



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:

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

You can use the CLI by:

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

**Note**

Telnet is disabled by default. Use the **telnetenable** command to enable Telnet. See [telnetenable](#), page A-89.

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. The command descriptions in this appendix are organized by privilege level.

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

You can obtain help using the following methods:

- 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 contains command usage information and syntax.

Command Description Conventions

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

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

Command Summary

Table A-1 summarizes all CLI commands.

Table A-1 Command Summary

Command	Privilege Level	Description	Reference
apptyp	0	Shows the hardware type.	apptyp, page A-10
auth	15	Enables remote authentication of WLSE users.	auth, page A-17
backup	15	Backs up WLSE database configuration.	backup, page A-18
backupconfig	15	Sets backup file location for all backup and restore operations.	backupconfig, page A-20
cdp	15	Enables or disables Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP).	cdp, page A-21

Table A-1 Command Summary (continued)

Command	Privilege Level	Description	Reference
clear	0	Clears terminal settings for the shell.	clear , page A-10
clearvar	15	Purges log files from /var partition.	clearvar , page A-22
clock set	15	Sets system date and time.	show clock , page A-12
debug	15	Debugs CLI commands	debug , page A-24
df	15	Displays current storage usage.	df , page A-24
dumptcp	15	Displays TCP/IP packet content and dumps packet content to a file.	dumptcp , page A-25
erase config	15 ¹	Erases configuration in flash memory and reloads the WLSE.	erase config , page A-27
exit	0	Logs user out.	exit , page A-10
gethostbyname	15	Displays IP address of a known domain name.	gethostbyname , page A-29
fsck	N/A ²	Checks and repairs file system.	fsck , page A-92
firewall	15	Implements port filtering.	firewall , page A-28
hostname	15	Changes system host name.	hostname , page A-30
http-server	15	Controls access via HTTP and HTTPS	http-server , page A-30
import	15	Imports host files or maps IP addresses to host names.	import , page A-32
install	15	Configures repository for installing software updates and installs software updates.	install , page A-33
interface	15	Configures Ethernet interfaces.	interface , page A-36
ip domain-name	15	Defines default domain name.	ip domain-name , page A-38

Table A-1 Command Summary (continued)

Command	Privilege Level	Description	Reference
ip name-server	15	Specifies address of name servers.	ip name-server, page A-39
listbackup	15	Lists all current backups at the configured site.	listbackup, page A-40
mail	15	Debugs and tests email settings.	mail, page A-41
mailcntrl	15	Lists size of or deletes mail log, send queue, or user queue.	mailcntrl, page A-42
mailroute	15	Forwards email to specified server.	mailroute, page A-43
mkcert	15	Generates Certificate Signed Request (CSR) for HTTPS.	mkcert, page A-44
nslookup	15	Translates device name to IP address or IP address to device name.	nslookup, page A-46
ntp server	15	Allows system clock to be synchronized by a time server.	ntp server, page A-46
ping	0	Sends ICMP echo_request packets for diagnosing basic network connectivity.	ping, page A-11
ps	15	Shows running processes	ps, page A-48
reload	15 ¹	Reboots WLSE.	reload, page A-50
reinitdb	15	Reinitializes database.	reinitdb, page A-50
redundancy	15	Turns redundancy on or off.	redundancy, page A-49
repository	15	Manages local repository for installing software updates.	repository, page A-51
restore	15	Restores backed up configuration from the configured location.	restore, page A-53
route	15	Adds a route.	route, page A-54

Table A-1 Command Summary (continued)

Command	Privilege Level	Description	Reference
services	15	Manages WLSE services.	services, page A-55
show anilog	15	Displays ANI log.	show anilog, page A-57
show auth-cli	15	Displays type of authentication used for secure CLI access.	show auth-cli, page A-58
show auth-http	15	Displays type of authentication used for secure HTTP access.	show auth-http, page A-58
show backupconfig	15	Displays current backup/restore location.	show backupconfig, page A-59
show bootlog	15	Displays messages logged during last system boot.	show bootlog, page A-60
show cdp neighbor	15	Displays nearest neighbor on the network.	show cdp neighbor, page A-61
show cdp run	15	Displays Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) configuration.	show cdp run, page A-61
show clock	0	Displays system time in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).	show clock, page A-12
show config	15	Displays configuration.	show config, page A-62
show daemonslog	15	Displays daemons log.	show daemonslog, page A-63
show dmgtldlog	15	Displays daemon manager log.	show dmgtldlog, page A-64
show domain-name	15	Displays domain name	show domain-name, page A-65
show http-server	15	Shows HTTP and HTTP access control information.	show http-server, page A-65
show import	15	Displays imported host files.	show import, page A-66
show install	15	Displays software updates and images available on configured repository and logs of installations.	show install, page A-66

