



# Command Line Interface (CLI) Commands

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This appendix summarizes the WLSE's command line interface (CLI) commands.



## Note

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When you use CLI commands to make a configuration change, the system configuration is updated immediately.

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This appendix contains the following sections:

- [Using the CLI, page A-2](#)
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# Using the CLI

You can use the CLI by:

- Attaching a console to the WLSE, or
- Accessing the WLSE using Telnet or SSH.

**Note**

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Telnet is disabled by default. Use the **telnetenable** command to enable Telnet. See [telnetenable](#), page A-94.

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You can log in to the CLI by using the **admin** username and password or any user that has CLI privileges. For more information on logging in and out of the CLI, see [Logging In and Out via CLI](#), page 17-3.

## CLI Conventions

The command-line interface (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 non-quoted set of characters.
- Use single-quotes (‘) to surround a series of parameters; do not use double-quotes

**Note**

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Although the WLSE CLI is similar to the IOS CLI, they are not identical.

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## Command Privileges

Access to CLI commands is controlled by your user account privilege level. Users with privilege level 15 can use all commands. Users with privilege level 0 can use only a subset of the commands. Most commands require privilege level 15.

# Checking Command Syntax

The user interface provides several types of responses to incorrect command entries:

- `Command not found`—You entered a command line that does not contain a valid command.
- `Incomplete command`—You entered a valid command but omitted required arguments.
- `Invalid input`—You entered a valid command but provided invalid arguments or parameters.

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

## Command History Feature

The CLI provides a command history feature. To display previously entered commands, press the up arrow key. After pressing the up arrow key, you can press the down arrow key to display the commands in reverse order. To run a command, press the Enter key while the command is displayed on the command line. You can also edit commands before pressing the Enter key.



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**Note**

Pressing Ctrl-c erases the history.

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## Help for CLI Commands

For a list of all commands and their syntax, type **help** and press **Enter**.

For help on a specific command, use either of the following methods:

- Type the command name, a space, **help**; then press **Enter**. For example, **ntp help**.
- Type **help**, a space, and the command name; then press **Enter**. For example, **help ntp**.

The help provides 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.
- Boldface indicates commands and keywords that are entered literally as shown.
- Italics indicate arguments for which you supply values.

## Command Summary

Table A-1 lists the CLI commands.

**Table A-1** Command Summary

Command	Privilege Level	Description	Reference
<b>aaa-server</b> commands		These commands are for the internal AAA server, which is available on the WLSE Express only. For information on these commands, see <a href="#">Chapter 18, “Using the Internal AAA Server (WLSE Express Only).”</a>	
<b>apptyp</b>	0	Shows the hardware type.	<a href="#">apptyp, page A-12</a>
<b>auth</b>	15	Enables remote authentication of WLSE users.	<a href="#">auth, page A-12</a>
<b>backup</b>	15	Backs up WLSE database configuration.	<a href="#">backup, page A-13</a>
<b>backupconfig</b>	15	Sets backup file location for all backup and restore operations.	<a href="#">backupconfig, page A-15</a>

Table A-1 Command Summary (continued)

Command	Privilege Level	Description	Reference
<b>cdp</b>	15	Enables or disables Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP).	<a href="#">cdp, page A-16</a>
<b>clear</b>	0	Clears terminal settings for the shell.	<a href="#">clear, page A-17</a>
<b>clearbackuphosts</b>	15	Clears the stored key for using SCP for backups.	<a href="#">clearbackuphosts, page A-18</a>
<b>clearvar</b>	15	Purges log files from /var partition.	<a href="#">clearvar, page A-18</a>
<b>clock set</b>	15	Sets system date and time.	<a href="#">clock set, page A-19</a>
<b>debug</b>	15	Enables debugging mode for CLI commands.	<a href="#">debug, page A-20</a>
<b>df</b>	15	Displays current storage usage.	<a href="#">df, page A-21</a>
<b>diagnostic-info</b>	15	Gathers diagnostic information.	<a href="#">diagnostic-info, page A-22</a>
<b>dumptcp</b>	15	Displays TCP/IP packet content and dumps packet content to a file.	<a href="#">dumptcp, page A-22</a>
<b>dumptechn</b>	15	For diagnostics.	<a href="#">dumptechn, page A-24</a>
<b>erase config</b>	15 <sup>1</sup>	Erases configuration in flash memory and reloads the WLSE.	<a href="#">erase config, page A-25</a>
<b>exit</b>	0	Logs user out.	<a href="#">exit, page A-26</a>
<b>firewall</b>	15	Implements port filtering.	<a href="#">firewall, page A-27</a>
<b>fsck</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	Checks and repairs file system.	<a href="#">fsck, page A-100</a>
<b>gethostbyname</b>	15	Displays IP address of a known domain name.	<a href="#">gethostbyname, page A-29</a>

Table A-1 Command Summary (continued)

Command	Privilege Level	Description	Reference
<a href="#">hostname</a>	15	Changes system host name.	<a href="#">hostname</a> , page A-29
<a href="#">http-server</a>	15	Controls access via HTTP and HTTPS	<a href="#">http-server</a> , page A-30
<a href="#">import</a>	15	Imports host files or maps IP addresses to host names.	<a href="#">import</a> , page A-31
<a href="#">install</a>	15	Configures repository for installing software updates and installs software updates.	<a href="#">install</a> , page A-33
<a href="#">interface</a>	15	Configures Ethernet interfaces.	<a href="#">interface</a> , page A-35
<a href="#">ip domain-name</a>	15	Defines default domain name.	<a href="#">ip domain-name</a> , page A-37
<a href="#">ip name-server</a>	15	Specifies address of name servers.	<a href="#">ip name-server</a> , page A-38
<a href="#">listbackup</a>	15	Lists all current backups at the configured site.	<a href="#">listbackup</a> , page A-39
<a href="#">mail</a>	15	Debugs and tests email settings.	<a href="#">mail</a> , page A-40
<a href="#">mailcntrl</a>	15	Lists size of or deletes mail log, send queue, or user queue.	<a href="#">mailcntrl</a> , page A-42
<a href="#">mailroute</a>	15	Forwards email to specified server.	<a href="#">mailroute</a> , page A-43
<a href="#">mkcert</a>	15	Generates Certificate Signed Request (CSR) for HTTPS.	<a href="#">mkcert</a> , page A-44

Table A-1 Command Summary (continued)

Command	Privilege Level	Description	Reference
<a href="#">nslookup</a>	15	Translates device name to IP address or IP address to device name.	<a href="#">nslookup, page A-45</a>
<a href="#">ntp server</a>	15	Allows system clock to be synchronized by a time server.	<a href="#">ntp server, page A-46</a>
<a href="#">ping</a>	0	Sends ICMP echo_request packets for diagnosing basic network connectivity.	<a href="#">ping, page A-48</a>
<a href="#">ps</a>	15	Shows running processes	<a href="#">ps, page A-49</a>
<a href="#">redundancy</a>	15	Turns redundancy on or off, performs software upgrade on redundant cluster.	<a href="#">redundancy, page A-50</a>
<a href="#">reinitdb</a>	15	Reinitializes database.	<a href="#">reinitdb, page A-51</a>
<a href="#">reload</a> <sup>3</sup>	15 <sup>1</sup>	Reboots WLSE.	<a href="#">reload, page A-52</a>
<a href="#">repository</a>	15	Manages local repository for installing software updates.	<a href="#">repository, page A-53</a>
<a href="#">restore</a>	15	Restores backed up configuration from the configured location.	<a href="#">restore, page A-55</a>
<a href="#">route</a>	15	Adds a route.	<a href="#">route, page A-56</a>
<a href="#">services</a>	15	Manages WLSE services.	<a href="#">services, page A-57</a>
<a href="#">setup</a>	15	Configure network parameters of WLSE Express	<a href="#">setup, page A-58</a>
<a href="#">show auth-cli</a>	15	Displays type of authentication used for secure CLI access.	<a href="#">show auth-cli, page A-59</a>

Table A-1 Command Summary (continued)

Command	Privilege Level	Description	Reference
<a href="#">show auth-http</a>	15	Displays type of authentication used for secure HTTP access.	<a href="#">show auth-http, page A-59</a>
<a href="#">show backupconfig</a>	15	Displays current backup/restore location.	<a href="#">show backupconfig, page A-60</a>
<a href="#">show backuplog</a>	15	Displays contents of backup log.	<a href="#">show backuplog, page A-61</a>
<a href="#">show bootlog</a>	15	Displays messages logged during last system boot.	<a href="#">show bootlog, page A-61</a>
<a href="#">show cdp neighbor</a>	15	Displays nearest neighbor on the network.	<a href="#">show cdp neighbor, page A-62</a>
<a href="#">show cdp run</a>	15	Displays Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) configuration.	<a href="#">show cdp run, page A-63</a>
<a href="#">show clock</a>	15	Displays current UTC date and time.	<a href="#">show clock, page A-63</a>
<a href="#">show config</a>	15	Displays configuration.	<a href="#">show config, page A-64</a>
<a href="#">show daemonslog</a>	15	Displays daemons log.	<a href="#">show daemonslog, page A-65</a>
<a href="#">show dmgtldlog</a>	15	Displays daemon manager log.	<a href="#">show dmgtldlog, page A-66</a>
<a href="#">show domain-name</a>	15	Displays domain name	<a href="#">show domain-name, page A-67</a>
<a href="#">show hosts</a>	15	Displays host file.	<a href="#">show hosts, page A-68</a>
<a href="#">show http-server</a>	15	Shows HTTP and HTTP access control information.	<a href="#">show http-server, page A-69</a>
<a href="#">show import hosts</a>	15	Displays imported host files.	<a href="#">show import hosts, page A-69</a>

Table A-1 Command Summary (continued)

Command	Privilege Level	Description	Reference
<a href="#">show install</a>	15	Displays software updates and images available on configured repository and logs of installations.	<a href="#">show install, page A-70</a>
<a href="#">show interfaces</a>	0	Displays information about network interface.	<a href="#">show interfaces, page A-71</a>
<a href="#">show ipchains</a>	15	Displays IP chains for selected interface.	<a href="#">show ipchains, page A-72</a>
<a href="#">show maillog</a>	15	Displays mail log.	<a href="#">show maillog, page A-73</a>
<a href="#">show mailroute</a>	15	Displays SMTP mail server.	<a href="#">show mailroute, page A-74</a>
<a href="#">show proc[ess]</a>	0	Displays information about processes running on WLSE.	<a href="#">show proc[ess], page A-74</a>
<a href="#">show redundancy</a>	15	Displays information about redundancy status and configuration.	<a href="#">show redundancy, page A-76</a>
<a href="#">show repository</a>	15	Displays status or access log of configured repository.	<a href="#">show repository, page A-77</a>
<a href="#">show route</a>	15	Displays routes currently configured.	<a href="#">show route, page A-78</a>
<a href="#">show securitylog</a>	15	Displays secure log information.	<a href="#">show securitylog, page A-78</a>
<a href="#">show snmp-server</a>	15	Displays SNMP configuration.	<a href="#">show snmp-server, page A-80</a>
<a href="#">show ssh-version</a>	15	Displays type of SSH enabled.	<a href="#">show ssh-version, page A-81</a>
<a href="#">show syslog</a>	15	Displays syslog information.	<a href="#">show syslog, page A-81</a>

Table A-1 Command Summary (continued)

Command	Privilege Level	Description	Reference
<b>show tech</b>	15	Displays information for Cisco's Technical Assistance Center.	<a href="#">show tech, page A-82</a>
<b>show telnetenable</b>	15	Displays Telnet status.	<a href="#">show telnetenable, page A-84</a>
<b>show time</b>			<a href="#">show time, page A-84</a>
<b>show tomcatlog</b>	15	Displays Tomcat log.	<a href="#">show tomcatlog, page A-84</a>
<b>show version</b>	0	Displays information about current software installed on WLSE.	<a href="#">show version, page A-85</a>
<b>show webaccesslog</b>	15	Displays Web access log.	<a href="#">show webaccesslog, page A-86</a>
<b>show weberrorlog</b>	15	Displays Web error log.	<a href="#">show weberrorlog, page A-87</a>
<b>show websslaccesslog</b>	15	Displays Web SSL log.	<a href="#">show websslaccesslog, page A-88</a>
<b>shutdown</b>	15	Shuts down WLSE in preparation for powering it off.	<a href="#">shutdown, page A-89</a>
<b>snmp-server</b>	15	Configures SNMP agent.	<a href="#">snmp-server, page A-90</a>
<b>ssh host</b>	15	Connects to an external host by using SSH.	<a href="#">ssh host, page A-91</a>
<b>ssh-server accept</b>	15	Controls SSH access.	<a href="#">ssh-server accept, page A-91</a>
<b>ssh-version</b>	15	Enables Secure Shell (SSH) 1, SSH 2, or both SSH 1 and SSH 2.	<a href="#">ssh-version, page A-92</a>
<b>tarlog</b>	15	Tars log files.	<a href="#">tarlog, page A-93</a>
<b>telnet</b>	15	Telnets to an external host.	<a href="#">telnet, page A-93</a>
<b>telnetenable</b>	15	Configures Telnet access.	<a href="#">telnetenable, page A-94</a>
<b>tftpserver</b>	15	Allows the TFTP server to be used for general purposes (WLSE Express only).	<a href="#">tftpserver, page A-95</a>

Table A-1 Command Summary (continued)

Command	Privilege Level	Description	Reference
<a href="#">traceroute</a>	0	Displays route to specified host and identifies faulty gateways.	<a href="#">traceroute, page A-96</a>
<a href="#">username</a>	15	Creates new user account or changes account properties.	<a href="#">username, page A-97</a>
<a href="#">webtimeout</a>	15	Changes session timeout for the Web interface.	<a href="#">webtimeout, page A-99</a>
<a href="#">wslseconfig</a>	<i>Do not use this command. This command is for internal use only.</i>		

1. This command is also available in the maintenance image.
2. This command is available only in the maintenance image.
3. This command is also available in the maintenance image.

