



Command Line Interface (CLI) Commands

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



Note

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

This appendix contains the following sections:

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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

Telnet is disabled by default. Use the **telnetenable** command to enable Telnet. See [telnetenable, page A-69](#).

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**

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

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.

**Note**

Pressing **Ctrl-c** erases the history.

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
aaa-server commands		These commands are for the internal AAA server, which is available on the WLSE Express only. For information on these commands, see Chapter 18, “Using the Internal AAA Server (WLSE Express Only).”	
apptyp	0	Shows the hardware type.	apptyp, page A-7
auth	15	Enables remote authentication of WLSE users.	auth, page A-7
backup	15	Backs up WLSE database configuration.	backup, page A-8
backupconfig	15	Sets backup file location for all backup and restore operations.	backupconfig, page A-9
cdp	15	Enables or disables Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP).	cdp, page A-10
clear	0	Clears terminal settings for the shell.	clear, page A-11
clearbackuphosts	15	Clears the stored key for using SCP for backups.	clearbackuphosts, page A-11
clearvar	15	Purges log and core files from /var partition.	clearvar, page A-12
clock set	15	Sets system date and time.	clock set, page A-12
debug	15	Enables debugging mode for CLI commands.	debug, page A-13
df	15	Displays current storage usage.	df, page A-14
diagnostic-info	15	Gathers diagnostic information.	diagnostic-info, page A-15
dumppcores	15	Compresses the core files and saves them to the user’s directory.	dumppcores, page A-15
dumptcp	15	Displays TCP/IP packet content and dumps packet content to a file.	dumptcp, page A-16

Table A-1 Command Summary (continued)

Command	Privilege Level	Description	Reference
dumptechn	15	For diagnostics.	dumptechn , page A-17
erase config	15 ¹	Erases configuration in flash memory and reloads the WLSE.	erase config , page A-17
exit	0	Logs user out.	exit , page A-18
firewall	15	Implements port filtering.	firewall , page A-19
fsck	N/A ²	Checks and repairs file system.	fsck , page A-73
gethostbyname	15	Displays IP address of a known domain name.	gethostbyname , page A-20
hostname	15	Changes system host name.	hostname , page A-21
http-server	15	Controls access via HTTP and HTTPS	http-server , page A-21
import	15	Imports host files or maps IP addresses to host names.	import , page A-22
install	15	Configures repository for installing software updates and installs software updates.	install , page A-23
interface	15	Configures Ethernet interfaces.	interface , page A-25
ip domain-name	15	Defines default domain name.	ip domain-name , page A-26
ip name-server	15	Specifies address of name servers.	ip name-server , page A-27
listbackup	15	Lists all current backups at the configured site.	listbackup , page A-28
mail	15	Debugs and tests email settings.	mail , page A-28
mailcntrl	15	Lists size of or deletes mail log, send queue, or user queue.	mailcntrl , page A-30
mailroute	15	Forwards email to specified server.	mailroute , page A-30
mkcert	15	Generates Certificate Signed Request (CSR) for HTTPS.	mkcert , page A-31
nslookup	15	Translates device name to IP address or IP address to device name.	nslookup , page A-32
ntp server	15	Allows system clock to be synchronized by a time server.	ntp server , page A-32
ping	0	Sends ICMP echo_request packets for diagnosing basic network connectivity.	ping , page A-34
ps	15	Shows running processes.	ps , page A-35
radiomanager	15	Enables/disables radio manager processes.	radiomanager , page A-35
redundancy	15	Turns redundancy on or off, performs software upgrade on redundant cluster.	redundancy , page A-36
reinitdb	15	Reinitializes database.	reinitdb , page A-37
reload³	15 ¹	Reboots WLSE.	reload , page A-38
repository	15	Manages local repository for installing software updates.	repository , page A-38
reset device-snmp	15	Resets WLSE's community string.	reset device-snmp , page A-40

Table A-1 Command Summary (continued)