Table A-1 Command Summary (continued)

Command	Privilege Level	Description	Reference
show interfaces	0	Displays information about network interface.	show interfaces, page A-13
show ipchains	15	Displays IP chains for selected interface.	show ipchains, page A-68
show hosts	15	Displays host file.	show hosts, page A-69
show maillog	15	Displays mail log.	show maillog, page A-70
show mailroute	15	Displays SMTP mail server.	show mailroute, page A-71
show process	0	Displays information about processes running on WLSE.	show process, page A-14
show redundancy	15	Displays information about redundancy status and configuration.	show redundancy, page A-72
show repository	15	Displays status or access log of configured repository.	show repository, page A-73
show route	15	Displays routes currently configured.	show route, page A-74
show securitylog	15	Displays secure log information.	show securitylog, page A-75
show snmp-server	15	Displays SNMP configuration.	show snmp-server, page A-76
show ssh-version	15	Displays type of SSH enabled.	show ssh-version, page A-77
show syslog	15	Displays syslog information.	show syslog, page A-77
show tech	15	Displays information necessary for Cisco's Technical Assistance Center to assist you.	show tech, page A-78
show telnetenable	15	Displays Telnet status.	show telnetenable, page A-79
show tomcatlog	15	Displays Tomcat log.	show tomcatlog, page A-80
show version	0	Displays information about current software installed on WLSE.	show version, page A-15

Table A-1 Command Summary (continued)

Command	Privilege Level	Description	Reference
show webaccesslog	15	Displays Web access log.	show webaccesslog , page A-81
show weberrorlog	15	Displays Web error log.	show weberrorlog , page A-82
show websslaccesslog	15	Displays Web SSL log.	show websslaccesslog , page A-83
shutdown	15	Shuts down WLSE in preparation for powering it off.	shutdown , page A-84
snmp-server	15	Configures SNMP agent.	snmp-server , page A-85
ssh	15	Connects to an external host by using SSH.	ssh , page A-86
ssh-version	15	Enables Secure Shell (SSH) 1, SSH 2, or both SSH 1 and SSH 2.	ssh-version , page A-87
tarlog	15	Tars log files.	tarlog , page A-87
telnet	15	Telnets to an external host.	telnet , page A-88
telnetenable	15	Configures Telnet access.	telnetenable , page A-89
traceroute	0	Displays route to specified host and identifies faulty gateways.	traceroute , page A-16
username	15	Creates new user account or changes account properties.	username , page A-90
webtimeout	15	Changes session timeout for the Web interface.	webtimeout , page A-91

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

Privilege Level 0 Commands

This section describes the privilege level 0 commands.

apptyp

This command shows the type of WLSE hardware.

```
apptyp
```

Example

This command shows that the WLSE is an 1130:

```
# apptyp  
1130
```

clear

This command clears the terminal setting for the shell.

```
clear
```

exit

To log out of the system, use the following command:

```
exit
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Example

The following command logs you out of the system:

```
exit
```

ping

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

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

Syntax Description

-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.
-n	Disables reverse DNS lookup.

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-16](#)

show clock

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

```
show clock
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about the system time, see [Understanding WLSE Time Displays, page 1-13](#).