## CLI Command Details

This section provides an alphabetical listing of all CLI commands, along with options, examples, and usage guidelines.



### Note

The maintenance image includes a small set of CLI commands. For information on these commands, see [Maintenance Image Commands, page A-99](#).

## aaa-server

The aaa-server CLI commands are available on the WLSE Express only. For information on these CLI commands, see [Chapter 18, “Using the Internal AAA Server \(WLSE Express Only\).”](#)

## apptyp

This command shows the type of WLSE hardware.

### apptyp

#### Example

This command shows that the WLSE is an 1130-series platform:

```
# apptyp
1130
```

## auth

Use the following command to enable secure authentication through a remote authentication server.

```
auth { cli | http } { local | tacacs secret server1 [ server2 ] | radius secret server1 [ server2 ] | nt domain pdc [ bdc ] }
```

#### Syntax Description

<b>cli</b>	Enables authentication when using the CLI.
<b>http</b>	Enables authentication when using HTTP.
<b>local</b>	Enables local authentication.
<b>tacacs</b>	Enables authentication using TACACS+ (Terminal Access Controller Access Control System). <b>Note</b> If you select this module, only the users configured on the TACACS+ server and the <a href="#">admin</a> user can log into the WLSE.
<b>radius</b>	Enables authentication using RADIUS (Remote Dial-In User Service).
<b>nt</b>	Enables authentication from a Windows NT domain controller.
<i>secret</i>	Shared secret code of server.

<i>server1</i>	IP address or device name of server from which authentication will occur.
<i>server2</i>	IP address or device name of optional secondary server from which authentication could occur
<i>domain</i>	NT domain name.
<i>pd</i> <i>bdc</i>	Name of the Primary Domain Controller (PDC) and Backup Domain Controller (BDC) for the NT domain. Use the <a href="#">WINS</a> name (simple hostname), not an IP address or fully qualified domain name.

## Example

This command enables secure remote authentication from a remote server, using TACACS.

```
auth http tacacs tr5e43 209.165.200.224
```

## Related Commands and Other Topics

[show auth-cli, page A-59](#)

[show auth-http, page A-59](#)

[Using an Authentication Module, page 16-24](#)

## backup

Use the following command to back up the WLSE.

```
backup [ test ]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>test</b>	Tests configured backup hostname, username, password, and directory.
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## Usage Guidelines

The **backup** command backs up the WLSE configuration to the location specified by the **backupconfig** command.

## Example

A typical backup proceeds as follows:

1. Run **backupconfig** (see [backupconfig, page A-15](#)) to specify the location for storing the backups.
2. Run **backup test** to make sure the credentials specified in **backupconfig** and the user can write to the target location:

```
admin@sj-wlse:backup test
test OK
```

The **backup test** command creates a small file called test.tar at the target location under a sub-directory of BACKUP (the default directory created by the backup process). If the backup test does not return OK, the backup command will fail.

3. Run the **backup** command to start the backup process. Depending upon the amount of data, this can take a few minutes. Do not interrupt the process:

```
admin@sj-wlse:backup
backupfile: sj-wlse_02142004_222801.taraa
sj-wlse_02142004_222801.inf
admin@sj-wlse
```

The backup process creates a .taraa file and .inf file named for the WLSE hostname and the date and time of the backup.

4. Log in to the backup location system and verify that there is a backup directory under the BACKUP/WLSE hostname\_date\_time subdirectory and that it contains the two files created by the backup process.

## Related Commands

[backupconfig, page A-15](#)

[listbackup, page A-39](#)

[restore, page A-55](#)

[show backupconfig, page A-60](#)

# backupconfig

Use the **backupconfig** command to specify the location for all backup and restore operations. To delete the backup configuration, use the **no backupconfig** command.

**backupconfig** *hostname username password* { **FTP** | **SCP** } [ *directory* ]

**no backupconfig**

## Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	Host name or IP address of the host system.
<i>username</i>	Username of host system.
<i>password</i>	Password of the host system.
<b>FTP SCP</b>	Protocol to use for transferring the backup to the host system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FTP (File Transfer Protocol)—the default</li> <li>SCP (Secure Copy)</li> </ul>
<i>directory</i>	Path to specific backup directory, if different from user's default directory.

## Usage Guidelines

If you are using SCP for file transfer, the WLSE stores a shared key for the remote host. If the key changes on the remote host, files cannot be transferred. To clear the key and allow the WLSE to use the new key, use the **clearbackuphosts** command.

## Example

The following command causes all backup and restore operations to use the host with IP address 209.165.200.224, username user1, and password pass:

```
backupconfig 209.165.200.224 user1 pass
```

The following command clears all backup and restore configuration information:

```
no backupconfig
```

## Related Commands

[backup, page A-13](#)

[clearbackuphosts, page A-18](#)

[listbackup, page A-39](#)

[restore, page A-55](#)

[show backupconfig, page A-60](#)

## cdp

Use the **cdp** command to configure the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP). Allows the WLSE to recognize, and be recognized by, other Cisco devices.

```
cdp run { [ interface ] | timer seconds | holdtime seconds }
```

```
no cdp { run [ interface ] | timer | holdtime }
```

## Syntax Description

<b>run</b>	Starts the WLSE sending out CDP signals to other devices.
<b>timer</b>	Set CDP packet retransmission time, the amount of time, in seconds, that CDP signals are sent.
<b>holdtime</b>	Set CDP packet information hold time, the amount of time a device will recognize another device without receiving a signal. For example, if your system's holdtime is set to 30 seconds, and another device that has already been recognized by yours does not send a signal within that 30 seconds, your system will cease to recognize it.

<i>interface</i>	Ethernet port on which CDP will be enabled. Acceptable range of values is eth0-eth5. On the WLSE 1130, eth0 corresponds to the port labeled A on the back panel, and eth1 corresponds to the port labeled B.
<i>seconds</i>	Amount of time, in seconds, that the system takes to either transmit the CDP packet information or to hold another system's CDP packet information.

## Usage Guidelines

After you use the **no cdp** command, the **timer** and **holdtime** values are set to their default values.

## Example

This command sets the CDP packet's retransmission time at 10 seconds:

```
cdp timer 10
```

This command sets the CDP packet's retransmission to its default time.

```
no cdp timer
```

## Related Commands

[show cdp run, page A-63](#)

## clear

This command clears the terminal settings for the shell.

```
clear
```

## clearbackuphosts

This command clears the stored key when using SCP for backups.

### Syntax

```
clearbackuphosts
```

### Usage Guidelines

When you use SCP to transfer backup files to a remote host, the WLSE stores keys to identify the remote hosts. If the key on a remote host changes, the backup files cannot be transferred. This command clears the stored keys and allows the WLSE to store a new key.

### Related Commands

[backupconfig](#), page A-15

## clearvar

This command deletes old log files from the /var partition.

```
clearvar
```

### Usage Guidelines



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**Caution**

This command stops all services on the WLSE before purging old log files. Upon completion, the command restarts all services.

---

# clock set

To set the system date and time, use the following command. See the following usage guidelines before using this command.

```
clock set { hh:mm:ss month day year }
```

## Syntax Description

<b>set</b>	Sets the system clock.
<i>hh:mm:ss</i>	Current time (for example, 13:32:00).
<i>month</i>	Current month, as full month name or at least the first 3 characters of the month (for example, jan).
<i>day</i>	Day of the month (1 to 31).
<i>year</i>	Current year (for example, 2000).

## Usage Guidelines

When setting the system time, set the time to UTC.

When resetting the time, you must stop and restart WLSE services. Otherwise, scheduled configuration and firmware jobs will not run properly.

To reset the time:

- 
- Step 1** Stop services:  
`services stop`
- Step 2** Change the time.
- Step 3** Start services:  
`services start`
-

If you configure the system to use Network Time Protocol (NTP), you do not need to set the system clock manually using the **clock** command. When setting the clock, enter the current time in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

For more information about the system time, see the [Understanding WLSE Time Displays, page 1-15](#).

## Example

This command sets the date and time:

```
clock set 16:00:00 dec 11 2001
```

```
Tue Dec 11 16:00:00 UTC 2001
```

## Related Commands

[ntp server, page A-46](#)

[clock set, page A-19](#)

# debug

This command enables or disables debugging mode, which displays detailed information when parsing CLI commands.

## Syntax

```
debug
```

## Example

When debug is enabled, the output of the **df** command is:

```
admin@wlse1:df
DEBUG:linePtr=---df---
DEBUG:execStrPtr=---/opt/appliance/enable/df ---
DEBUG:Command /opt/appliance/enable/df
Token: /opt/appliance/enable/df
Token: (null)
DEBUG: progArgV /opt/appliance/enable/df
DEBUG: progArgV (null)
Filesystem          Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/hda12          298M  111M  187M  38% /
```

```

/dev/hda1          53M   14M   36M   27% /boot
/dev/hda7          2.7G  1.3M  2.5G   1% /extra
/dev/hda11         596M   33M  564M   6% /home
/dev/hda6          2.8G  278M  2.5G  10% /opt
none              1.5G    0   1.4G   0% /dev/shm
/dev/hda5          1.9G   33M  1.8G   2% /tftpboot
/dev/hda9          596M   33M  563M   6% /tmp
/dev/hda10         571M  254M  288M  47% /usr
/dev/hda13         27G   502M  26G   2% /var
DEBUG:Error returned from command: 19
DEBUG:arg 0:/opt/appliance/enable/df
DEBUG:/opt/appliance/enable/df

```

## df

To display the current storage usage on the WLSE, use the following command.

```
df
```

### Usage Guidelines

This command is intended as a debugging tool for problems with full partitions.

### Example

The following command displays the current storage usage on the WLSE:

```

df
Filesystem          Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sda12          151M   59M   92M  39% /
/dev/sda1            49M   2.8M  44M   6% /boot
/dev/sda7           985M   24M  911M   3% /extra
/dev/sda8            601M   32M  569M   5% /home
/dev/sda6           1001M  136M  865M  14% /opt
/dev/sda13          9.7G   32M  9.7G   0% /tftpboot
/dev/sda9            601M   32M  569M   5% /tmp
/dev/sda10           591M  212M  350M  38% /usr
/dev/sda5            2.9G  450M  2.5G  15% /var

```

### Related Commands

[fsck, page A-100](#)

## diagnostic-info

Gathers diagnostic information and places the information in the diagnostic-info.log file.

### Syntax Description

```
diagnostic-info
```

### Usage Guidelines

You can view and download the diagnostic-info.log file by selecting **Admin > Appliance > View Log File**.

## dump tcp

The following command displays TCP/IP network protocol packet content.