Command	Privilege Level	Description	Reference
restore	15	Restores backed up configuration from the configured location.	restore , page A-41
route	15	Adds a route.	route , page A-42
services	15	Manages WLSE services.	services , page A-42
setup	15	Configure network parameters of WLSE Express	setup , page A-43
show auth-cli	15	Displays type of authentication used for secure CLI access.	show auth-cli , page A-44
show auth-http	15	Displays type of authentication used for secure HTTP access.	show auth-http , page A-44
show backupconfig	15	Displays current backup/restore location.	show backupconfig , page A-44
show backuplog	15	Displays contents of backup log.	show backuplog , page A-45
show bootlog	15	Displays messages logged during last system boot.	show bootlog , page A-45
show cdp neighbor	15	Displays nearest neighbor on the network.	show cdp neighbor , page A-46
show cdp run	15	Displays Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) configuration.	show cdp run , page A-47
show clock	15	Displays current UTC date and time.	show clock , page A-47
show config	15	Displays configuration.	show config , page A-48
show daemonslog	15	Displays daemons log.	show daemonslog , page A-48
show dmgtldlog	15	Displays daemon manager log.	show dmgtldlog , page A-49
show domain-name	15	Displays domain name	show domain-name , page A-50
show hosts	15	Displays host file.	show hosts , page A-50
show http-server	15	Shows HTTP and HTTP access control information.	show http-server , page A-51
show import hosts	15	Displays imported host files.	show import hosts , page A-51
show install	15	Displays software updates and images available on configured repository and logs of installations.	show install , page A-51
show interfaces	0	Displays information about network interface.	show interfaces , page A-53
show ipchains	15	Displays IP chains for selected interface.	show ipchains , page A-53
show maillog	15	Displays mail log.	show maillog , page A-54
show mailroute	15	Displays SMTP mail server.	show mailroute , page A-55
show proc[ess]	0	Displays information about processes running on WLSE.	show proc[ess] , page A-55
show redundancy	15	Displays information about redundancy status and configuration.	show redundancy , page A-56
show repository	15	Displays status or access log of configured repository.	show repository , page A-57

Table A-1 Command Summary (continued)

Command	Privilege Level	Description	Reference
show route	15	Displays routes currently configured.	show route , page A-57
show securitylog	15	Displays secure log information.	show securitylog , page A-58
show snmp-server	15	Displays SNMP configuration.	show snmp-server , page A-59
show ssh-server	15	Displays SSH access control information	show ssh-server , page A-59
show ssh-version	15	Displays type of SSH enabled.	show ssh-version , page A-59
show syslog	15	Displays syslog information.	show syslog , page A-60
show tech	15	Displays information for Cisco's Technical Assistance Center.	show tech , page A-61
show telnetenable	15	Displays Telnet status.	show telnetenable , page A-61
show time			show time , page A-62
show tomcatlog	15	Displays Tomcat log.	show tomcatlog , page A-62
show version	0	Displays information about current software installed on WLSE.	show version , page A-63
show webaccesslog	15	Displays Web access log.	show webaccesslog , page A-63
show weberrorlog	15	Displays Web error log.	show weberrorlog , page A-64
show websslaccesslog	15	Displays Web SSL log.	show websslaccesslog , page A-65
shutdown	15	Shuts down WLSE in preparation for powering it off.	shutdown , page A-65
snmp-server	15	Configures SNMP agent.	snmp-server , page A-66
ssh host	15	Connects to an external host by using SSH.	ssh host , page A-67
ssh-server accept	15	Controls SSH access.	ssh-server accept , page A-67
ssh-version	15	Enables Secure Shell (SSH) 1, SSH 2, or both SSH 1 and SSH 2.	ssh-version , page A-68
tarlog	15	Tars log files.	tarlog , page A-68
telnet	15	Telnets to an external host.	telnet , page A-68
telnetenable	15	Configures Telnet access.	telnetenable , page A-69
tftpserver	15	Allows the TFTP server to be used for general purposes (WLSE Express only).	tftpserver , page A-70
traceroute	0	Displays route to specified host and identifies faulty gateways.	traceroute , page A-70
username	15	Creates new user account or changes account properties.	username , page A-71
webtimeout	15	Changes session timeout for the Web interface.	webtimeout , page A-72
wlseconfig	<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-73](#).