Example

This command displays the system date and time:

```
show clock
```

12:43:47 Jun 20 2001

Related Commands

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

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

show interfaces

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

show interfaces

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Example

This command displays information about system network interfaces:

```
show interfaces
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:02:B3:35:FD:CC
          inet addr:209.165.200.224 Bcast:209.165.201.0
          Mask:255.255.255.224
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:80309 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:22451 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:100
          Interrupt:5 Base address:0xef00 Memory:d0c7e000-d0c7ec40
          RX bytes:116826221 (111.4 Mb)  TX bytes:59923827 (57.1 Mb)
          Interrupt:5 Base address:0xef00 Memory: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-36](#)

show process

To display information about processes running on the system (including the status of the database), use the following command.

```
show process [ page ]
```

Syntax Description

page	<p>Displays first page of command output. To display more:</p> <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 <p>Press q or Q to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.</p>
-------------	--

Usage Guidelines

If the db2sync process is listed in the command output, the database is running.

Example

The following command displays information about processes running on the system:

```
show process page
PID  PPID    ELAPSED  SZ           STARTED TTY  COMMAND
  1    0  4-20:04:35  277  Fri Jun 15 16:54:03 2001 ?   init
  2    1  4-20:04:35    0  Fri Jun 15 16:54:03 2001 ?   kflushd
  3    1  4-20:04:35    0  Fri Jun 15 16:54:03 2001 ?   kupdate
  4    1  4-20:04:35    0  Fri Jun 15 16:54:03 2001 ?   kpiod
```

```

5      1  4-20:04:35      0 Fri Jun 15 16:54:03 2001 ?    kswapd
6      1  4-20:04:28      0 Fri Jun 15 16:54:10 2001 ?    kreiserfsd
81     1  4-20:04:25      0 Fri Jun 15 16:54:13 2001 ?    kreiserfsd
82     1  4-20:04:25      0 Fri Jun 15 16:54:13 2001 ?    kreiserfsd
83     1  4-20:04:25      0 Fri Jun 15 16:54:13 2001 ?    kreiserfsd
84     1  4-20:04:25      0 Fri Jun 15 16:54:13 2001 ?    kreiserfsd
85     1  4-20:04:24      0 Fri Jun 15 16:54:14 2001 ?    kreiserfsd
199    1  4-20:04:23      290 Fri Jun 15 16:54:15 2001 ?    watchdog
213    1  4-20:04:23      342 Fri Jun 15 16:54:15 2001 ?    idled
402    1  4-20:04:17      290 Fri Jun 15 16:54:21 2001 ?    syslogd
411    1  4-20:04:17      360 Fri Jun 15 16:54:21 2001 ?    klogd
517    1  4-20:04:15      327 Fri Jun 15 16:54:23 2001 ?    crond
531    1  4-20:04:15      286 Fri Jun 15 16:54:23 2001 ?    inetd
540    1  4-20:04:14      585 Fri Jun 15 16:54:24 2001 ?    sshd
585    1  4-20:04:09      842 Fri Jun 15 16:54:29 2001 ?    dmgttd.lnx
:

```

show version

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

```
show version
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Example

This command displays the current software on the system:

```

show version
(C) Copyright 2004 by Cisco Systems Inc.
WLSE Release 2.9 Wed Jun  9 11:34:12 UTC 2004
Build Version (45) Tue Mar 16 00:09:58 UTC 2004
Uptime: 0 days 3 hours 5 mins
Linux version 2.4.20-24.7 (root@app20.cisco.com) (gcc version 2.96
20000731 (Red Hat Linux 7.3 2.96-113)) #1 Tue Dec 9 18:39:22 PST 2003

1130
VIA CPU at 1000.058 Mhz with 1022972K bytes of memory.
2 Ethernet interfaces
18.463Gb on disk

```

traceroute

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

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

Syntax Description

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

Usage Guidelines

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

Example

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

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

```

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

```

Related Commands

[ping, page A-11](#)

Privilege Level 15 Commands

This section describes the privilege level 15 commands. Only users with privilege level 15 can run these commands.

auth

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

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

Syntax Description

cli	Enables authentication when using the CLI.
http	Enables authentication when using HTTP.
local	Enables local authentication.
tacacs	Enables authentication using TACACS+ (Terminal Access Controller Access Control System).
radius	Enables authentication using RADIUS (Remote Dial-In User Service).
nt	Enables authentication from a Windows NT domain controller.
<i>secret</i>	Shared secret code of server.