```
dump tcp proto { snmp snmp-trap ip icmp tcp udp | port port }
[ interface eth[ernet]0 ... 5 ] [ host host [ host2 host2 ] ]
[ packets packets ] [ log ]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>proto</b>	Name of protocol. Enter <b>snmp</b> , <b>snmp-trap</b> , <b>ip</b> , <b>icmp</b> , <b>tcp</b> , or <b>udp</b> to specify the protocol for which you want to view the packet content. You must specify either a protocol or a port.
<b>port</b>	Use the port number to specify the protocol to observe, instead of specifying the protocol name. You must specify either a protocol or a port.
<i>port</i>	Port number.
<b>interface eth[0-5]</b>	The interface to observe. On the WLSE 1130, eth0 corresponds to the port labeled A on the back panel, and eth1 corresponds to the port labeled B.
<b>host, host2</b>	The host(s) to observe.

<i>host</i>	The host name(s).
<b>packets</b> <i>packets</i>	Maximum number of packets to be captured (up to 10,000).
<b>log</b>	Logs the output of the command in a file in a <code>dump tcp.cap</code> file. You can retrieve the file from the web interface— <b>Admin &gt; Appliance &gt; Status &gt; View Log File</b> . Use a utility such as <code>tcpdump</code> or <code>Ethereal</code> to view the file, which is in binary format.

## Usage Guidelines

You can either specify a protocol by name or specify a port; you must specify one or the other. Optionally, you can specify the interface and specify one or two hosts to observe.

The command allows you to continuously observe the packets. Enter **Ctrl C** to terminate the command.

## Examples

The following command listens displays the SNMP packets in the interface:

```
dump tcp proto snmp interface eth0
```

The following command listens to packets from port 161 only with `abc.com` as either the source or destination host:

```
dump tcp port 161 host abc.com
```

The following command limits the capture to 1000 packets:

```
dump tcp proto tcp packets 1000
```

## Related Commands

[interface, page A-35](#)

## dumptech

This command is for diagnostic purposes. It calls the **diagnostic-info** and **tarlog** commands and sends the output via **SCP** (secure copy) to a user on a remote host. The output is saved in the `dumptech.tgz` file in the specified directory. The `dumptech.tgz` file can also be downloaded from **Admin > Appliance > Status > View Log Files**.

This command is useful for getting the files to an FTP server in case the Web interface is not accessible.

**dumptech** *username remote-host remote-directory*

### Syntax

<i>username</i>	Name of the user on the remote host.
<i>remote-host</i>	Name or IP address of the remote host.
<i>remote-directory</i>	Name of the directory in which to save the log file.

### Usage Guidelines and Examples

The correct usage of the **dumptech** command and the output displayed during the transfer process is shown in the following examples.

In the first case, the user has a valid SCP server setup and can access the file from the specified directory on the FTP server or from the WLSE Web interface.

```
dumptech userA hostA /users/userA
cmd=/opt/appliance/scripts/dumptech.sh userA@hostA:/users/userA
The authenticity of host 'hostA (209.165.200.11)' can't be
established.
RSA key fingerprint is
8b:b0:41:00:d5:e4:7a:66:d3:b3:c2:47:f9:1b:7c:38.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'hostA (209.165.200.11)' (RSA) to the list
of known hosts.
userA@hostA's password: password
dumptech.tgz 100% |*****| 691 KB 00:01
```

If you do not have an SCP server or do not know whether your FTP server supports SCP, you can enter non-existent parameters, as shown in the following example. In this case, you can access the file from the WLSE Web interface.

```
dumptech nouser nowhere /nodirectory  
cmd=/opt/appliance/scripts/dumptech.sh nouser@nowhere:/nodirectory  
ssh: nowhere: Name or service not known  
lost connection
```

## Related Commands

[diagnostic-info](#), page A-22

[tarlog](#), page A-93

## erase config

To erase the configuration in flash memory and reload the WLSE with its default settings, use the following command.

**erase config**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Usage Guidelines

When you enter the command, you are prompted for confirmation. Enter **yes** to confirm, or press **Enter** to accept the default response **no**.



---

### Caution

---

When you confirm this command, the system configuration is erased and the system reboots automatically. The system will not operate until you reconfigure it.

---

When the system reboots, you must reconfigure it. For information, see the relevant *Installation and Configuration Guide* for your WLSE.

The results of running this command are:

- Created users are erased.
- SNMP and CDP settings are set to their default values.

## Example

This command erases the system configuration:

```
erase config
```

```
This will erase your configuration, return device to factory defaults,  
and reload the device
```

```
Do you want to continue?[no]:yes
```

## exit

To log out of the CLI command interface, use the following command:

```
exit
```

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Example

The following command logs you out of the system:

```
exit
```

# firewall

The following command allows you to configure port access for each interface. The provides flexibility in securing the WLSE. The WLSE can be configured for secure or public network environments. The **no** form disables the firewall on the interface.

```
firewall eth[ernet]0-5 { [ public | private ] |
    [ icmp | telnet | ssh | snmp | https | 1741 | tftp | REPOSITORY ] }
```

```
no firewall eth[ernet]0-5
```

## Syntax Description

<b>eth [0-5]</b>	Interface to be configured. Acceptable values are eth0-eth5. On the WLSE 1130, eth0 corresponds to the port labeled A on the back panel, and eth1 corresponds to the port labeled B.
<b>public</b>	Denies access via Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP), Telnet, SNMP, TFTP, and REPOSITORY. Allows access via SSH, HTTPS, and the HTTP 1741 port.
<b>private</b>	No access is denied. Allows connections via ICMP, Telnet, SSH, SNMP, HTTPS, and the HTTP 1741 port.
<b>icmp</b>	Ignores ICMP ping messages. With this option set, the WLSE will not respond to external ICMP ping messages but you will still be able to perform <b>traceroute</b> and <b>ping</b> commands.
<b>telnet</b>	Ignores incoming Telnet connections.
<b>ssh</b>	Ignores incoming SSH connections.
<b>snmp</b>	Ignores incoming SNMP requests.
<b>https</b>	Denies all connections to the SSL HTTP port used by the SSL Web interface.
<b>1741</b>	Denies all connections to the HTTP 1741 port used by the Web interface.

<b>tftp</b>	Ignores all connections to the TFTP host.
<b>REPOSITORY</b>	Prevents access to the the local software repository from the network. Ignores all connections to WLSE port 9851.

## Usage Guidelines

To configure an Ethernet port for secured public access, use the **public** option.

To configure an Ethernet port for local access, via a LAN or VLAN, use the **private** option.

To *disable* ICMP, Telnet, SSH, SNMP, HTTPS, or to deny connections to the SSL HTTP port or the HTTP 1741 port, use the corresponding option.

## Example

The following is an example of a secure Ethernet port configuration:

- Ethernet port 0 is connected to the Internet, and is configured to be accessible only via HTTPS by entering:

```
firewall eth0 public ssh 1741
```

- Ethernet port 0 is connected to an internal LAN or VLAN, and is configured to be accessible via any of the supported protocols by entering:

```
firewall eth0 private
```

An on-site user has full access to the WLSE, but an external user can only access it using a secure connection.

## Related commands

[show interfaces, page A-71](#)

[interface, page A-35](#)

## gethostbyname

Use the following command to display the IP address of a known hostname.

```
gethostbyname host
```

### Syntax Description

*host*                      Domain name of host.

### Example

This command displays the IP address of example.com

```
gethostbyname example.com  
209.165.200.224
```

## help

This command displays help for all of the CLI commands.

## hostname

To change the system host name, use the following command.

```
hostname name
```

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	New hostname for the WLSE. The name is case-sensitive and may be from 1 to 24 alphanumeric characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9), the minus sign (-), and the period (.).
-------------	--

### Example

The following example changes the hostname to sandbox:

```
hostname sandbox
```

## http-server

This command controls:

- HTTP and HTTPS access to the WLSE by specifying the IP addresses from which connections are accepted. The default behavior is to accept all connections. If you specify IP addresses, connections are only accepted from matched addresses. The **no** form of the command removes an address.
- The port used for HTTP access.

```
http-server accept ip_address [ netmask ] | port { 80 | 1741 }
```

```
no http-server accept ip_address [ netmask ]
```

```
http-server port { 80 | 1741 }
```

### Syntax Description

<b>accept</b> <i>ip_address netmask</i>	An address and optional netmask from which connections are accepted or an address and optional netmask to remove from the access list.
<b>port</b> { 80   1741 }	Port to use for HTTP access.

### Usage Guidelines

You can add one address per command line.

The **no** form of the command removes HTTP/HTTPS access one address at a time. The **no** form of the command must exactly match the rule it is deleting.

In a redundant cluster of WLSEs, if you are using an HTTP/HTTPS access list, you must enter a command on each WLSE to allow access by the other WLSE in the cluster.

## Example

To accept HTTP and HTTPS connections from the host 192.168.12.12 with the netmask 255.255.255.0:

```
http-server accept 192.168.12.12 255.255.255.0
```

To use port 80 for HTTP access instead of the default port 1741:

```
http-server port 80
```

## Related Commands

[firewall, page A-27](#)

[show http-server, page A-69](#)

## import

Use this command to add a single host for IP address mapping or import a UNIX-style hosts file from a remote FTP server.

```
import host hostname ipaddress
```

```
no import host hostname ipaddress
```

```
import hosts ftp-host username password pathname
```

```
no import hosts
```

## Syntax Description

<b>host</b>	Imports a single hostname mapped to an IP address.
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname to import.
<i>ipaddress</i>	IP address to map hostname to.
<b>hosts</b>	Imports host file from an FTP-accessible host.
<i>password</i>	Password used to access an FTP-accessible host.
<i>pathname</i>	Path to the file to be imported.

<i>ftp-host</i>	IP address or hostname of the FTP-accessible host.
<i>username</i>	username use to access the FTP-accessible host.

## Usage Guidelines

To import a single host:

**import hosts** *hostname ipaddress*

To import host files from an external, FTP- accessible server:

**import hosts** *ftp-host username password path*

To remove an individual IP address from the imported host file:

**no import host** *hostname ipaddress*

To remove an imported host file:

**no import hosts**

## Example

The following command imports host files from the FTP- accessible server ftpserver\_1. Ftpserver\_1 has the username admin, the password pass, and the path /ftpserver\_1/hosts.

```
import hosts ftpserver_1 admin pass /ftpserver_1/hosts
```

The following command deletes the hosts imported in the example above:

```
no import hosts
```

## Related Commands

[show import hosts, page A-69](#)

# install

Use this interactive command to install software updates on the WLSE.

**install configure** { **URL** *URL* | **default** | **save** }

**install update** *package*

**install list** [ **all** | **full** | **page** | **updates** ]

**install current**

**install help**



## Caution

Before upgrading WLSE software, check the readme.txt file associated with the software image. You can find this file along with the software image in the Software Center on Cisco.com.

## Syntax Description

<b>configure</b>	Defines the repository from which to install software updates or complete images. A repository is a remote or local server.	
	<b>URL</b>	Sets the URL of the repository. Only HTTP is supported.
	<i>URL</i>	The URL of the repository. The URL should take the form of <code>http://host:port/path</code> (the path is optional).
	<b>default</b>	Configures the WLSE to be its own repository. The URL is <code>http://localhost:9851</code> .
	<b>save</b>	Saves the current configuration in the <code>install.ini</code> file.
<b>update</b>	Installs the specified software update package.	
	<i>package</i>	Name of an installable update package
<b>current</b>	Lists the currently installed packages on the WLSE.	

<b>list</b>	Lists software updates and images on the defined repository.	
	<b>all</b>	Lists all software on the defined repository. This command displays software name, version, requirements, type, and summary information.
	<b>full</b>	Lists only the complete images on the defined repository. Displays name of image, version, requirements, type, and summary information
	<b>page</b>	Displays first page of command output. To display more: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Press the Return key to display the next line of output.</li> <li>• Press the Space bar to display the next screen of output</li> </ul> Press <b>q</b> or <b>Q</b> to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.
	<b>updates</b>	Lists only the updates on the configured repository. Displays software name, version, requirements, type, and summary information
<b>exit</b>	Exit from interactive use of the <b>install</b> command.	

## Usage Guidelines

The **install** command is designed as an interactive command, although you can use it in non-interactive mode. For example, to list the images on the repository in interactive mode:

```
wlse-1130: install
install: list all
```

To exit from interactive mode, type **exit**.

