



CLI Commands

This chapter provides detailed information for the following types of CSS CLI commands:

- General commands are commands you can enter after you log in to the CSS as a User or SuperUser.
- Configuration mode commands are commands you can enter after you log in to the CSS as a SuperUser, and then access global configuration mode and its subset of modes.

The description for each command includes:

- The syntax for the command
- Any related commands, when appropriate



Note

CSS software is available in a Standard or optional Enhanced feature set. The Enhanced feature set includes the commands of the Standard feature set, and the commands for Network Address Translation (NAT) Peering, Domain Name System (DNS), Demand-Based Content Replication (Dynamic Hot Content Overflow), Content Staging and Replication, and Network Proximity DNS.

Proximity Database and the Secure Management option (including Secure Shell Host and SSL strong encryption) are optional features. For details about activating a CSS software option, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*.

General Commands

General commands are commands available to you immediately after you log in to a CSS. The commands you can run depends on your permission level. If you have:

- User permissions, the CSS limits you to the following general commands and any associated **no** forms in User mode:
 - **cls**
 - **echo**
 - **enable**
 - **endbranch**
 - **exit**
 - **function**
 - **help**
 - **if**
 - **input**
 - **modify**
 - **pause**
 - **ping**
 - **prompt**
 - **set**
 - **show**
 - **terminal**
 - **traceroute**
 - **var-shift**
 - **version**
 - **while**
 - **zero dos statistics**
 - **zero ip-fragment-stats**
 - **zero ip statistics**
 - **zero reporter state-transitions**
 - **zero service**

These commands, except **enable**, **prompt**, and **terminal**, are also available in all configuration modes.

- SuperUser permissions, all general commands and SuperUser commands are available to you. You can also access global configuration mode and its commands. For more information on global configuration mode commands, see the [“Global Configuration Mode Commands”](#) section.

The descriptions of the general commands in this section indicate whether you can use the command in User or SuperUser mode or both, and if the command is available in all modes.

admin-shutdown

To shut down all interfaces simultaneously, use the **admin-shutdown** command. This command provides a quick way to shut down all physical devices in the CSS. Use the **no** form of the command to restart all interfaces.

admin-shutdown

no admin-shutdown

Command Modes SuperUser

Usage Guidelines To shut down an individual interface, use the **(config-if) admin-shutdown** command.



Caution

Shutting down the physical interfaces on the CSS terminates all activity on them.

Related Commands

- show interface**
- (config-if) admin-shutdown**
- (config-if) shut**

alias

To create an alias for one or more commands, use the **alias** command. Assign the alias to a specific mode. If you want to assign the alias to all modes, use the **all** keyword. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the alias from a mode.

alias *mode alias_name* “*CLI_command*{;*CLI_command*;*CLI_command*...””

no alias *mode alias_name*

Syntax Description	
<i>mode</i>	Mode that you want to assign to the alias. To view all available CSS modes, enter: # alias ?
<i>alias_name</i>	Name for the new alias command. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.
<i>CLI_command</i>	One or more CLI commands to be aliased. Enter the command, its options, and variables exactly. Enclose the command text string in quotes (“”). When entering multiple CLI commands, insert a semicolon (;) character to separate each command.

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines You can include an alias as a session-based configuration parameter for a profile script.

Related Commands **show aliases**

archive

To archive files, use the **archive** command. Archiving is useful when you update software and want to save a script, log, or startup-config file from a previous release of software. An archive directory on the CSS disk stores the archive files.

```
archive [[startup-config|log log_filename|script script_filename]
          {archive_filename}|running-config archive_filename]
```

Syntax Description	
startup-config	Archives the startup configuration file.
log	Archives a log file.
script	Archives a script file.
<i>log_filename</i>	Filename of the log to archive. To see a list of log files, enter the archive log ? command.
<i>script_filename</i>	Filename of the script to archive. To see a list of script files, enter the archive script ? command.
running-config	Archives the running configuration.
<i>archive_filename</i>	Name you want to assign to the archive file. Enter an unquoted text string with a maximum length of 32 characters.

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines The archive directory resides on the CSS hard drive. If you booted your CSS from a network-mounted system and your hard drive is not working, archive- and restore-related functions are suspended.

Related Commands

- copy**
- restore**
- script**
- show**

clear *disk_slot*

To delete the startup configuration file or specific log, script, or archive file stored on a disk in the CSS, use the **clear** *disk_slot* command.

```
clear disk_slot [archive archive_filename
|log log_filename|startup-config|script script_filename]
```

Syntax Description	<i>disk_slot</i>	Disk location containing the file you want to delete. The valid entries are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 for the disk in slot 0 • 1 for the disk in slot 1
	archive	Clears a file in the archive directory.
	<i>archive_filename</i>	Name of the archive file to clear.
	log	Clears a log file.
	<i>log_filename</i>	Filename for the log.
	script	Clears a script file.
	<i>script_filename</i>	Filename for a valid script file.
	startup-config	Clears the startup configuration.

Command Modes SuperUser

Usage Guidelines The **clear** *disk_slot* command is applicable for an 11500 series CSS with two disks.