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

Example

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

```
auth http tacacs tr5e43 209.165.200.224
```

Related Commands

[show auth-cli, page A-58](#)

[show auth-http, page A-58](#)

backup

Use the following 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-20](#)) 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-20](#)

[listbackup, page A-40](#)

[restore, page A-53](#)

[show backupconfig, page A-59](#)

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 } [ directory ]
```

```
no backupconfig
```

Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	Host name or IP address of the host system.
<i>username</i>	Username of host system.
<i>password</i>	Password of the host system.
<i>directory</i>	Path to specific backup directory, if different from user's default directory.

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-18](#)

[listbackup, page A-40](#)

[restore, page A-53](#)

[show backupconfig, page A-59](#)

cdp

Use the **cdp** command to configure the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP). CDP allows a Cisco device 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-61](#)

clearvar

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

```
clearvar
```

Usage Guidelines

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

clock set

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

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

Syntax Description

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 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`

To set the date and time, use the **set** option.

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 1-13](#).

Example

This command sets the date and time:

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

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

Related Commands

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

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

debug

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

Syntax

debug

Example

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

```
admin@wlse1:df
DEBUG:linePtr=---df---
DEBUG:execStrPtr=---/opt/appliance/enable/df ---
DEBUG:Command /opt/appliance/enable/df
Token: /opt/appliance/enable/df
Token: (null)
DEBUG: progArgV /opt/appliance/enable/df
DEBUG: progArgV (null)
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/hda12      298M  111M  187M  38% /
/dev/hda1        53M   14M   36M  27% /boot
/dev/hda7       2.7G  1.3M  2.5G   1% /extra
/dev/hda11      596M   33M  564M   6% /home
/dev/hda6       2.8G  278M  2.5G  10% /opt
none           1.5G    0  1.4G   0% /dev/shm
/dev/hda5       1.9G   33M  1.8G   2% /tftpboot
/dev/hda9       596M   33M  563M   6% /tmp
/dev/hda10      571M  254M  288M  47% /usr
/dev/hda13      27G  502M  26G   2% /var
DEBUG:Error returned from command: 19
DEBUG:arg 0:/opt/appliance/enable/df
DEBUG:/opt/appliance/enable/df
```

df

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

df

Usage Guidelines

This command is primarily 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-92](#)

dump tcp

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

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

Syntax Description

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 dumptcp.cap file. You can retrieve the file from the web interface— Administration > 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:

```
dumptcp proto snmp interface eth0
```

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

```
dumptcp port 161 host abc.com
```

The following command limits the capture to 1000 packets:

```
dumptcp proto tcp packets 1000
```

Related Commands

[interface](#), page A-36

erase config

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

```
erase config
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

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



Caution

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

When the system reboots, you must reconfigure it. For information, see the *Installation and Configuration Guide for the CiscoWorks Wireless LAN Solution Engine*, 2.9.

The results of running this command are:

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

Example

This command erases the system configuration:

```
erase config
```

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

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

firewall

The following command implements port filtering on the WLSE. The command allows port access configuration on a per-interface basis, and allows you to configure the WLSE for secure or public network environments.

```
firewall eth[ernet]0-5 [ public | private | none ] |
[ icmp | telnet | ssh | snmp | https | 1741 | tftp | REPOSITORY ]
```

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, and the HTTP 1741 port.
private	Allows access.
icmp	Denies ICMP ping messages.
telnet	Denies incoming Telnet connections.
ssh	Denies incoming SSH connections.
snmp	Denies incoming SNMP requests.
https	Denies all connections to the SSL HTTP port.
1741	Denies all connections to the HTTP 1741 port.
repository	Disables the local software repository from access from the network. Ignores all connections to WLSE port 9851.
tftp	Disables TFTP access.