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

Use this command to show the type of WLSE hardware.

```
apptyp
```

Example

This command shows that the WLSE is an 1130:

```
# apptyp
1130
```


auth

Use this command to enable secure authentication through a remote authentication server.

```
auth { cli | http } { local | tacacs { failover | nofailover | local } secret server1 [server2] | radius { failover | nofailover | local } secret server1[:port] [server2[:port]] }
```

Syntax Description

cli	Enables authentication when using the CLI. Note If you use CLI remote authentication, you must create a local user on the WLSE.
http	Enables authentication when using HTTP. Note When you use HTTP authentication, you do <i>not</i> need to create a local user on the WLSE.
local	Enables local authentication.

tacacs	Enables authentication using TACACS+ (Terminal Access Controller Access Control System). Note If you select this module, only the users configured on the TACACS+ server and the admin user can log into the WLSE.
radius	Enables authentication using RADIUS (Remote Dial-In User Service).
failover	If remote authentication server becomes unreachable, use local authentication.
nofailover	Use remote authentication only.  Caution If remote authentication server goes down, no one will be able to log in.
local	Use either remote or local authentication.
<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>port</i>	Optional port number of RADIUS authentication server.

Example

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

```
auth http tacacs tr5e43 209.165.200.224
```

Related Commands

[show auth-cli, page A-44](#)

[show auth-http, page A-44](#)

backup

Use this command to back up the WLSE.

```
backup [ test ]
```

Syntax Description

test	Tests configured backup hostname, username, password, and directory.
-------------	--

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-9](#)) 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-9](#)

[listbackup, page A-28](#)

[restore, page A-41](#)

[show backupconfig, page A-44](#)

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 } [timeout [directory ] ]
```

```
no backupconfig
```

Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	Host name or IP address of the backup host system.
<i>username</i>	Username of the backup host system.
<i>password</i>	Password of the backuphost system.

FTP SCP	Protocol to use for transferring the backup to the backup host system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FTP (File Transfer Protocol)—the default SCP (Secure Copy)
<i>timeout</i>	Optional timeout value for backup restore jobs. Allowed values are 3600 to 43200 seconds (default = 7200 seconds).
<i>directory</i>	Optional path to specific backup directory, if different from user's default directory. Note If you specify a <i>directory</i> , you must also supply a <i>timeout</i> value.

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-8](#)

[clearbackuphosts, page A-11](#)

[listbackup, page A-28](#)

[restore, page A-41](#)

[show backupconfig, page A-44](#)

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

run	Starts the WLSE sending out CDP signals to other devices.
timer	Set CDP packet retransmission time, the amount of time, in seconds, that CDP signals are sent.

holdtime	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-47](#)

clear

Use this command to clear the terminal settings for the shell.

