic stop module *mod_num*

Syntax Description	module <i>mod_num</i> Specifies the module on which to stop running specific tests.
---------------------------	--

Defaults	This command has no default settings.
-----------------	---------------------------------------

Command Types	Switch command.
----------------------	-----------------

Command Modes	Normal.
----------------------	---------

Usage Guidelines	Because some memory tests might take hours to complete, if you want to stop them before they conclude, use this command.
-------------------------	--



Note

GOLD is supported on the Supervisor Engine 720 and the Supervisor Engine 32 only. Earlier diagnostic commands are still supported on the Supervisor Engine 1 and the Supervisor Engine 2.

Examples	This example shows the output when you enter the diagnostic stop command, but no test is running:
-----------------	--

```
Console> diagnostic stop module 5
Diagnostic[Module 5]: Diagnostic is not active.
2005 Aug 18 15:38:30 %DIAG-3-NO_DIAG_RUNNING:Module 5: Diagnostic is not running
Console>
```

Related Commands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clear diagnostic set diagnostic bootup level set diagnostic diagfail-action set diagnostic event-log size set diagnostic monitor set diagnostic ondemand set diagnostic schedule show diagnostic
-------------------------	---

dir—ROM monitor

To list the files of the named device, use the **dir** command.

dir *device*

Syntax Description

device ID of the device.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Types

ROM monitor command.

Command Modes

Normal.

Examples

This example shows how to use the **dir** command:

```
rommon 11 > dir flash:
      File size      Checksum  File name
      65 bytes (0x41)  0xb49d   clev/oddfiler65
      2229799 bytes (0x220627)  0x469e   clev/sierra-k.Z
```

dir—switch

To display a list of files on a flash memory device, use the **dir** command.

```
dir [[m/]device:][filename] [all | deleted | long]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>m/</i>	(Optional)	Module number of the supervisor engine containing the flash device.
<i>device:</i>	(Optional)	Device where the flash resides.
<i>filename</i>	(Optional)	Name of the configuration file.
all	(Optional)	Displays all files, deleted or not.
deleted	(Optional)	Displays only deleted files.
long	(Optional)	Displays files that have not been deleted, in long format.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Types Switch command.

Command Modes Normal and privileged.

Usage Guidelines A colon (:) is required after the specified device.
 When you specify the **all** keyword, the file information is displayed in long format.
 When you omit all keywords (**all**, **deleted**, or **long**), the system displays file information in short format. Short format is shown in [Table 2-11](#).

Table 2-11 Short Format

Column Heading	Description
#	File index number
length	File length
date/time	Date and time the file was created
name	Filename

When you use one of the keywords (**all**, **deleted**, or **long**), the system displays file information in long format. The long format is shown in [Table 2-12](#).

Table 2-12 Long Format

Column Heading	Description
#	File index number
ED	Letter to indicate whether the file contains an error (E) or is deleted (D)
type	File type (1 = configuration file, 2 = image file); when the file type is unknown, the system displays a zero or FFFFFFFF in this field
crc	File cyclic redundancy check
seek	Offset into the file system of the next file
nlen	Filename length
length	File length
date/time	Date and time the file was created
name	Filename

Examples

This example shows how to display the file information in short format:

```

Console> (enable) dir
-#- -length- -----date/time----- name
  1  6061822 Mar 03 2000 15:42:49 cat6000-sup.6-1-1.bin
  2  6165044 Mar 13 2000 14:40:15 cat6000-sup.5-5-1.bin

3763660 bytes available (12227124 bytes used)
Console> (enable)

```

This example shows how to display the file information in long format:

```

Console> (enable) dir long
-#- ED --type-- --crc--- --seek-- nlen -length- -----date/time----- name
  1  .. ffffffff f3a3e7c1  607f80   24  6061822 Mar 03 2000 15:42:49 cat6000-sup.
6-1-1.bin
  2  .. ffffffff aa825ac6  be9234   24  6165044 Mar 13 2000 14:40:15 cat6000-sup.
5-5-1.bin

3763660 bytes available (12227124 bytes used)
Console> (enable)

```

Related Commands

[show flash](#)

disable

To return to normal mode from privileged mode, use the **disable** command.

disable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Types Switch command.

Command Modes Privileged.

Examples This example shows how to return to normal mode:

```
Console> (enable) disable
Console>
```

Related Commands [enable](#)

disconnect

To close a session by session ID number, use the **disconnect** command.

disconnect *session_id*

Syntax Description	<i>session_id</i> Number of the session.
---------------------------	--

Defaults	This command has no default settings.
-----------------	---------------------------------------

Command Types	Switch command.
----------------------	-----------------

Command Modes	Privileged.
----------------------	-------------

Usage Guidelines	To identify session ID numbers, enter the show users command.
-------------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to close a session by entering the session ID number:
-----------------	--

```
Console> (enable) disconnect 2  
Telnet session from cbin3-view2.cisco.com disconnected.  
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands	show users telnet
-------------------------	--