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-13](#)

[interface, page A-36](#)

gethostbyname

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

```
gethostbyname host
```

Syntax Description

host	Domain name of host.
------	----------------------

Example

This command displays the IP address of example.com

```
gethostbyname example.com
```

```
209.165.200.224
```

hostname

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

```
hostname name
```

Syntax Description

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

Example

The following example changes the hostname to sandbox:

```
hostname sandbox
```

http-server

This command controls:

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

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

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

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

Syntax Description

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 one address at a time. The **no** form of the command must match exactly 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-28

[show http-server](#), page A-65

import

Use this command to add single hostnames or a host file to the WLSE's host file.

```
import { hosts hostname ipaddress } | { 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, page A-66](#)

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
```

Syntax Description

configure	Defines the repository that the WLSE uses to install software updates and images. A repository is a remote or local server from where a system can download software updates and images.
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 http://host:port/path (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 <i>package</i>	Installs the specified software update package.
list	Lists software updates and images on the configured repository.
all	Lists all software updates and images on the configured repository. This command displays the name, the version, the requirements, the type, and a summary of the software.
full	Lists only the complete images on the configured repository. This command displays the name, the version, the requirements, the type, and a summary of the image.
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. This command displays the name, the version, the requirements, the type, and a summary of the update.
current	Lists the currently installed patches and packages on the WLSE.
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 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	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-51](#)

[show install, page A-66](#)

[show version, page A-15](#)

interface

To configure an Ethernet interface, use the following command.

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

```
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.
<i>ipaddress</i>	The IP address of the interface.
<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- 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.

To change the IP address or hostname on the interface:

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

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

Example

The following command disables the Ethernet 1 interface:

```
interface eth0 down
```

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

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

Related Commands

[show interfaces, page A-13](#)

ip domain-name

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

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

ip domain-name *name*

no ip domain-name *name*

Syntax Description

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

Example

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

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

This command removes the default domain name abc.com:

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

Related Commands

[show domain-name, page A-65](#)

[ip domain-name, page A-38](#)

ip name-server

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

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

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

Syntax Description

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

Usage Guidelines

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

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

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

Example

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

```
ip name-server 209.165.200.224
```

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

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

Related Commands

[ip domain-name, page A-38](#)

listbackup

Use the following command to list all available backups at the configured site. 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.

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-18](#)

[backupconfig, page A-20](#)

[restore, page A-53](#)

[show backupconfig, page A-59](#)

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.

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-42](#)

[mailroute, page A-43](#)

mailcntrl

This command clears or lists the size of the mail log, send queue, or user queue.

```

mailcntrl list { logsize | sendqueuesize | userqueuesize }
clear { log | sendqueue | userqueue }

```

Syntax Description

logsize	Size of the mail log.
sendqueuesize	Size of the sendqueue.

userqueuesize	Size of the userqueue.
log	Clears the WLSE's email log.
sendqueue	Clears the WLSE's send queue.
userqueue	Clears the WLSE's user queue.

Example

The following command clears the WLSE's email log.

```
mailcntrl clear log
```

Related Commands

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

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 resolve the correct email server in your local domain. To stop forwarding mail to the SMTP server, use the **no mailroute** command to remove the 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-71](#)

mkcert

Use this command to generate a Certificate Signed Request (CSR) 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 set up procedure enables SSL.

The unsigned certificate expires in one year; use the **mkcert** command or the Web interface to obtain a permanent, signed certificate.



Note

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

Syntax Description

mkcert

Usage Guidelines

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

Prompt	Response
1. Country Name 2. State or Province Name 3. Locality Name	Country, state or province, and city in which the WLSE is located. Use the 2-character code for the country and the full names of state or province and city.

Prompt	Response
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** Using the WLSE Web interface on the same client, select **Administration > Security > SSL (HTTPS)**.
 - Step 3** Enter the path to the certificate or click **Browse** to locate it. Then click **Submit Certificate**.
 - Step 4** To use the new certificate, restart the WLSE by running the following commands:


```
services stop
services start
```
-

nslookup

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

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

Syntax Description

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

Example

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

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

ntp server

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

```
ntp server ip-address
```

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

Syntax Description

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

Usage Guidelines

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

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

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

```
# 19 Jan 00:43:48 ntpdate[1437]: step time server 209.165.200.224
offset 999.257304
```

- If no NTP server with the name or IP address you specified exists, a message similar to the following appears:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Step 2** Set the system clock to a time that is behind the time on the NTP server using the **clock set** command. For more information about the clock command, see [show clock, 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

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

ps

This command shows running processes.