```
clear
```

clearbackuphosts

Use this command to clear 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-9

clearvar

Use this command to delete old log and core files from the /var partition.

clearvar

Usage Guidelines



Caution

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

The normal operation of the WLSE does not delete backup logs; it overwrites them. However, the **clearvar** command does delete backup files. It also deletes other files (var_logs_tgz, logs_tgz, etc.) which are created by commands such as dumptech, etc.



Note

The WLSE automatically performs a rollover of logs which can cause backups to be overwritten. For example, if the file redundancy.log grows too large (default 10000 lines), then the WLSE's automatic rollover mechanism will rename the current file to redundancy.log_backup, and create a new file called redundancy.log. When the new file is filled up, the process repeats. This means that the new redundancy.log file is copied over as redundancy.log_backup, and the previous contents of redundancy_backup.log are overwritten, and therefore lost.

clock set

Use this command to set the system date and time. See the following usage guidelines before using this command.

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

Syntax Description

set	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 1-10](#).

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-32](#)

[clock set, page A-12](#)

debug

Use this command to enable or disable 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

Use this command to display the current storage usage on the WLSE.

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-73](#)

diagnostic-info

Use this command to gather diagnostic information and place 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**.

dumpcores

Use this command to check for core files, tar and compress these files into /var/adm/CSCOets/logdumpcores.tgz, and ftp or scp the .tgz file to the specified host and directory.

dumpcores *username remote-host remote-directory* [**ftp** | **scp**]

Syntax Description

<i>username</i>	The user name (required to access the FTP- or SCP-accessible host).
<i>remote-host</i>	The name of the FTP- or SCP-accessible host.
<i>remote-directory</i>	The directory in which to save the file on the FTP- or SCP-accessible host.
ftp scp	The protocol to use when transferring the log file to the host system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FTP (File Transfer Protocol) SCP (Secure Copy)—the default

Usage Guidelines

The dumpcores command will prompt for the host's password before transferring the file.

Example

```
admin@app3:dumpcores foo foo-pc /home/foo
Core files found. Continue? (Y/N): Y
foo@foo-pc's password:
dumpcores.tgz 100% 111 0.1KB/s 00:00
admin@app3:
```

dump tcp

Use this command to display 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

proto	Name of protocol. Enter snmp , snmp-trap , ip , icmp , tcp , or udp to specify the protocol for which you want to view the packet content. You must specify either a protocol or a port.
port	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.
interface eth[0-5]	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.
host, host2	The host(s) to observe.
<i>host</i>	The host name(s).
packets packets	Maximum number of packets to be captured (up to 10,000).
log	Logs the output of the command in a file in a dump tcp.cap file. You can retrieve the file from the web interface— Admin > Appliance > Status > View Log File . Use a utility such as tcpdump or Ethereal 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-25](#)

dumptech

Use this command 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 when 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-15](#)

[tarlog, page A-68](#)

erase config

Use this command to erase the configuration in flash memory and reload the WLSE with its default settings.

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 in flash memory is set to the defaults and the system reboots automatically. The system will not operate until you reconfigure it.

When the system reboots, you must reconfigure it. For information about configuring the basic network settings, see the relevant *Installation and Configuration Guide* for your WLSE on Cisco.com at http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/rtrmgmt/cwparent/cw_1105/wlse/2_12/index.htm.

The results of running this command are:

1. All settings in flash memory are erased.
2. The default settings are restored to flash memory. This includes setting all Ethernet interfaces to “down” and setting **firewall private** for all interfaces
3. The WLSE shuts down and restarts.

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

Use this command to log out of the CLI command interface.

```
exit
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Example

The following command logs you out of the system:

```
exit
```

firewall

Use this command to configure port access for each interface. This command provides flexibility in securing the WLSE. The WLSE can be configured for secure or public network environments. In previous releases, the **http** argument was **1741**, and **1741** is allowed in this release for backward compatibility; for more information, see the **Syntax Description** for **http**.

```
firewall eth[ernet]0-5 { [ public | private ] |
  [ icmp | telnet | ssh | snmp | https | http | tftp | REPOSITORY NONE ] }
```

Syntax Description

eth [0-5]	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.
public	Denies access via Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP), Telnet, SNMP, TFTP, and REPOSITORY. Allows access via SSH, HTTPS, and HTTP.
private	No access is denied. Allows connections via ICMP, Telnet, SSH, SNMP, HTTPS, and HTTP.
icmp	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 use traceroute and ping commands.
telnet	Ignores incoming Telnet connections.
ssh	Ignores incoming SSH connections.
snmp	Ignores incoming SNMP requests.
https	Denies all connections to the SSL HTTP port used by the SSL Web interface.
http	Denies all connections to the HTTP port used by the Web interface. This is the port that is configured for HTTP access; it could be port 80 or port 1741, depending on the configuration. The default port is 1741; you can change this by using the http-server port port command. Note Instead of the http argument, you can use 1741 . This option is provided for backward compatibility in this release.
tftp	Ignores all connections to the TFTP host.
REPOSITORY	Prevents access to the the local software repository from the network. Ignores all connections to WLSE port 9851.
NONE	Accepts all connections.