To list the images on the repository in non-interactive mode:

```
wlse-1130: install list all
```

## Examples

The following command configures the WLSE to use port 9851 on the system with IP address 209.165.200.22, as the repository:

```
wlse-1130: install
Install URL not configured
install: configure URL http://209.165.200.224:9851
```

The following command installs the update package named WLSE-2.0:

```
install: update WLSE-2.0
```

The following command lists all software updates in the repository:

```
install: list all
Name          Version Requires  Type      Summary
WLSE-2.7.1    2.7.1    WLSE-2.7    UPDATE    Wireless LAN Solution ...
WLSE-2.7u     2.7      WLSE-2.0    UPDATE    Wireless LAN Solution ...
WLSE-2.5FCS   2.5      WLSE-2.0    UPDATE    Wireless LAN Solution ...
WLSE-2.0.2    2.0.2    WLSE-2.0    UPDATE    Wireless LAN Solution ...
WLSE-2.0      2.0      COMPLETE    COMPLETE  Wireless LAN Solution ...
```

The following command lists all the packages and patches currently installed on the WLSE:

```
wlse-1130:install current
URL=http://209.165.200.224:9851
Initializing install: Success
Name          Version Requires  Type      Summary
WLSE-2.7.1    2.7.1    WLSE-2.7    UPDATE    WLSE 2.7.1 Upgrade
WLSE-2.7u     2.7      WLSE-2.0    UPDATE    WLSE 2.7 Upgrade
WLSE-2.5a     2.5a     WLSE-2.5FCS UPDATE    Wireless Lan Solution ...
WLSE-2.5FCS   2.5      WLSE-2.0    UPDATE    WLSE 2.5FCS Upgrade
WLSE-2.0.2    2.0.2    WLSE-2.0    UPDATE    WLSE 2.0.2 Upgrade
WLSE-2.0a     2.0a     WLSE-2.0    UPDATE    Wireless Lan Solution ...
WLSE-2.0      2.0      COMPLETE    COMPLETE  WLSE Solution Engine
```

## Related Commands

[repository, page A-53](#)

[show install, page A-70](#)

[show version, page A-85](#)

## interface

To configure an Ethernet interface, use the following command.

```
interface eth[ernet][0-5] [ up | down ]
```

```
interface eth[ernet][0-5] dhcp
```

```
interface eth[ernet][0-5] ipaddress netmask [ default-gateway address ]
[ up | down ] [ auto | speed [10 | 100 | 1000] duplex [ half | full ]
[ mtu 46-1500 ]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>eth</b> [0-5]	Name of the interface port to be configured. Acceptable values are eth0-eth5. On the WLSE 1130, eth0 corresponds to the port labeled A on the back panel, and eth1 corresponds to the port labeled B.
<b>up</b>	Enables the interface (the default). <b>Note</b> If you include the <i>ipaddress</i> parameter and want to enable the interface in the same command, either enter the <b>up</b> parameter after <i>ipaddress</i> and its required parameters, or do not specify the <b>up</b> or <b>down</b> parameters ( <b>up</b> is the default).
<b>down</b>	Disables the interface. If you include the <i>ipaddress</i> parameter and want to disable the interface in the same command, enter the <b>down</b> parameter after <i>ipaddress</i> and its required parameters.
<b>dhcp</b>	The WLSE acquires network information from a DHCP server. This is the default setting on the WLSE Express (WLSE 1030 hardware).
<i>ipaddress</i>	The IP address of the interface. When changing the WLSE's IP address, append the <b>up</b> option to the command line.
<i>netmask</i>	The netmask of the interface IP address.
<b>default-gateway</b>	The IP address of the default gateway that connects the WLSE to the network.
<i>address</i>	The default gateway IP address.
<b>up</b>	See the preceding description of <b>up</b> .
<b>down</b>	See the preceding description of <b>down</b> .
<b>auto</b>	Allow the interface speed to be set automatically.
<b>speed</b>	Set the interface speed to 10, 100, or 1000 megabits.
<b>duplex half</b>   <b>full</b>	Set interface to half-duplex or full-duplex mode.
<b>mtu</b> 46-1500	Set the maximum packet size within this range, in bytes.

## Usage Guidelines

When you enter the **interface** command, the interface that you specify is enabled by default. If you want to disable an enabled interface or leave a disabled interface disabled, you must specify the **down** option.

If the interface is down when you change the IP address or hostname, append **up** to the command line. If the interface is up, append **down** to the command line.

For example:

```
interface eth0 209.165.201.8 255.255.255.224 default-gateway
209.165.201.1 up
```

## Example

The following command disables the Ethernet 1 interface:

```
interface eth0 down
```

The following command sets the Ethernet 0 IP address, netmask, and gateway IP address:

```
interface eth0 209.165.200.224 255.255.255.224 default-gateway
209.165.201.31 up
```

## Related Commands

[show interfaces, page A-71](#)

## ip domain-name

To define a default domain name, use the following command. To remove the default domain name, use the **no** form of the command.

A default domain name allows the system to resolve any unqualified host names. Any IP hostname that does not contain a domain name will have the configured domain name appended to it. If you are using a DNS server, this appended name is resolved by the DNS server, and then added to the host table.

```
ip domain-name name
```

```
no ip domain-name name
```

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Domain name (for example, cisco.com).
-------------	---------------------------------------

## Example

This command defines the default domain name to be cisco.com:

```
ip domain-name cisco.com
```

This command removes the default domain name abc.com:

```
no ip domain-name abc.com
```

## Related Commands

[show domain-name, page A-67](#)

[ip domain-name, page A-37](#)

## ip name-server

To specify the addresses of up to three name servers for name and address resolution, use the following command. To remove a name server, use the **no** form of the command.

```
ip name-server ip-address
```

```
no ip name-server ip-address
```

## Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	Name server IP address (maximum of 3).
-------------------	--

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **ip name-server** command to point the WLSE to a specific DNS server. You may configure up to three servers. If you attempt to configure a fourth name server, the following error message appears:

```
# Name-server table is full.
```

The WLSE must be able to contact a functional DNS server to operate correctly. If it does not, in most cases it will not correctly process requests from management applications that use it. If the system cannot obtain DNS services from the network, Telnet connections to the system will fail or Telnet interaction with the system will become extremely slow.

## Example

This command assigns a name server for the system to use for name-to-address resolution:

```
ip name-server 209.165.200.224
```

This command disables the name server; the system will not use it for name-to-address resolution:

```
no ip name-server 209.165.200.224
```

## Related Commands

[ip domain-name, page A-37](#)

## listbackup

Use the following command to list all available backups at the defined location. Backup names are created by using the WLSE hostname and the backup date and time.

```
listbackup
```

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Usage Guidelines

You must first define the backup location by using the **backupconfig** command.

## Example

The following command lists all current backups at the configured site:

```
listbackup
ex1_06042001_170640: Hostname: ex1 Date: 06042001 time: 1700
ex1_06052001_124543: Hostname: ex1 Date: 06052001 time: 1243
ex1_06052001_155148: Hostname: ex1 Date: 06052001 time: 1558
ex1_06202001_145704: Hostname: ex1 Date: 06202001 time: 1454
```

## Related Commands

[backup, page A-13](#)

[backupconfig, page A-15](#)

[restore, page A-55](#)

[show backupconfig, page A-60](#)

# mail

Use this command to send and receive mail and to debug and test email settings.

```
mail [ to user@host [ debug ] ]
```

## Syntax Description

To read email, enter the command with no arguments. To send email, enter the command with the following arguments:

<b>to</b>	Sends email to the expressed recipient.
<i>user@host</i>	Recipient of the email.
<b>debug</b>	Debug email problems.

## Usage Guidelines

When sending a message, enter a period on a line by itself to terminate the message body.

When listing the mail queue, enter **exit** to return to the CLI command prompt.

## Example

The following command sends an email message:

```
mail to operator@sj_wlse
Subject: test
This is a test mail
.
Cc:
```



---

**Note**

You must end the mail message with a period (.) on a line by itself.

---

The following command debugs email problems:

```
admin@magellan.com:mail to operator@cisco.com DEBUG
Subject: testing
testing
.
Cc:
operator@cisco.com... Connecting to inbound.cisco.com. via esmtp...
220 inbound.cisco.com ESMTP Sendmail 8.12.11/8.11.2; Mon, 19 Jul 2004
13:24:00 -0700 (PDT)
>>> EHLO magellan.cisco.com
250-inbound.cisco.com Hellomagellan.cisco.com [192.168.65.120],
pleased to meet you
250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES
250-PIPELINING
250-EXPN
250-VERB
250-8BITMIME
250-SIZE
250-DSN
250-ETRN
250-DELIVERBY
250 HELP
>>> MAIL From:<admin@magellan.cisco.com> SIZE=45
250 2.1.0 <admin@magellan.cisco.com>... Sender ok
>>> RCPT To:<operator@cisco.com>
250 2.1.5 <operator@cisco.com>... Recipient ok
```

```

>>> DATA
354 Enter mail, end with "." on a line by itself
>>> .
250 2.0.0 i6JKO0im006330 Message accepted for delivery
operator@cisco.com... Sent (i6JKO0im006330 Message accepted for
delivery)
Closing connection to inbound.cisco.com.
>>> QUIT
221 2.0.0 inbound.cisco.com closing connection
admin@magellan.com:

```

## Related Commands

[mailcntrl, page A-42](#)

[mailroute, page A-43](#)

# mailcntrl

This command displays the size of the email log, send queue, or user queue or deletes the email log, send queues, or user queues.

```
mailcntrl list { logsize | sendqueuesize | userqueuesize }
```

```
mailcntrl clear { log | sendqueue | userqueue }
```

## Syntax Description

<b>list</b>	Displays the following:	
	<b>logsize</b>	Size of the mail log.
	<b>sendqueuesize</b>	Size of the sendqueue.
	<b>userqueuesize</b>	Size of the userqueue.
<b>clear</b>	Deletes the following:	
	<b>log</b>	WLSE email log.
	<b>sendqueue</b>	WLSE send queues.
	<b>userqueue</b>	WLSE user queues.

## Example

The following command clears the WLSE's email log.

```
mailcntrl clear log
```

## Related Commands

[show maillog, page A-73](#)

# mailroute

To forward email to a specified SMTP server, use the following command to specify the server. If no server is specified, the WLSE will use DNS to determine the correct email server in your local domain. To stop forwarding mail to the SMTP server, use the **no mailroute** command to remove the defined mail server information.

```
mailroute { hostname | ip-address }
```

```
no mailroute
```

## Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	Host name of an email server.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of an email server.

## Example

The following command forwards email to a server with the hostname mailserver:

```
mailroute mailserver
```

## Related Commands

[show mailroute, page A-74](#)

# mkcert

Use this command to generate or regenerate the SSL self-signed certificate for enabling secure socket layer protocol (SSL). SSL provides a secure HTTPS connection between Web clients and the WLSE.

When you initially set up the WLSE, a private key, a self-signed certificate, and a certificate signing request (CSR) are generated.

This command enables SSL.

The unsigned certificate expires in one year; use the procedure described below to obtain and install a permanent certificate from a certificate authority.



## Note

When you wish to establish an SSL connection to the WLSE, use the https prefix instead of http when entering the URL into the browser. Do not append a port number to the URL.

## Syntax Description

**mkcert**

## Usage Guidelines

When you run **mkcert**, the following prompts are displayed. For some fields, there is a default name. If you enter a period (.), the field will be left blank.

Prompt	Response
1. Country Name 2. State or Province Name 3. Locality Name	Country, state or province, and city in which the WLSE is located. Use the 2-character code for the country and the full names of state or province and city.
4. Organization Name	Full name of organization that owns the WLSE.
5. Organizational Unit Name	(Optional) Section of organization that is using the WLSE.

Prompt	Response
6. Common Name	Fully qualified domain name of organization.
7. Email Address	Email address of organization.

After generating the certificate, view it in the Web interface (**Administration > Security > SSL (HTTPS)**). Copy everything between the BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST and END CERTIFICATE REQUEST lines and send it to a certificate authority (such as Verisign). Use the authority's procedure for sending the certificate.

When you receive the signed certificate:

- 
- Step 1** Copy the certificate into an ASCII file on a client system.
  - Step 2** Start the WLSE Web interface from the same client system.
  - Step 3** Select **Admin > Security > SSL (HTTPS)**.
  - Step 4** Enter the path to the certificate or click **Browse** to locate it. Then click **Submit Certificate**.
  - Step 5** To use the new certificate, restart the WLSE by running the following commands:
 

```
services stop
services start
```
- 

## nslookup

To translate a device name to its IP address or an IP address to its device name, use the following command.