```
ps [ options ]
```

Syntax Description

This is a standard Linux command. To view a Linux man page containing complete information about this command, type **ps help**.

redundancy

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

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

Syntax Description

on	Turn on redundancy mode.
off	Turn off redundancy mode.

Usage Guidelines

When you use this command to turn 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 11-36](#).

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
```

Related commands

[show redundancy, page A-72](#)

reload

To reboot the system, use the following command.

```
reload
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

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-84](#)

reinitdb

To reinitialize the database, use the following command. This command erases all information contained within the database and stops and restarts system services.

```
reinitdb
```



Note

This command stops and restarts system services.

Usage Guidelines

After reinitializing the database, the WLSE reboots.

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Example

This command reinitializes the database:

```
reinitdb
```

Related Command

[services, page A-55](#)

repository

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

```
repository add package
```

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

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

```
repository source URL
```

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

Syntax Description

add <i>package</i>	Transfer a software update image named <i>package</i> from a remote server to the local repository.
delete	Delete software images from local repository.
all	Deletes all images from local repository.
list	List software images and packages in configured local or remote repository.
local	List software updates and packages in local repository.
remote	Lists software updates and packages in remote repository.
detail	Include 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-33.
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-33

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

restore

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

```
restore -n backup_name
```

Syntax Description

<i>backup_name</i>	Name of backup.
--------------------	-----------------

-n	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 11-28](#).

Example

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

```
restore backup1
```

Related Commands

[backup, page A-18](#)

[backupconfig, page A-20](#)

[listbackup, page A-40](#)

[show backupconfig, page A-59](#)

route

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

```
route network_address network_netmask gateway address
```

```
no route network_address network_netmask gateway_address
```

Syntax Description

netmask	Sets value of the network netmask.
gateway	Sets the IP address of the router or gateway.
<i>network_address</i>	IP address of the network.
<i>network_netmask</i>	Value of the network netmask.
<i>gateway_address</i>	IP address of router or gateway.

Example

The following command adds a route:

```
route 209.165.201.0 255.255.255.224 209.165.200.224
```

The following command deletes the above route:

```
no route 209.165.201.0 255.255.255.224 209.165.200.224
```

services

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

```
services [ status | start | stop ]
```

Syntax Description

status	Displays the management services status.
start	Starts the management services.
stop	Stops the management services.

Usage Guidelines

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

Example

This command stops management services:

```
services stop
```

This command starts management services:

```
services start
```

This command shows services status:

```
# services status  
Process= WirelessSvcMgr  
    State = Program started - No mgt msgs received  
    Pid   = 1567  
    RC    = 0  
    Signo = 0  
    Start = 09/28/04 21:56:11  
    Stop  = Not applicable  
    Core  = Not applicable  
    Info  = Application started by administrator request.  
  
Process= WLSEjobvm  
    State = Program started - No mgt msgs received  
    Pid   = 1573  
    RC    = 0  
    Signo = 0  
    Start = 09/28/04 21:56:11  
    Stop  = Not applicable  
    Core  = Not applicable  
    Info  = Application started by administrator request.  
  
. . .
```

Related Commands

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

show anilog

To display the ANI log, use the following command.

```
show anilog [ page ] | include MatchString1 [ MatchString2 ]
```

Syntax Description

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

Example

The following command displays the WLSE's ANI log, one page at a time:

```
show anilog page
/var/adm/CSCOets/log/ani.log
SNMPThrPool: Instantiated ex.lib.snmp.lib.timer.DynamicThreadPool, mi
n=15, max=48, maxIdleSecs=240
2001/12/20 13:43:12 main ani MESSAGE DBConnection: Created new
Database connecti
on [hashCode = 45981573]
2001/12/20 13:43:38 main ani MESSAGE ServletServiceModule: Moxie
Servlet Engine
is ready to receive requests
2001/12/20 15:43:39 HSEStatusPoll ani MESSAGE DBConnection: Created
new Database
connection [hashCode = 85057415]
2001/12/20 17:43:39 HSEStatusPoll ani MESSAGE DBConnection: Created
new Database
connection [hashCode = 396959623]
:
```

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-17](#)

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-17](#)

show backupconfig

The following command displays the current backup and restore configuration.