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-53](#)

[interface, page A-25](#)

[http-server, page A-21](#)

gethostbyname

Use this 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

Use this command to display help for all of the CLI commands.

hostname

Use this command to change the system host name.

```
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

Use this command to control:

- 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

accept <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.
port { 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-19

[show http-server](#), page A-51

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

host	Imports a single hostname mapped to an IP address.
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname to import.
<i>ipaddress</i>	IP address to map hostname to.
hosts	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-51](#)

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

configure	Defines the repository from which to install software updates or complete images. A repository is a remote or local server.	
	URL	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).
	default	Configures the WLSE to be its own repository. The URL is <code>http://localhost:9851</code> .
	save	Saves the current configuration in the <code>install.ini</code> file.
update	Installs the specified software update package.	
	<i>package</i>	Name of an installable update package

current	Lists the currently installed packages on the WLSE.	
list	Lists software updates and images on the defined repository.	
	all	Lists all software on the defined repository. This command displays software name, version, requirements, type, and summary information.
	full	Lists only the complete images on the defined repository. Displays name of image, version, requirements, type, and summary information
	page	Displays first page of command output. To display more: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
	updates	Lists only the updates on the configured repository. Displays software name, version, requirements, type, and summary information
exit	Exit from interactive use of the install 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	WLSE Solution Engine

Related Commands

[repository, page A-38](#)

[show install, page A-51](#)

[show version, page A-63](#)

interface

Use this command to configure an Ethernet interface.

```
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

eth[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.
up	Enables the interface (the default). Note If you include the <i>ipaddress</i> parameter and want to enable the interface in the same command, either enter the up parameter after <i>ipaddress</i> and its required parameters, or do not specify the up or down parameters (up is the default).
down	Disables the interface. If you include the <i>ipaddress</i> parameter and want to disable the interface in the same command, enter the down parameter after <i>ipaddress</i> and its required parameters.
dhcp	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 up option to the command line.
<i>netmask</i>	The netmask of the interface IP address.
default-gateway	The IP address of the default gateway that connects the WLSE to the network.
<i>address</i>	The default gateway IP address.

up	See the preceding description of up .
down	See the preceding description of down .
auto	Allow the interface speed to be set automatically.
speed	Set the interface speed to 10, 100, or 1000 megabits.
duplex half full	Set interface to half-duplex or full-duplex mode.
mtu 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 eth1 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-53](#)

ip domain-name

Use this command to define a default domain name. 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-50](#)

[ip domain-name, page A-26](#)

ip name-server

Use this command to specify the addresses of up to three name servers for name and address resolution. 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-26](#)

listbackup

Use this 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-8](#)

[backupconfig, page A-9](#)

[restore, page A-41](#)

[show backupconfig, page A-44](#)

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:

to	Sends email to the expressed recipient.
<i>user@host</i>	Recipient of the email.
debug	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 i6JK00im006330 Message accepted for delivery
operator@cisco.com... Sent (i6JK00im006330 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-30](#)

[mailroute, page A-30](#)

mailcntrl

Use this command to display the size of the email log, send queue, or user queue or delete the email log, send queues, or user queues.