```
nslookup { dns-name | ip-address }
```

### Syntax Description

<i>dns-name</i>	Device name of a host on the network.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of a host on the network.

## Example

The following command translates the device name `hostname` to its IP address:

```
nslookup hostname
Server: dns.ex1.com
Address: 209.165.200.224
Name:     ex1.com
Address: 209.165.201.0
```

## ntp server

To configure the Network Time Protocol (NTP) and allow the system clock to be synchronized by a time server, use the following command. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ntp server ip-address
```

```
no ntp server ip-address
```

## Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the NTP time server.
-------------------	------------------------------------

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **ntp server** command to synchronize the system clock with the specified NTP server. If you configure multiple NTP servers, the system will synchronize with the first working NTP server it finds. There is no limit to the number of NTP servers that you can configure.

The **ntp server** command validates the NTP server that you specify. The possible results are:

- If the server is a valid NTP server, a message similar to the following appears:
 

```
# 19 Jan 00:43:48 ntpdate[1437]: step time server 209.165.200.224
offset 999.257304
```
- If no NTP server with the name or IP address you specified exists, a message similar to the following appears:

```
# 19 Jan 00:43:40 ntpdate[1431]: no server suitable for
synchronization found
```

In this case, remove the NTP server by using the **no** form of the command, then configure a valid NTP server.

- If the system time is set to a time later than the time on the NTP server, a message similar to the following appears:

```
# 19 Jan 00:43:58 ntpdate[1265]: Can't adjust the time of day:
Invalid argument.
```

In this case, the **ntp server** command is entered into the system configuration, but NTP will not function. Follow these steps to remove the command and configure NTP correctly:

- 
- Step 1** Remove the **ntp server** command from the configuration by entering the **no** form of the command. For example:

```
no ntp server ip-address
```

where *ip-address* is the IP address of the NTP server.

- Step 2** Set the system clock to a time that is behind the time on the NTP server using the **clock set** command. For more information about the clock command, see [clock set, page A-19](#).

- Step 3** Enter the **ntp server** command again to configure the NTP server on the system. For example:

```
ntp server ip-address
```

---

## Example

This command configures the system to use an NTP server:

```
ntp server 209.165.201.0
```

This command configures the system to stop using the NTP server:

```
no ntp server 209.165.201.0
```

## Related Commands

[clock set, page A-19](#)

# ping

To send ICMP echo\_request packets for diagnosing basic network connectivity, use the following command.

```
ping [ -n ] [ -c count ] [ -i wait ] [ -s packetsize ] { hostname | ip-address }
```

## Syntax Description

<b>-n</b>	Disables reverse DNS lookup.
<b>-c</b>	Sets the number of echo packets to send.
<i>count</i>	Number of echo packets to send.
<b>-i</b>	Sets the amount of time to wait between sending each packet.
<i>wait</i>	Amount of time to wait between sending each packet, in seconds. The default is 1.
<b>-s</b>	Sets the size of each echo packet.
<i>packetsize</i>	The size of each echo packet, in bytes. The default is 56.
<i>hostname</i>	Host name of system to ping.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of system to ping.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command with the *hostname* argument, DNS must be configured on the system.

To force the time-out of a nonresponsive host or to eliminate a loop cycle, press **Ctrl-c**.

## Example

This command sends 4 echo packets to the host otherhost with a wait time of 5 seconds between each packet:

```
ping -c 4 -i 5 209.165.200.224
PING 209.165.200.224 (209.165.200.224) from 209.165.201.0 : 56(84)
bytes of data.
64 bytes from dns-sj1.cisco.com (209.165.200.224): icmp_seq=0 ttl=246
time=16.3 ms
64 bytes from dns-sj1.cisco.com (209.165.200.224): icmp_seq=1 ttl=246
time=2.0 ms
64 bytes from dns-sj1.cisco.com (209.165.200.224): icmp_seq=2 ttl=246
time=2.1 ms
64 bytes from dns-sj1.cisco.com (209.165.200.224): icmp_seq=3 ttl=246
time=2.1 ms
```

## Related Commands

[traceroute, page A-96](#)

## ps

This command shows running processes.

```
ps [ help ] [ info ] [ options ]
```

## Syntax Description

This is a standard Linux command.

<b>help</b>	Displays the Linux manual page.
<b>info</b>	Prepends additional information about /proc and socket status.
<b>options</b>	Use Unix98, BSD, and GNU options that are displayed when use the <b>help</b> option.

## Usage Guidelines

The output of the **ps** command is sent to the `procps_last.log` file. You can view or download this file from the Web interface: **Admin > Status > View Log File**.

## redundancy

To turn redundancy on or off, use the following command:

```
redundancy { on | off }
```

```
redundancy status
```

```
redundancy config
```

```
redundancy upgrade package_name
```

## Syntax Description

<b>on</b>	Turn on redundancy mode.
<b>off</b>	Turn off redundancy mode.
<b>status</b>	Show redundancy status.
<b>config</b>	Show redundancy configuration.
<b>upgrade <i>package_name</i></b>	Will be used to upgrade from 2.11 to the next release of WLSE software. Upgrades WLSE software on a redundant cluster of WLSEs. Upgrades both nodes without requiring that redundancy be turned off during the upgrade.

## Examples

This command upgrades a WLSE from an upgrade image that is in the local repository:

```
redundancy upgrade WLSE-2.11u
```

## Usage Guidelines

When you run **redundancy on**, the current redundancy settings are validated. Error messages are displayed if any parameters are not configured, and errors must be corrected before you can turn on redundancy mode. To correct validation errors, use the Web interface. For more information, see [Managing WLSE Redundancy, page 16-39](#).

The validation failure messages are:

```
Notification email is not specified
Admin Password not set
Failed to decrypt admin password
Primary IP not specified
Secondary IP not specified
Sync interval not specified or invalid
Check interval not specified or invalid
Invalid HTTP port specified. Must be 1741 or 80
HTTP port not set
Virtual IP not specified
```

The **upgrade** option will be used in the next release to upgrade a redundant cluster after downloading the image to the local WLSE repository via the Software Image Management (SWIM) option of CiscoWorks RME. This command looks for the specified software image in the local repository on either the active or standby WLSE. It is preferable to run the command from the active node. By using this method of upgrading, downtime is minimized because one node is running while the other is being upgraded.

## Related commands

[show redundancy, page A-76 repository, page A-53](#)

## reinitdb

To reinitialize the database, use the following command. This command erases all information in the database, stops and restarts system services, and reboots the WLSE.

## reinitdb

**Note**

---

This command stops and restarts system services.

---

### Usage Guidelines

After the database is reinitialized, the WLSE reboots.

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Example

This command reinitializes the database:

```
reinitdb
```

### Related Command

## reload

To reboot the WLSE, use the following command.

```
reload [ force ]
```

### Syntax Description

The **force** option causes a reload without asking for confirmation.

### Usage Guidelines

You will be prompted to verify the reload. Enter **yes** to confirm or **no** to cancel the reload.

**Caution**


---

All processes running on the system stop when you run the **reload** command. The WLSE will not respond while it is reloading.

---

**Example**

This command reboots the system:

```
reload
```

**Related Commands**

[shutdown, page A-89](#)

## repository

This command manages the local repository, from which the WLSE downloads its software updates. You can add, delete, or list software packages in the repository; specify the location from the local repository downloads images, and control the status of the repository.

```
repository add package [ rate Kbytes/second ]
```

```
repository delete [ package | all ]
```

```
repository list { local | remote } [ detail ] [ page ]
```

```
repository source URL
```

```
repository server [ stop | start | status ]
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>add</b> <i>package</i>	Transfers a software update image named <i>package</i> from a remote server to the local repository.
<b>rate</b>	Rate of transfer of the image in Kbytes/second.
<b>delete</b>	Deletes a package from local repository.

<b>all</b>	Deletes all packages from local repository.
<b>list</b>	List software images and packages in configured local or remote repository.
<b>local</b>	Lists software updates and packages in local repository.
<b>remote</b>	Lists software updates and packages in remote repository.
<b>detail</b>	Includes details of software updates and images displayed.
<b>page</b>	Displays first page of command output. To display more: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Press the Return key to display the next line of output.</li> <li>• Press the Space bar to display the next screen of output</li> </ul> Press <b>q</b> or <b>Q</b> to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.
<b>source <i>URL</i></b>	Configure WLSE to serve as repository and to download software updates and images from external server whose IP address is <i>URL</i> (restricted to the FTP protocol). This command only configures the WLSE to be a repository. To configure the WLSE to install software updates and images from this repository, see <a href="#">install, page A-33</a> .
<b>server</b>	Start, stop, or display status of the WLSE's local repository.
<b>stop</b>	Stop local repository.
<b>start</b>	Start local repository.
<b>status</b>	Display status of local repository.

## Usage Guidelines

You will be prompted to enter a username and password if they are needed to access the remote server.

## Examples

The following command transfers the update EX\_2.0 from an update server to the local repository:

```
repository add ex_2.0
```

The following command deletes the update EX\_2.0 from the local repository:

```
repository delete EX_2.0
```

The following command lists the software updates and images available on the configured local repository, with details and one page at a time:

```
repository list local detail page
```

The following command configures the WLSE to be a repository, and to download software updates and images from `http://209.165.200.224`:

```
repository source ftp://209.165.200.224
```

The following command stops the local repository:

```
repository server stop
```

## Related Commands

[install, page A-33](#)

[show repository, page A-77](#)

## restore

Use the following command to restore a backed up configuration of the WLSE.

```
restore -n backup_name
```

## Syntax Description

<i>backup_name</i>	Name of backup.
<b>-n</b>	Restores without overwriting the flash memory, which contains network information (hostname, IP address, domain name, name servers, NTP server) and users' CLI privileges.

## Usage Guidelines

The restore command shuts down services on the WLSE, restores the data, and then reboots the WLSE.

Backups are restored from the location that you specified. To specify the backup location, use the **backupconfig** command.

You can restore configuration data from one WLSE to another; for example, if you want to replace one WLSE with another. For more information see the backup procedures in [Backing Up and Restoring Data, page 16-28](#).

## Example

The following command restores the backup called **backup1** from the configured backup location:

```
restore backup1
```

## Related Commands

[backup, page A-13](#)

[backupconfig, page A-15](#)

[listbackup, page A-39](#)

[show backupconfig, page A-60](#)

## route

To add a route through a gateway device, use the **route** command. To delete a route, use the **no** version of the command.

```
route network-address netmask gateway-address
```

```
no route network-address netmask gateway-address
```

## Syntax Description

<i>network-address</i>	IP address of the network.
<i>netmask</i>	Value of the network netmask.
<i>gateway-address</i>	IP address of router or gateway.

## Example

The following command adds a route:

```
route 209.165.201.0 255.255.255.224 209.165.200.224
```

The following command deletes the above route:

```
no route 209.165.201.0 255.255.255.224 209.165.200.224
```

## services

To list, start, or stop the management services running on the system, use the following command.

```
services { status | start | stop }
```

### Syntax Description

<b>status</b>	Displays the management services status.
<b>start</b>	Starts the management services.
<b>stop</b>	Stops the management services.

### Usage Guidelines

Management services are the software installed on the system by network management applications. Use this command to stop and restart the management services if the system is not responding correctly to a management application. This should cause the services to reset and function properly again.

## Example

This command stops management services:

```
services stop
```

This command starts management services:

```
services start
```

This command shows services status:

```
# services status
Process= WirelessSvcMgr
    State = Program started - No mgt msgs received
    Pid   = 1567
    RC    = 0
    Signo = 0
    Start = 09/28/04 21:56:11
    Stop  = Not applicable
    Core  = Not applicable
    Info  = Application started by administrator request.

Process= WLSEjobvm
    State = Program started - No mgt msgs received
    Pid   = 1573
    RC    = 0
    Signo = 0
    Start = 09/28/04 21:56:11
    Stop  = Not applicable
    Core  = Not applicable
    Info  = Application started by administrator request.

.
.
.
```

## Related Commands

[show proc\[ess\]](#), page A-74

## setup

Use this command to configure the WLSE Express if you are not using DHCP.

**setup**

## Usage Guidelines

For details on using the **setup** command, see the *WLSE Installation and Configuration Guides* on Cisco.com.

## show auth-cli

Use this command to display the type of authentication used for secure CLI access.

```
show auth-cli
```

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Example

This command and response shows that local authentication is being used for the CLI:

```
show auth-cli  
local
```

### Related Commands

[auth](#), page A-12

## show auth-http

Use this command to display the type of authentication used for secure HTTP access.

```
show auth-http
```

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Example

This command and response shows that the WLSE's local authentication is being used for the CLI:

```
show auth-http
```

## Related Commands

[auth, page A-12](#)

# show backupconfig

The following command displays the current backup and restore configuration.