```
show backupconfig
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

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

Example

The following command displays the current backup and restore configuration:

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

Related Commands

[backup, page A-18](#)

[backupconfig, page A-20](#)

[listbackup, page A-40](#)

[restore, page A-53](#)

show bootlog

To display the messages logged during the last system boot, use the following command.

```
show bootlog [ page ]
```

Syntax Description

page	<p>Displays first page of command output. To display more:</p> <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 <p>Press q or Q to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.</p>
-------------	--

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-50](#)

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-21](#)

show config

To display network configuration and user information, use the following command.

```
show config
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Example

This command displays the system configuration:

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

```

sysLocation: your site information
sysContact: your contact information
telnet disabled
CLI auth: local
HTTP auth: local

```

show daemonslog

To display the daemons log, use the following command.

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

Syntax Description

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

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 dmgtalog

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

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

Syntax Description

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

Example

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

```

show dmgtalog page
/var/adm/CSCOets/log/dmgt.d.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(HSEA
ollector) "/bin/nice -n 19 /opt/CSCOets/bin/collector" pid=715.
Dec 20 13:42:56 ex dmgt[714]: #3007:TYPE=INFO:Started application(HSEA
:

```

show domain-name

To display the system domain name, use the following command.

```
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-38](#)

show http-server

This command displays HTTP and HTTPS access control information.

```
show http-server
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Related Commands

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

show import

To display an imported host file, use the following command.

```
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-32](#)

show install

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

```
show install
```

```
show install logs [ detail ] [ page ]
```

Syntax Description

detail	Displays names and descriptions of software updates and images on the configured repository.
---------------	--

page	<p>Displays first page of command output. To display more:</p> <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 <p>Press q or Q to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.</p>
-------------	--

Usage Guidelines

After running the **show install logs** command, you must press **q** to exit to the CLI 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-2.9
(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-33](#)

[repository, page A-51](#)

show ipchains

This command displays the IP chains for the selected interface.

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

Syntax Description

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

Example

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

```
show ipchains eth0
Chain ineth0 (1 references):
target      prot opt      source                destination
ports
ACCEPT      tcp  -y--1-  anywhere              ex.help    any ->  telt
ACCEPT      tcp  ----- anywhere              ex.help    any ->  telt
ACCEPT      tcp  ----- anywhere              ex.help    any ->  3345
ACCEPT      tcp  -y--1-  anywhere              ex.help    any ->  ssh
```

Related Commands

[interface, page A-36](#)

show hosts

This command displays the WLSE's host file.

```
show hosts [ page ]
```

Syntax Description

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.
-------------	---

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-32

show maillog

To display the mail log, use the following command.

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

Syntax Description

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

Example

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

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

Related Commands

[mailcntrl](#), page A-42

show mailroute

Use the following command to show the current mail route.

```
show mailroute
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Related Commands

[mailroute](#), page A-43

show proc

To display active process statistics, use the following command.

```
show proc [ page ]
```

Syntax Description

page	<p>Displays first page of command output. To display more:</p> <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 <p>Press q or Q to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.</p>
-------------	--

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.

```
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

config	Shows settings of redundancy parameters.
status	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-49](#)

show repository

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

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

Syntax Description

status	Displays the status of the local repository
access-log	Displays the access-log of the local repository
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 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-51](#)

show route

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

```
show route
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Example

This command displays the currently configured routes:

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

Related Commands

[route, page A-54](#)

show securitylog

To display security log information, use the following command.

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

Syntax Description

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

Example

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

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

show snmp-server

The following command displays the SNMP configuration:

```
show snmp-server
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Example

The following command displays the WLSE's SNMP configuration:

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

Related Commands

[snmp-server, page A-85](#)

show ssh-server

This command displays SSH access control information.

```
show ssh-server
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Related Commands

[ssh-server accept, page A-86](#)

show ssh-version

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

```
show ssh-version
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Example

This command displays the type of SSH that is enabled:

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

Related Commands

[ssh-version, page A-87](#)

show syslog

To display syslog information, use the following command.

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

Syntax Description

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 command prompt.
include	Filters the command output to display only the records that contain the specified string of characters.