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

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

Syntax Description

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

Example

The following command clears the WLSE's email log.

```
mailcntrl clear log
```

Related Commands

[show maillog, page A-54](#)

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-55](#)

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	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.
2. State or Province Name	
3. Locality Name	
4. Organization Name	Full name of organization that owns the WLSE.
5. Organizational Unit Name	(Optional) Section of organization that is using the WLSE.
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

Use this command to translate a device name to its IP address or an IP address to its device name.

```
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

Use this command to configure the Network Time Protocol (NTP) and allow the system clock to be synchronized by a time server. 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-12](#).

- 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-12](#)

ping

Use this command to send ICMP echo_request packets for diagnosing basic network connectivity.

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

Syntax Description

-n	Disables reverse DNS lookup.
-c	Sets the number of echo packets to send.
<i>count</i>	Number of echo packets to send.
-i	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.
-s	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-70](#)

ps

Use this command to show running processes.

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

Syntax Description

This is a standard Linux command.

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

radiomanager

Use this command to disable or enable the Radio Management processes. Radio Management processes are enabled by default. If you disable the Radio Management processes, the Intrusion Detection System (IDS), Radio Manager (Radio Mgr), and Site planning features (Sites, including Location Manager) will be unavailable. However, the Manage Remaining IDS Settings feature will be available. The message `Radio Management Disabled` is displayed near the top of the screen when Radio Management is disabled.

```
radiomanager [ enable | disable | show | help ]
```

Syntax Description

enable	Radio Management options (IDS, Radio Mgr, Sites, client tracking) are running and available for use in the Web interface. This is the default.
disable	Radio Management options do not run and are not shown in the Web interface.
show	Displays Management status (enabled or disabled).
help	Displays help for the radiomanager command.

Usage Guidelines



Caution

All processes running on the WLSE will stop and restart when you run **radiomanager enable** or **radiomanager disable**. The WLSE will not respond while it is reloading.

Enabling or disabling Radio Management causes the WLSE to reload. You are asked to confirm before executing the command; for example:

```
radio manager disable
radio manager will be disabled and WLSE will reload [ok]
```

Radio Management faults that were issued before Radio Management was disabled will not be automatically cleared. You can clear these faults manually.

Location-based groups that were created before processes were disabled cannot be modified or deleted. You can enable Radio Management processes and then modify or delete these groups.

redundancy

Use this command to turn redundancy on or off.

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

```
redundancy status
```

```
redundancy config
```

```
redundancy upgrade package_name
```

Syntax Description

on	Turn on redundancy mode after validating current redundancy settings.
off	Turn off redundancy mode.
status	Show redundancy status; that is, whether or not redundancy is configured.
config	Show redundancy status and redundancy configuration. For information on the setting the redundancy configuration parameters, see Managing WLSE Redundancy, page 16-28 .
upgrade package_name	Upgrade 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 has been downloaded to the local repository via RME SWIM:

```
admin@wlse1:redundancy upgrade WLSE-2.13u
```

This command shows that redundancy is not configured on the WLSE:

```
admin@wlse1:redundancy status
Redundancy Status: Not Configured
HTTP Port: 1741
Notification Email:
Virtual IP eth0:
Virtual IP eth1:
This Node IP: 172.19.28.158
Other Node IP:
Minutes between sync: 30
Seconds between check of other node: 60
```

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 16-28](#).

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 can be used 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. For more information on this method of upgrading, see the document *Upgrading CiscoWorks Wireless LAN Solution Engine Software, 2.13* on Cisco.com at http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/rtrmgmt/cwparent/cw_1105/wlse/2_13/index.htm.

Related commands

[show redundancy, page A-56](#)
[repository, page A-38](#)

reinitdb

Use this command to reinitialize the database. This command erases all information in the database (except for SNMP community strings entered under **Device > Discover > Device Credentials > SNMP Communities**), 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
```

reload

Use this command to reboot the WLSE.

```
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-65](#)

repository

Use this command to manage 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

add <i>package</i>	Transfers a software update image named <i>package</i> from a remote server to the local repository.
rate	Rate of transfer of the image in Kbytes/second.
delete	Deletes a package from local repository.
all	Deletes all packages from local repository.
list	List software images and packages in configured local or remote repository.
local	Lists software updates and packages in local repository.
remote	Lists software updates and packages in remote repository.
detail	Includes details of software updates and images displayed.
page	Displays first page of command output. To display more: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
source <i>URL</i>	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 install, page A-23 .
server	Start, stop, or display status of the WLSE's local repository.
stop	Stop local repository.
start	Start local repository.
status	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-23

[show repository](#), page A-57

reset device-snmp

Use this command to reset the WLSE's community strings to the default.



Caution

This command is intended as a last resort; use it only if you cannot restart the WLSE in any other way. You will lose the community strings and must re-enter them as described below under **Usage Guidelines**.

Syntax Description