```
show backupconfig
```

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Usage Guidelines

If the backup location is not set, the host and username fields display `NONE`.

## Example

The following command displays the current backup and restore configuration:

```
show backupconfig  
Hostname: 209.165.201.0  
Username: user1
```

## Related Commands

[backup, page A-13](#)

[backupconfig, page A-15](#)

[listbackup, page A-39](#)

[restore, page A-55](#)

## show backuplog

The following command displays the contents of the backup log.

```
show backuplog
```

## show bootlog

This command displays the messages logged during the last system boot.

```
show bootlog [ page ]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>page</b>	Displays first page of command output.
-------------	--

### Usage Guidelines

When using paged output:

- Press the Return key to display the next line of output.
- Press the Space bar to display the next screen of output
- Press **q** or **Q** to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.

### Example

This command displays the messages logged during the last system boot:

```
show bootlog page
Linux/UID32 version 2.2.16-13bipsec.uid32 (gcc version egcs1
Console: colour VGA+ 80x25
Calibrating delay loop... 1133.77 BogoMIPS
start low memory: 0xc0001000 i386_endbase: 0xc009f000
addresses range:: 0xc0f00000 0xc1000000
start memory: c04f8000 end_memory: d0000000
Memory: 257688k/262144k available (988k kernel code, 416k reserved,
2992k data,)
Dentry hash table entries: 262144 (order 9, 2048k)
Buffer cache hash table entries: 262144 (order 8, 1024k)
Page cache hash table entries: 65536 (order 6, 256k)
```

```
vmdump: setting dump_execute() as dump_function_ptr ...
VFS: Diskquotas version dquot_6.4.0 initialized
CPU: Intel Pentium III (Coppermine) stepping 06
Checking 386/387 coupling... OK, FPU using exception 16 error
reporting.
Checking 'hlt' instruction... OK.
POSIX conformance testing by UNIFIX
mtrr: v1.35a (19990819) Richard Gooch (rgooch@atnf.csiro.au)
:
```

## Related Commands

[reload, page A-52](#)

# show cdp neighbor

Use this command to display the nearest neighbor on the network.

```
show cdp neighbor
```

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Usage Guidelines

CDP neighbor information is usually broadcasted at 3- to 5-minute intervals, so there may be a delay in displaying neighbor information.

## Example

This command shows the nearest neighbor on the network.

```
show cdp neighbor
cdp neighbor device: Switch
    device type: cisco WS-C2924-XL
    port: FastEthernet0/12
    address: 209.165.201.0
```

## show cdp run

Use this command to display the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) configuration.

```
show cdp run
```

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Example

The following command displays the CDP configuration:

```
show cdp run
CDP protocol is enabled ...
    broadcasting interval is every 60 seconds.
    time-to-live of cdp packets is 180 seconds.
    CDP is enabled on port eth0.
```

### Related Commands

[cdp, page A-16](#)

## show clock

To display the system date and time in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), use the following command.

```
show clock
```

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Usage Guidelines

For more information about the system time, see [Understanding WLSE Time Displays, page 1-15](#).

## Example

This command displays the system date and time:

```
show clock
12:43:47 Jun 20 2001
```

## Related Commands

[clock set, page A-19](#)  
[ntp server, page A-46](#)

## show config

To display network configuration and user information, use the following command. Only the users who have CLI access are shown. Users with Web interface access only are not listed.

```
show config
```

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Example

This command displays the system configuration, including any users who have CLI access:

```
show config
hostname ex1
interface ethernet0 209.165.201.0 255.255.255.224 default-gateway
209.165.202.128
interface ethernet1 up
ip domain-name cisco.com
ip name-server 209.165.202.158
ntp server 209.165.202.108
username admin epassword ***** privilege 15
username jpx111 epassword ***** privilege 15
firewall ethernet0 NONE
snmp-server configuration:
  RW community string: private
```

```

RO community string: public
sysLocation: your site information
sysContact: your contact information
telnet disabled
CLI auth: local
HTTP auth: local

```

## show daemonslog

To display the daemons log, use the following command.

```
show daemonslog [ page | include matchstring1 [ matchstring2 ] ]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>page</b>	Displays first page of command output.
<b>include</b>	Filters the command output to display only the records that contain the specified string of characters.
<i>matchstring1</i> <i>matchstring2</i>	Strings of characters to search for in the command output.

### Usage Guidelines

When using paged output:

- Press the Return key to display the next line of output.
- Press the Space bar to display the next screen of output
- Press **q** or **Q** to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.

### Example

The following command displays the daemons log, one page at a time:

```

show daemonslog page
[dmgrDbg] getenv(PX_DBG)=NULL
[dmgrDbg] getenv(PX_MY_DEBUG)=NULL
[dmgrDbg] getenv(PX_MY_TRACE)=NULL
[dmgrDbg] getenv(PX_DBG_LEVEL)=NULL

```

```
[dmgrDbg][Tue Sep 28 21:55:30 2004]##### INFO ##### re-evaluate
DbgLevel=0x0
++>>it(1) = 80782f0 <WirelessSvcMgr>
++>>it(1) = 8077f10 <WLSEjobvm>
++>>it(1) = 8077e00 <WLSEFaults>
++>>it(1) = 8077c00 <WebServer>
++>>it(1) = 8077d00 <Tomcat>
++>>it(1) = 8077ab0 <Snmptrapd>
++>>it(1) = 8077960 <ExcepReporter>
++>>it(1) = 8077850 <CDPbrdcast>
++>>it(1) = 80776e0 <PerfMon>
:
```

## show dmgtlog

To display the daemon manager log, use the following command.

```
show dmgtlog [ page | include matchstring1 [ matchstring2 ] ]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>page</b>	Displays first page of command output.
<b>include</b>	Filters the command output to display only the records that contain the specified string of characters.
<i>matchstring1</i> <i>matchstring2</i>	Strings of characters to search for in the command output.

### Usage Guidelines

When using paged output:

- Press the Return key to display the next line of output.
- Press the Space bar to display the next screen of output
- Press **q** or **Q** to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.

## Example

The following command displays the daemon manager log, one page at a time:

```
show dmgtldlog page  
/var/adm/CSCOets/log/dmgtld.log  
Dec 20 13:42:56 ex dmgt[712]: #3001:TYPE=INFO:Using port: tcp/42340.  
Dec 20 13:42:56 ex dmgt[714]: #3007:TYPE=INFO:Started application(HSEC  
ollector) "/bin/nice -n 19 /opt/CSCOets/bin/collector" pid=715.  
Dec 20 13:42:56 ex dmgt[714]: #3007:TYPE=INFO:Started application(HSEA  
:  
:
```

## show domain-name

To display the WLSE's current domain name, use the following command. This command uses DNS to perform a reverse DNS lookup.

```
show domain-name
```

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Example

This command displays the system domain name:

```
show domain-name  
cisco.com
```

## Related Commands

[ip domain-name, page A-37](#)

# show hosts

This command displays the WLSE's host file.

```
show hosts [ page ]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>page</b>	Displays first page of command output.
-------------	--

## Usage Guidelines

When using paged output:

- Press the Return key to display the next line of output.
- Press the Space bar to display the next screen of output
- Press **q** or **Q** to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.

## Example

The following command displays the host file one page at a time:

```
show hosts page
127.0.0.1 localhost localhost.localdomain
192.19.28.169 wlse-2.cisco.com
(END)
```

## Related Commands

[import](#), page A-31

## show http-server

This command displays HTTP and HTTPS access control information.

```
show http-server
```

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Related Commands

[http-server, page A-30](#)

## show import hosts

Displays the imported host file.

```
show import hosts
```

### Syntax Description

<i>hosts</i>	Name of server that host files were imported from.
--------------	--

### Example

This command displays the imported host file that was imported from the host ftpserver\_1:

```
show import ftpserver_1
```

### Related Commands

[import, page A-31](#)

# show install

Displays the names of software updates available on the configured repository or installation log files.

**show install**

**show install logs [ detail ] [ page ]**

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	Displays names and descriptions of software updates and images on the configured repository.
<b>page</b>	Displays first page of command output.

## Usage Guidelines

After running the **show install logs** command, you must press **q** to exit to the CLI prompt.

When using paged output:

- Press the Return key to display the next line of output.
- Press the Space bar to display the next screen of output
- Press **q** or **Q** to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.

## Example

The following command displays the names of the software updates installed on the WLSE:

```
admin@wlse:show install logs page
2
NAME=WLSE-2.11
(END)
```

The following command displays names and descriptions of software installed on the WLSE:

```
admin@wlse:show install logs detail page
3
```

```

+++++
INFO: System related content of "hwdata"
=====
/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/Cards
/usr/share/doc/hwdata-0.14.1
/usr/share/doc/hwdata-0.14.1/COPYING
/usr/share/doc/hwdata-0.14.1/LICENSE
/usr/share/hwdata
/usr/share/hwdata/CardMonitorCombos
/usr/share/hwdata/Cards
/usr/share/hwdata/MonitorsDB
/usr/share/hwdata/pci.ids
/usr/share/hwdata/pitable
:

```

## Related Commands

[install, page A-33](#)

[repository, page A-53](#)

## show interfaces

To display information about the system network interfaces, use the following command.

```
show interfaces
```

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Example

This command displays information about system network interfaces:

```

show interfaces
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:02:B3:35:FD:CC
          inet addr:209.165.200.224 Bcast:209.165.201.0
          Mask:255.255.255.224
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:80309 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:22451 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0

```

```

collisions:0 txqueuelen:100
Interrupt:5 Base address:0xef00 Memory:d0c7e000-d0c7ec40
RX bytes:116826221 (111.4 Mb) TX bytes:59923827 (57.1 Mb)
Interrupt:5 Base address:0xef00 Memory:febf0000-febf038

Speed: 100Mb/s
Duplex: Full

lo    Link encap:Local Loopback
      inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
      UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
      RX packets:28836 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
      TX packets:28836 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
      collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
      RX bytes:13419821 (12.7 Mb)  TX bytes:13419821 (12.7 Mb)

```

## Related Commands

[interface, page A-35](#)

# show ipchains

This command displays the IP chains for the selected interface.

```
show ipchains eth[ 0-5 ]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>eth[ 0-5 ]</b>	Interface to be displayed. Acceptable values are eth0-eth5. On the WLSE 1130, eth0 corresponds to port labeled A on the back panel, and eth1 corresponds to port labeled B.
-------------------	---

## Example

The following command displays the IP chains for the ethernet 0 interface:

```

show ipchains eth0
Chain ineth0 (1 references):
target      prot opt      source                destination
ports
ACCEPT      tcp  -y--1-  anywhere              ex.help      any ->    telt

```

```
ACCEPT tcp ----- anywhere ex.help any -> telnet
ACCEPT tcp ----- anywhere ex.help any -> 3345
ACCEPT tcp -y--l- anywhere ex.help any -> ssh
```

## Related Commands

[interface, page A-35](#)

# show maillog

To display the mail log, use the following command.

```
show maillog [ page | include matchstring1 [ matchstring2 ] ]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>page</b>	Displays first page of command output.
<b>include</b>	Filters command output to display only records that contain the specified string of characters.
<i>matchstring1</i> <i>matchstring2</i>	Strings of characters to search for in command output.

## Usage Guidelines

When using paged output:

- Press the Return key to display the next line of output.
- Press the Space bar to display the next screen of output
- Press **q** or **Q** to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.

## Example

The following command displays the collector log, one page at a time:

```
show maillog page  
/var/log/maillog
```

```

Dec 21 04:02:06 ex sendmail[11643]: EAA11643: from=root, size=307,
class=0, pri=30307, nrcpts=1, msgid=<200112210402.EAA11643@ex.help>,
relay=root@localhost
Dec 21 04:02:06 ex sendmail[11660]: EAA11643: SYSERR(root): Cannot
exec /usr/bin/procmail: No such file or directory
Dec 21 04:02:06 ex sendmail[11643]: EAA11643: to=root, ctladdr=root
(0/0), delay=00:00:06, xdelay=00:00:00, mailer=local, stat=Operating
system error
:

```

## Related Commands

[mailcntrl](#), page A-42

## show mailroute

Use the following command to show the current mail route.

```
show mailroute
```

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Related Commands

[mailroute](#), page A-43

## show proc[ess]

To display active process statistics, use the following command.

```
show proc [ page ]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>page</b>	Displays first page of command output.
-------------	--

## Usage Guidelines

When using paged output:

- Press the Return key to display the next line of output.
- Press the Space bar to display the next screen of output
- Press **q** or **Q** to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.