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

Usage Guidelines

To 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-36](#)

show tech

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

```
show tech [ page ]
```

Syntax Description

page	<p>Displays first page of command output. To display more:</p> <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. <p>Press q or Q to exit paged output and return to the command prompt.</p>
-------------	---

Example

```

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

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

```

show telnetenable

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

```
show telnetenable
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Example

The following command shows whether Telnet is enabled or disabled:

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

Related Commands

[telnetenable, page A-89](#)

[telnet, page A-88](#)

show tomcatlog

To display the Tomcat log, use the following command.

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

Syntax Description

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

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 webaccesslog

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

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

Syntax Description

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

Example

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

```

show webaccesslog page
/var/adm/CSCOets/log/access_log
209.165.200.224 - - [21/Dec/2001:10:38:54 +0000] "GET / HTTP/1.0" 302
276 "-" "Mozilla/4.76 [en]C-CCK-MCD (Windows NT 5.0; U)"

```

```

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

```

show weberrorlog

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

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

Syntax Description

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

Example

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

```
show weberrorlog page
/var/adm/CSCOets/log/error_log
```

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

show websslaccesslog

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

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

Syntax Description

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

Example

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

```
show websslaccesslog page
```

shutdown

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

shutdown

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

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

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



Caution

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

Example

This command shuts down the system:

```
shutdown
```

Related Commands

[reload, page A-50](#)

snmp-server

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

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

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

```
no snmp-server contact
```

```
no snmp-server location
```

Syntax Description

community <i>community-name</i>	Sets a community string.
RO	Makes the community string read-only.
RW	Makes the community string read/write.
location <i>sysLocation-info</i>	Sets the system location string.
contact <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-76](#)

ssh

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

```
ssh [ options ] host [ command ]
```

Syntax Description

<i>options</i>	Standard SSH options. For a list of these options, enter the ssh command without any arguments.
<i>host</i>	Name or IP address of host to which to connect.
<i>command</i>	Command for the external host to execute.

Example

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

```
ssh 209.165.200.224
```

ssh-server accept

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

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

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

Syntax Description

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

Usage Guidelines

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

Related Commands

[show ssh-server, page A-76](#)

ssh-version

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

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

Syntax Description

ssh1	Enables SSH 1
ssh2	Enables SSH 2
both	Enables both SSH 1 and SSH2

Example

This command enables ssh1:

```
ssh-version ssh1
```

Related Commands

[show ssh-version, page A-77](#)

tarlog

This command archives system log files.

```
tarlog
```

Usage Guidelines

When you run the `tarlog` command, all of the system log files are archived to `var_logs.tgz` and `logs.tgz`.

These files can only be accessed from the web interface:

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

telnet

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

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

Syntax Description

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

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-89

telnetenable

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

```
telnetenable { enable [ ip-addresses | domains ] | disable | status }
```

Syntax Description

enable	Enables Telnet access to the system.
disable	Disables Telnet access to the system. This is the default.
status	Displays current access status.
<i>ip-addresses</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>domains</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 *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-79](#)

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** *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"> • Usernames can be up to 32 characters long. • Usernames must begin with a character (cannot begin with a number).
password <i>password</i>	Password for the account. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passwords are unlimited in length and are case sensitive. • You can use any character except for the single quote, double quote, and dollar sign.
privilege	(Optional) CLI privilege level.
0	Level 0 privileges. This is the default.
15	Level 15 privileges.

Usage Guidelines

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

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

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

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

For more information about managing users, see [Managing Users, page 11-62](#).

Example

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

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

This command removes the user account:

```
no username user1
```

webtimeout

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

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

Syntax Description

status	Shows the current web session timeout setting.
time <i>seconds</i>	Sets the web session timeout period.
default	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 the *Installation and Configuration Guide for the CiscoWorks Wireless LAN Solution Engine, 2.9*.

erase config

This command is identical to the level-15 **erase config** command. For a description, see [erase config, page A-27](#).

fsck

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

```
fsck
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

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

Example

The following command checks and repairs the filesystem:

```
fsck
```

reload

This command is identical to the level 15 **reload** command. For a description, see [reload, page A-50](#).