```
reset [ device-snmp | help ]
```

Usage Guidelines

This command is intended for restarting the WLSE if the tomcat process fails and the cause for the failure was corruption of the SNMP community string file. In that case, the Web interface will not be available, but the CLI will be available. The procedure follows.

-
- Step 1** Log in to the CLI as [admin](#) or as another user who has the System Administrator role.
- Step 2** Run the **service status** command to check the status of the tomcat process. If the status is “Failed to run”, proceed to the next step.
- Step 3** Run the **show tomcatlog** command. It should contain these error messages about the SNMP community file:
- ```
MESSAGE: SnmpLibHandler: About to initialize SNMP Errors found while parsing community strings.
FATAL ERROR: SnmpLibHandler: unable to read SNMP communities file:
/var/adm/CSCOets/config/cwsi/anisnmp.conf
```
- Step 4** Run the **reset device-snmp** command.
- The file is reset and previously defined communities are lost.
  - The community strings are reset to \*.\*.\*:public::10:1:::public.
  - The old SNMP community file is placed in the WLSE's log area. To view the file, select **Admin > Appliance > Status > View Log File**. Select the anisnmp.conf.log file.
- Step 5** Log into the Web interface as [admin](#) or as another user who has the System Administrator role.
- Step 6** Select **Devices > Discover > Device Credentials > SNMP Communities** and re-enter your community strings.
-

## Example

```

reset device-snmp
Warning: This command will restart all services.
Continue? (Y/N):

```

## Related Commands

[services, page A-42](#)  
[show tomcatlog, page A-62](#)  
[snmp-server, page A-66](#)  
[show snmp-server, page A-59](#)

## restore

Use this 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 16-20](#).

## Example

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

```
restore backup1
```

## Related Commands

[backup, page A-8](#)  
[backupconfig, page A-9](#)  
[listbackup, page A-28](#)

[show backupconfig, page A-44](#)

## route

Use this command to add a route through a gateway device. 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

Use this command to list, start, or stop the management services running on the WLSE.

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

### Syntax Description

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

### Usage Guidelines

Management services are the software installed on the system by network management applications. Use this command to stop and restart 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-55](#)

## 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  
[http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/rtrmgmt/cwparent/cw\\_1105/wlse/2\\_12/index.htm](http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/rtrmgmt/cwparent/cw_1105/wlse/2_12/index.htm).

## 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-7](#)

## 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-7](#)

## show backupconfig

Use this command to display 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-8](#)

[backupconfig, page A-9](#)

[listbackup, page A-28](#)

[restore, page A-41](#)

## show backuplog

Use this command to display the contents of the backup log.

```
show backuplog
```

## show bootlog

Use this command to display 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-38](#)

## 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-10](#)

## show clock

Use this command to display the system date and time in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

```
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 1-10](#).

### Example

This command displays the system date and time:

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

### Related Commands

[clock set, page A-12](#)

[ntp server, page A-32](#)

## show config

Use this command to display network configuration and user information. 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

Use this command to display the daemons log.

```
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><br><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 dmgtldlog

Use this command to display the daemon manager log.

```
show dmgtldlog [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><br><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

Use this command to display the WLSE's current domain name. 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-26](#)

## show hosts

Use this command to display 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-22](#)

## show http-server

Use this command to display HTTP and HTTPS access control information.

```
show http-server
```

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Related Commands

[http-server, page A-21](#)

## show import hosts

Use this command to display 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-22](#)

## show install

Use this command to display 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/pcitable
:
```

## Related Commands

[install, page A-23](#)

[repository, page A-38](#)

## show interfaces

Use this command to display information about the system network interfaces.