## Example

The following command displays the active process statistics one page at a time:

```
show proc page
PID          ELAPSED      SZ          STARTED TTY  COMMAND
 1         22:29:10    277 Thu Dec 20 13:42:29 2001 ?    init
 2         22:29:10      0 Thu Dec 20 13:42:29 2001 ?    kflushd
 3         22:29:10      0 Thu Dec 20 13:42:29 2001 ?    kupdate
 4         22:29:10      0 Thu Dec 20 13:42:29 2001 ?    kpiod
 5         22:29:10      0 Thu Dec 20 13:42:29 2001 ?    kswapd
 6         22:29:03      0 Thu Dec 20 13:42:36 2001 ?    kreiserfsd
85         22:29:00      0 Thu Dec 20 13:42:39 2001 ?    kreiserfsd
86         22:29:00      0 Thu Dec 20 13:42:39 2001 ?    kreiserfsd
87         22:28:59      0 Thu Dec 20 13:42:40 2001 ?    kreiserfsd
88         22:28:59      0 Thu Dec 20 13:42:40 2001 ?    kreiserfsd
89         22:28:59      0 Thu Dec 20 13:42:40 2001 ?    kreiserfsd
208        22:28:57    290 Thu Dec 20 13:42:42 2001 ?    watchdog
322        22:28:51    342 Thu Dec 20 13:42:48 2001 ?    idled
510        22:28:51    290 Thu Dec 20 13:42:48 2001 ?    syslogd
519        22:28:50    361 Thu Dec 20 13:42:49 2001 ?    klogd
637        22:28:48    327 Thu Dec 20 13:42:51 2001 ?    crond
651        22:28:48    286 Thu Dec 20 13:42:51 2001 ?    inetd
17076      18:23      364 Fri Dec 21 11:53:16 2001 ?    \_ in.telnetd
17077      18:23      575 Fri Dec 21 11:53:16 2001 0    | \_ login
:
```

## show redundancy

Use this command to display the current redundancy configuration or status.

```
show redundancy { config | status }
```

### Usage Guidelines

Although redundancy settings can be displayed with this CLI command, redundancy parameters can only be configured in the Web interface. After you configure redundancy in the Web interface, you can turn it on or off with the **redundancy** command.

### Syntax Description

<b>config</b>	Shows settings of redundancy parameters and whether the WLSE is in redundancy mode.
<b>status</b>	Shows whether WLSE is in redundancy mode.

### Example

This command shows an example of the current settings of the redundancy parameters:

```
show redundancy config
Redundancy Status: Not Configured
HTTP Port: 1741
Notification Email:
Virtual IP eth0:
This Node IP: 172.20.114.31
Other Node IP:
Minutes between sync: 30
Seconds between check of other node: 60
```

The following command output shows that the WLSE is not in redundancy mode:

```
show redundancy status
not configured
```

## Related Commands

[redundancy, page A-50](#)

# show repository

Use this command to display the status or access log of a configured repository.

```
show repository { status | access-log } [ page ]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>status</b>	Displays the status of the local repository
<b>access-log</b>	Displays the access-log of the local repository
<b>page</b>	Displays first page of command output.

## Usage Guidelines

When using paged output:

- Press the Return key to display the next line of output.
- Press the Space bar to display the next screen of output.
- Press **q** or **Q** to exit paged output and return to command prompt.

## Example

This command displays the status of the configured repository:

```
show repository status
Repository Source: 171.69.212.146:9851
repository is running.
```

## Related Commands

[repository, page A-53](#)

## show route

To display the routes that are currently configured, use the following command.

```
show route
```

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Example

This command displays the currently configured routes:

```
show route
Destination      Gateway Genmask           Flags Metric Ref    Use Iface
209.165.200.224  0.0.0.0 255.255.255.224  UH    0      0      0 eth0
209.165.200.225  0.0.0.0 255.255.255.224  U      0      0      0 eth0
209.165.200.254  0.0.0.0 255.255.255.224  U      0      0      0 lo
209.165.202.128  0.0.0.0 255.255.255.224  UG    0      0      0 eth0
```

### Related Commands

[route](#), page A-56

## show securitylog

To display security log information, use the following command.

```
show securitylog [ page | include matchstring1 [ matchstring2 ]]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>page</b>	Displays first page of command output.
<b>include</b>	Filters command output to display only records that contain specified string of characters.

<i>matchstring1</i> <i>matchstring2</i>	Strings of characters to search for in command output.
--	--

## Usage Guidelines

When using paged output:

- Press the Return key to display the next line of output.
- Press the Space bar to display the next screen of output
- Press **q** or **Q** to exit paged output and return to command prompt.

## Example

The following command displays the security log, one page at a time:

```
show securitylog page  
/var/log/secure  
Dec 20 13:45:23 ex in.tftpd[1381]: connect from 209.165.200.224  
Dec 20 13:45:27 ex in.tftpd[1383]: connect from 209.165.200.224  
Dec 20 13:45:31 ex in.tftpd[1385]: connect from 209.165.200.224  
Dec 20 13:45:35 ex in.tftpd[1387]: connect from 209.165.200.224  
Dec 20 13:45:39 ex in.tftpd[1389]: connect from 209.165.200.224  
Dec 20 13:45:44 ex in.tftpd[1391]: connect from 209.165.200.224  
Dec 20 13:45:48 ex in.tftpd[1393]: connect from 209.165.200.224  
Dec 20 13:45:52 ex in.tftpd[1395]: connect from 209.165.200.224  
Dec 20 13:45:56 ex in.tftpd[1397]: connect from 209.165.200.224  
Dec 20 13:46:00 ex in.tftpd[1399]: connect from 209.165.200.224  
Dec 20 13:46:04 ex in.tftpd[1412]: connect from 209.165.200.224  
Dec 20 13:46:27 ex in.tftpd[1424]: connect from 209.165.200.224  
Dec 20 13:46:31 ex in.tftpd[1426]: connect from 209.165.200.224  
Dec 20 13:46:35 ex in.tftpd[1428]: connect from 209.165.200.224  
:
```

## show snmp-server

The following command displays the SNMP configuration:

```
show snmp-server
```

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Example

The following command displays the WLSE's SNMP configuration:

```
show snmp-server
RW community string: private
RO community string: public
sysLocation: your site information
sysContact: your contact information
trap-forwarding is disabled
```

### Related Commands

[snmp-server, page A-90](#)

## show ssh-server

This command displays SSH access control information.

```
show ssh-server
```

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Related Commands

[ssh-server accept, page A-91](#)

## show ssh-version

The following command displays the type of SSH that is enabled:

```
show ssh-version
```

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Example

This command displays the type of SSH that is enabled:

```
show ssh-version
SSH1, SSH2
```

### Related Commands

[ssh-version, page A-92](#)

## show syslog

To display syslog information, use the following command.

```
show syslog [ page ] [ include matchstring1 [ matchstring2 ]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>page</b>	Displays first page of command output.
<b>include</b>	Filters the command output to display only the records that contain the specified string of characters.
<i>matchstring1</i> <i>matchstring2</i>	Strings of characters to search for in the command output.

## Usage Guidelines

When using paged output:

- Press the Return key to display the next line of output.
- Press the Space bar to display the next screen of output.
- Press **q** or **Q** to exit paged output and return to command prompt.

To filter command output to include only the records that contain a specified string(s) of characters, use the **include** option with one or two character strings to search for.

If you include two strings, the command outputs only those records that contain both character strings.

## Example

This command displays syslog information:

```
show syslog
Jun 20 16:04:23 ex syslogd 1.3-3: restart.
Jun 20 16:04:23 ex syslog: syslogd startup succeeded
Jun 20 16:04:23 ex kernel: klogd 1.3-3, log source = /proc/kmsg start.
Jun 20 16:04:23 ex kernel: Inspecting /boot/System.map-2.2.16-13bipse2
Jun 20 16:04:23 ex syslog: klogd startup succeeded
:
```

## Related Command

[interface, page A-35](#)

## show tech

Use the following command to display information necessary for Cisco's Technical Assistance Center to assist you:

```
show tech [ page ]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>page</b>	Displays first page of command output.
-------------	--

## Usage Guidelines

When using paged output:

- Press the Return key to display the next line of output.
- Press the Space bar to display the next screen of output.
- Press **q** or **Q** to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.

## Example

### **show tech page**

```
/bin/cat: /var/log/secure: Permission denied
Copyright (c) 1999-2000 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
Build Version (166) Mon Jun 11 16:56:23 PDT 2001
Linux/UID32 version 2.2.16-13bipsec.uid32 (gcc version egcs1
Uptime: 0 days 18 hours 35 mins

2 Ethernet interfaces
hostname ex
interface ethernet0 209.165.200.224 255.255.255.224 default-gateway
209.165.202.128
ip name-server 209.165.201.0
username admin epassword ***** privilege 15
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:02:B3:35:FD:CC
          inet addr:209.165.200.224 Bcast:209.165.201.31
Mask:255.255.255.224
:
```

## show telnetenable

To display the WLSE's Telnet status, use the following command.

```
show telnetenable
```

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Example

The following command shows whether Telnet is enabled or disabled:

```
show telnetenable  
telnet enable for: ALL
```

### Related Commands

[telnetenable, page A-94](#)

[telnet, page A-93](#)

## show time

The command displays time zone configuration and NTP server (if any).

## show tomcatlog

To display the Tomcat log, use the following command.

```
show tomcatlog [ page ] [ include matchstring1 [ matchstring2 ]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>page</b>	Displays first page of command output.
-------------	--

<b>include</b>	Filters the command output to display only the records that contain the specified string of characters.
<i>matchstring1</i> <i>matchstring2</i>	Strings of characters to search for in the command output.

## Usage Guidelines

When using paged output:

- Press the Return key to display the next line of output.
- Press the Space bar to display the next screen of output
- Press **q** or **Q** to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.

## Example

The following command displays the tomcat log, one page at a time:

```
show tomcatlog page
/var/adm/CSCOets/log/tomcat.log
2001-12-20 01:43:06 - ContextManager: Adding context Ctx( /examples )
2001-12-20 01:43:06 - ContextManager: Adding context Ctx( /admin )
Starting tomcat. Check logs/tomcat.log for error messages
2001-12-20 01:43:06 - ContextManager: Adding context Ctx( )
getUIProperties(): unhandled error could be a bad ui.properties
java.lang.NullPointerException
    at java.io.Reader.<init>(Reader.java:68)
    at java.io.InputStreamReader.<init>(InputStreamReader.java:96)
:
```

## show version

To display information about the current software, hardware type, and some details about the hardware, use the following command.

```
show version
```

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Example

The command displays information about software and hardware and limits on the number of access points that can be managed; for example:

```

show version
(C) Copyright 2005 by Cisco Systems Inc.
WLSE 1030 Release 2.11FCS Mon Mar 7 12:59:06 UTC 2005
Device Limit = 100
Build Version (66) Tue Mar 8 06:47:27 UTC 2005
Uptime: 0 days 1 hour 34 mins
Linux version 2.4.28-5_WLSE (root@app20.cisco.com) (gcc version 2.96
20000731 (Red Hat Linux 7.3 2.96-113)) #1 Mon Jan 31 16:16:56 PST 2005

1030
VIA CPU at 1000.058 Mhz with 1025592K bytes of memory.
1 Ethernet interfaces

18.464Gb on disk

```

## show webaccesslog

To display the Web access log, use the following command.

```
show webaccesslog [ page ] [ include matchstring1 [ matchstring2 ]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>page</b>	Displays first page of command output.
<b>include</b>	Filters the command output to display only the records that contain the specified string of characters.
<i>matchstring1</i> <i>matchstring2</i>	Strings of characters to search for in the command output.

### Usage Guidelines

To display more:

- Press the Return key to display the next line of output.

- Press the Space bar to display the next screen of output.
- Press **q** or **Q** to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.