```
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:febf000-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-25](#)

## show ipchains

Use this command to display 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--l- anywhere ex.help any -> telt
ACCEPT tcp -y--l- anywhere ex.help any -> telt
ACCEPT tcp -y--l- anywhere ex.help any -> 3345
ACCEPT tcp -y--l- anywhere ex.help any -> ssh
```

## Related Commands

[interface](#), page A-25

## show maillog

Use this command to display the mail log.

```
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><br><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-30

**show mailroute**

Use this command to show the current mail route.

```
show mailroute
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Related Commands**

[mailroute](#), page A-30

**show proc[ess]**

Use this command to display active process statistics.

```
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-36](#)

## 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-38](#)

## show route

Use this command to display the routes that are currently configured.

```
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-42](#)

# show securitylog

Use this command to display security log information.

```
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><br><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

Use this command to display 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-66](#)

## show ssh-server

Use this command to display SSH access control information.

```
show ssh-server
```

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Related Commands

[ssh-server accept, page A-67](#)

## show ssh-version

Use this command to display 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-68](#)

# show syslog

Use this command to display syslog information.

```
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><br><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-25](#)

## show tech

Use this 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

Use this command to display the WLSE's Telnet status.

```
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-69](#)

[telnet, page A-68](#)

## show time

Use this command to display time zone configuration and NTP server (if any).

## show tomcatlog

Use this command to display the Tomcat log.

```
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><br><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

Use this command to display information about the current software, hardware type, and details about the hardware.

**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

Use this command to display the Web access log.

**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><br><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 /perl/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/perl/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/perl/login-form.cgi" "Mozilla/4.76 [en]C-CCK-MCD (Windows
NT 5.0; U)"
:
```

## show weberrorlog

Use this command to display the Web error log.

```
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><br><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

Use this command to display the Web SSL log.

```
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><br><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

Use this command to shut down the system in preparation for powering it off.

```
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-38](#)

**snmp-server**

Use this command to configure the simple network management protocol (SNMP) community string, contact information, and location information. 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-59](#)

## ssh host

Use this command to use SSH to connect to an external host.

```
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

Use this command to control 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-59](#)

## 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-59](#)

## tarlog

Use this command to create 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

Use this command to Telnet to an external host.

```
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-69

# telnetenable

Use this command to control Telnet access to the WLSE. 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-61](#)

## tftpserver

Use this command 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 file</b>        | Creates an empty file, which is required for importing files from devices to the WLSE.                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>delete file</b>        | Delete a file from the TFTP server's public repository.                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>rename file1 file2</b> | Rename <i>file1</i> (source) to <i>file2</i> (destination).                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>upload URL</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

Use this command to display the network route to a specified host and identify faulty gateways.

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

## Syntax Description

|                     |                                                                                               |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>-f first_ttl</b> | Maximum time-to-live (maximum number of hops) of first outgoing probe packet. Default: 1 hop. |
| <b>-m max_ttl</b>   | Maximum time-to-live for outgoing probe packets. Default: 30 hops.                            |
| <b>-w waittime</b>  | 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:

```
tracert -m 20 -w 10 cisco.com 50
tracert 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-34](#)

## 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>                                                         | Name of the user account to create or remove: <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>• You can use any character except for the colon, comma, 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><br><b>epassword</b> <i>password</i> | Password for the account. <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>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 who has the System Administrator role.
  - 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 16-49](#).

For more information about the characters allowed in usernames and passwords, see [Appendix B, “Naming Guidelines.”](#)

## 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

Use this command to set 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 seconds</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 17-18](#).

## erase config

This command is identical to the level-15 **erase config** command. For a description, see [erase config, page A-17](#).

## fsck

Use this command to check and repair the filesystem.

```
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-38](#).