## Example

The following command displays the Web access log, one page at a time:

```
show webaccesslog page
/var/adm/CSCOets/log/access_log
209.165.200.224 - - [21/Dec/2001:10:38:54 +0000] "GET / HTTP/1.0" 302
276 "-" "Mozilla/4.76 [en]C-CCK-MCD (Windows NT 5.0; U)"
209.165.200.224 - - [21/Dec/2001:10:38:54 +0000] "GET
/per1/login-form.cgi HTTP/1.0" 200 2268 "-" "Mozilla/4.76
[en]C-CCK-MCD (Windows NT 5.0; U)"
209.165.200.224 - - [21/Dec/2001:10:38:55 +0000] "GET /icons/hse.gif
HTTP/1.0" 200 5554 "http://209.165.201.0:1741/per1/login-form.cgi"
"Mozilla/4.76 [en]C-CCK-MCD (Windows NT 5.0; U)"
209.165.200.224 - - [21/Dec/2001:10:38:55 +0000] "GET
/icons/left_top.gif HTTP/1.0" 200 324
"http://209.165.201.0:1741/per1/login-form.cgi" "Mozilla/4.76
[en]C-CCK-MCD (Windows NT 5.0; U)"
:
```

## show weberrorlog

To display the Web error log, use the following command.

```
show weberrorlog [ page ] [ include matchstring1 [ matchstring2 ] ]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>page</b>	Displays first page of command output.
<b>include</b>	Filters the command output to display only the records that contain the specified string of characters.
<i>matchstring1</i> <i>matchstring2</i>	Strings of characters to search for in the command output.

## Usage Guidelines

When using paged output:

- Press the Return key to display the next line of output.
- Press the Space bar to display the next screen of output
- Press **q** or **Q** to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.

## Example

The following command displays the Web error log, one page at a time:

```
show weberrorlog page
/var/adm/CSCOets/log/error_log
[Thu Dec 20 13:43:00 2001] [error] (22)Invalid argument: <Perl>:
Invalid command 'secret', perhaps mis-spelled or defined by a module
not included in the server configuration
[Thu Dec 20 13:43:00 2001] [error] (22)Invalid argument: <Perl>:
Invalid command 'line', perhaps mis-spelled or defined by a module not
included in the server configuration
[Thu Dec 20 13:43:00 2001] [error] (22)Invalid argument: <Perl>:
:
```

## show websslaccesslog

To display the Web SSL log, use the following command.

```
show websslaccesslog [ page | include matchstring1 [ matchstring2 ]]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>page</b>	Displays first page of command output.
<b>include</b>	Filters the command output to display only the records that contain the specified string of characters.
<i>matchstring1</i> <i>matchstring2</i>	Strings of characters to search for in the command output.

## Usage Guidelines

When using paged output:

- Press the Return key to display the next line of output.
- Press the Space bar to display the next screen of output
- Press **q** or **Q** to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.

## Example

The following command displays the Web SSL log, one page at a time:

```
show websslaccesslog page
```

# shutdown

To shut down the system in preparation for powering it off, use the following command.

```
shutdown
```

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Usage Guidelines

All processes running on the WLSE will stop, and the WLSE will not respond until you power it off and back on.

You are prompted to verify the shutdown. Enter **yes** to continue, or **no** to cancel the shutdown.



### Caution

---

Never power the system off without running the **shutdown** command first. Doing so can destroy data and prevent the system from booting.

---

## Example

This command shuts down the system:

```
shutdown
```

## Related Commands

[reload, page A-52](#)

## snmp-server

To configure the simple network management protocol (SNMP) community string, contact information, and location information, use the following command. Use the **no** forms to delete the community string, location information, or contact information.

```
snmp-server { community community-name [ RO | RW ] |  
             location sysLocation-info | contact sysContact-info }
```

```
no snmp-server community community-name
```

```
no snmp-server contact
```

```
no snmp-server location
```

## Syntax Description

<b>community</b> <i>community-name</i>	Sets a community string.
<b>RO</b>	Makes the community string read-only.
<b>RW</b>	Makes the community string read/write.
<b>location</b> <i>sysLocation-info</i>	Sets the system location string.
<b>contact</b> <i>sysContact-info</i>	Sets the contact string.

## Example

This command sets the SNMP contact string:

```
snmp-server contact Dial System Operator at Beeper # 27345
```

## Related Commands

[show snmp-server, page A-80](#)

## ssh host

To use SSH to connect to an external host, use the following command.

```
ssh host [ -l username ]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>host</b>	Name or IP address of host to which to connect.
<b>-l <i>username</i></b>	

## Example

Enter the following command to connect to an external host using SSH:

```
ssh 209.165.200.224
```

## ssh-server accept

This command controls access to the WLSE via SSH. The default behavior is to accept all connections. If you specify an IP address, connections will be accepted from matching addresses only. Use the **no** form to remove SSH access control for the specified IP address.

```
ssh-server accept ip_address [ netmask ]
```

```
no ssh-server accept ip_address [ netmask ]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>ip_address</i>	IP address to be allowed access.
<i>netmask</i>	Netmask for the IP address.

## Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of the command must match exactly the rule it is deleting.

## Related Commands

[show ssh-server, page A-80](#)

## ssh-version

Use this command to enable Secure Shell (SSH) 1 or SSH 2, or both.

```
ssh-version { ssh1 | ssh2 | both }
```

## Syntax Description

<b>ssh1</b>	Enables SSH 1
<b>ssh2</b>	Enables SSH 2
<b>both</b>	Enables both SSH 1 and SSH2

## Example

This command enables ssh1:

```
ssh-version ssh1
```

## Related Commands

[show ssh-version, page A-81](#)

# tarlog

This command creates two archives of system log files.

## tarlog

### Usage Guidelines

When you run the tarlog command, system log files are archived to var\_logs.tgz and logs.tgz.

These files can only be accessed from the web interface:

1. Run the **tarlog** command. The var\_logs.tgz and logs.tgz archive files are created.
2. Select **Administration > Appliance > Status > View Log File**.
3. Save the desired file to the desktop.
4. Unzip the file.

# telnet

To Telnet to an external host, use the following command.

```
telnet { hostname | ip-address } [ portnumber ]
```

### Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the external host.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the external host.
<i>portnumber</i>	portnumber of the external host.

### Example

Enter the following command to telnet to port 9851 of a system with the IP address 209.165.200.224:

```
telnet 209.165.200.224 9851
```

## Related Commands

[telnetenable](#), page A-94

# telnetenable

To control Telnet access to the WLSE, use the following command. The default is disabled.

```
telnetenable { status | disable | enable [ ip-address [ ip-address ... ] | domain
                ] }
```

## Syntax Description

<b>enable</b>	Enables Telnet access to the system.
<b>disable</b>	Disables Telnet access to the system. This is the default.
<b>status</b>	Displays current access status.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP addresses of systems allowed Telnet access. If this argument is used, no other machines will be allowed access. Multiple IP address are allowed.
<i>domain</i>	Domains of systems allowed Telnet access. If this argument is used, machines with domains other than the specified domain will be denied Telnet access. Multiple domains are allowed.

## Usage Guidelines

To enable Telnet access to the system for *all* IP source addresses, use the **telnetenable enable** command alone. To enable *only specific* IP addresses, use the **telnetenable enable** command followed by the IP addresses.

## Example

This command enables Telnet for all IP source addresses:

```
telnetenable enable
```

## Related Commands

[show telnetenable, page A-84](#)

## tftpserver

This command allows you to use the WLSE's TFTP server for general purposes. This command is available only on the WLSE Express.

```
tftpserver [ list | create file | delete file | rename file1 file2 |
upload URL ]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>list</b>	Lists the contents of the TFTP server's public repository.
<b>create <i>file</i></b>	Creates an empty file, which is required for importing files from devices to the WLSE.
<b>delete <i>file</i></b>	Delete a file from the TFTP server's public repository.
<b>rename <i>file1 file2</i></b>	Rename <i>file1</i> (source) to <i>file2</i> (destination).
<b>upload <i>URL</i></b>	Upload file from the desktop. The URL is one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>http://hostname/file</b></li> <li>• <b>ftp://hostname/file</b></li> <li>• <b>tftp://hostname/file</b> ]</li> </ul>

## traceroute

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

```
traceroute [ -f first_ttl ] [ -m max_ttl ] [ -w waittime ] -n host [ packetlength ]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>-f</b> <i>first_ttl</i>	Maximum time-to-live (maximum number of hops) of first outgoing probe packet. Default: 1 hop.
<b>-m</b> <i>max_ttl</i>	Maximum time-to-live for outgoing probe packets. Default: 30 hops.
<b>-w</b> <i>waittime</i>	Time to wait for a response to a probe, in seconds. Default: 5.
<b>-n</b>	Do not use DNS lookup for hostnames.
<i>host</i>	Name or IP address of host to which to connect.
<i>packetlength</i>	Length of packet to send, in bytes. Default and minimum: 40.

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays a list of the hosts that receive probe packets as they travel to the destination host. Hosts are displayed in the order in which the receiving hosts receive the packets. Asterisks (\*) appear as the entry for hosts that do not respond correctly to probing.

### Example

This command displays the network route to the host otherhost with a packet time-to-live value of 2, a wait time of 5 seconds, and 50-byte packets:

```
traceroute -m 20 -w 10 cisco.com 50
traceroute to example.com (209.165.200.224), 20 hops max, 50 byte
packets
 1 ex1.com (209.165.200.225)  0.981 ms  0.919 ms  0.926 ms
 2 ex2.com (209.165.200.254)  1.528 ms  0.747 ms  0.661 ms
 3 ex3.com (209.165.200.255)  0.887 ms  0.770 ms  0.744 ms
 4 ex4.com (209.165.201.0)   0.932 ms  0.789 ms  0.679 ms
 5 ex5.com (209.165.201.1)  1.066 ms  1.052 ms  0.983 ms
```

```

6 ex6.com (209.165.201.30)  1.472 ms  1.247 ms  1.847 ms
7 ex7.com(209.165.201.31)  1.738 ms  1.424 ms  1.658 ms
8 ex8.com (209.165.202.128)  3.728 ms  2.429 ms  2.804 ms
9 ex9.com (209.165.202.129)  6.283 ms  5.499 ms  3.285 ms
10 ex10.com (209.165.202.158)  9.926 ms  73.463 ms  3.895 ms
11 ex11.com (209.165.202.159)  70.967 ms  *  47.106 ms

```

## Related Commands

[ping, page A-48](#)

## username

Use this command to create a new user account or change account properties. Use the **no** form of the command to remove a user account.

```
username name [ password | epassword ] password [ privilege { 0 | 15 } ]
```

```
no username name
```

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	<p>Name of the user account to create or remove:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Usernames can be up to 32 characters long.</li> <li>• Usernames must begin with a character (cannot begin with a number).</li> <li>• Usernames cannot contain a colon, semi-colon, single quote, double quote, or space.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note</b> If the user is <i>not</i> using the CLI (that is, <b>privilege</b> is set to 0), the username can begin with a number.</p>
<b>password</b> <i>password</i>	<p>Password for the account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passwords are unlimited in length and are case sensitive.</li> <li>• You can use any character except for the single quote or double quote.</li> </ul>
<b>epassword</b> <i>password</i>	

<b>privilege</b>	(Optional) CLI privilege level.
<b>0</b>	Level 0 privileges. This is the default.
<b>15</b>	Level 15 privileges.

## Usage Guidelines

The default privilege level is 0 if you do not use the privilege option.

For information on the allowable characters in user names and passwords, see [Appendix B, “Naming Guidelines.”](#)

Users that you create by using this command do not automatically have the HTTP access that is required for using the WLSE’s web interface. To provide such users with HTTP access:

- 
- Step 1** Log into the Web interface as admin or as another user with system administrator privileges.
  - Step 2** Select **Administration > User Admin**, then select **Manage Users**.
  - Step 3** For each user you added by using the CLI:
    - a. Select the username, then select the relevant role(s).
    - b. Click **Modify**.
- 

For more information about managing users, see [Managing GUI Users, page 16-69](#).

## Example

This command creates a user account named user1 with password password1 and privilege level 15:

```
username user1 password password1 privilege 15
```

This command removes the user account:

```
no username user1
```

## webtimeout

This command sets the timeout period for the Web interface. After the timeout expires, you are logged out. The default is 30 minutes (1800 seconds).

```
webtimeout [ status | time seconds | default ]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>status</b>	Shows the current web session timeout setting.
<b>time <i>seconds</i></b>	Sets the web session timeout period.
<b>default</b>	Resets web session timeout to the default 30 minutes (1800 seconds).

### Example

```
webtimeout time 3600 seconds
```

## Maintenance Image Commands

This section describes the commands that are available when the system is booted from the maintenance image. For more information about the maintenance image, see [Using the Maintenance Image, page 17-25](#).

### erase config

This command is identical to the level-15 **erase config** command. For a description, see [erase config, page A-25](#).

## fsck

To check and repair the filesystem, use the following command.

```
fsck
```

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Usage Guidelines

This command might prompt you for confirmation before making certain repairs.

### Example

The following command checks and repairs the filesystem:

```
fsck
```

## reload

This command is identical to the level 15 **reload** command. For a description, see [reload, page A-52](#).