The startup-config file provides the CSS with the initial configuration. If you delete this file, the CSS will boot the default configuration.

clear

To clear system information, use the **clear** command.

```
clear [archive archive_filename | arp cache {ip_or_host} | arp file
| log log_filename | running-config | script script_filename
| ssl [file filename "password" | statistics {slot number}]
| startup-config | startup-errors | statistics interface_name]
```

Syntax Description

archive <i>archive_filename</i>	Clears the specified file in the archive directory. The <i>archive_filename</i> is the name of the archive file to clear. To list the archive files, enter: # clear archive ?
arp cache <i>ip_or_host</i>	Deletes all of the dynamic entries from the ARP cache. Address for the single ARP entry you want to remove from the ARP cache. Enter the address in either dotted-decimal IP notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
arp file	Clears the file containing the host addresses that the ARP module on the CSS resolved for the ARP table at initialization or boot time.
log <i>log_filename</i>	Clears a log file. The <i>log_filename</i> variable is the filename for the log. To see a list of log files, enter: # clear log ?
running-config	Clears the running configuration.
script <i>script_filename</i>	Clears a script file. The <i>script_filename</i> variable is the filename for a valid script file. To see a list of script files, enter: # clear script ?
ssl	Clears SSL files on the CSS or statistics on the SSL module.

file <i>filename</i> “ <i>password</i> ”	<p>Clears SSL certificates and private keys from the CSS that are no longer valid. Note that the clear ssl file command does not function if the file currently has an association with it. The association must be removed first.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>filename</i> variable is the name of the certificate, key pair, or Diffie-Hellman parameter file that you want to remove from the CSS. • The <i>password</i> variable is the password used to DES (Data Encryption Standard) encode the file when it was originally imported or generated by the CSS. This password must be an exact match or the file cannot be cleared.
statistics { <i>slot number</i> }	<p>Clears the SSL statistics counters for all SSL modules in the CSS chassis. The show ssl command displays the statistics. To clear SSL statistics counters for a specific module, use the slot number option to specify the slot of the module. The valid slot entries are 2 to 3 (CSS 11503) or 2 to 6 (CSS 11506).</p>
startup-config	<p>Clears the startup configuration. The startup-config file provides the CSS initial configuration. Without this file, the CSS will boot the default configuration. The startup-config keyword does not clear the IP address for the management port.</p>
startup-errors	<p>Clears the startup configuration errors file.</p> <p>Before each boot, the CSS automatically removes the startup-errors file.</p>
statistics <i>interface_name</i>	<p>Resets the Ethernet errors, MIB-II, and RMON statistics on a CSS Ethernet interface to zero.</p> <p>The <i>interface_name</i> argument is the name of the physical interface. Enter a case-sensitive unquoted text string. To see a list of interfaces, enter:</p> <pre># clear statistics ?</pre>

Related Commands

archive
show arp
show ether-errors
show mibii
show rmon
show ssl
update arp
(config) arpscript
(config) logging

cliLogMessage subsystem

To define a log message for a subsystem at a logging level, use the **cliLogMessage subsystem** command.

cliLogMessage subsystem *name* “*message*” **level** *level*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Name of a CSS subsystem. Enter one of the following subsystem names:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acl - Access control lists • all - All subsystems • app - Application Peering Protocol (APP) • boomerang - DNS Content Routing Agent • buffer - Buffer Manager • cpd - Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) • chassis - Chassis Manager • circuit - Circuit Manager • csdpeer - Content Server Database (CSD) Peer • dhcp - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) • dql - Domain qualifier list (DQL) • fac - Flow Admission Control (FAC) • flowagent - Flow Agent • flowmgr - Flow Manager • fp-driver - Fathpath Driver • hfg - Header field group (HFG) • ipv4 - Internet Protocol version 4 • keepalive - Keepalive • natmgr - NAT Manager

-
- name*
(cont.)
- **netman** - Network Management
 - **nql** - Network qualifier list (NQL)
 - **ospf** - OSPF
 - **pcm** - Proximity CAPP Messaging (PCM)
 - **portmapper** - PortMapper
 - **proximity** - Proximity
 - **publish** - Publish
 - **radius** - Remote Authentication Dial-In User Server (RADIUS)
 - **replicate** - Replication
 - **redundancy** - CSS Redundancy
 - **rip** - RIP
 - **security** - Security Manager
 - **slr** - Session Level Redundancy
 - **sntp** - Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP)
 - **ssl-accel** - Secure Socket Layer (SSL) Acceleration
 - **syssoft** - System software
 - **urql** - Uniform resource qualifier list
 - **vlanmgr** - VLAN Manager
 - **vpm** - Virtual Pipe Manager
 - **vrp** - Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol
 - **wcc** - Web Conversation Control

To see a list of subsystems, enter:

```
# cliLogMessage subsystem ?
```

<i>level</i>	Log level for the message. Enter one of these levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• fatal-0 - Fatal errors only• alert-1 - Alert errors, including errors at the fatal-0 level• critical-2 - Critical errors, including errors at the alert-1 level• error-3 - Error errors, including errors at the critical-2 level• warning-4 - Warning errors (default), including errors at the error-3 level• notice-5 - Notice messages, including errors at the warning-4 level• info-6 - Informational messages, including errors at the notice-5 level• debug-7 - All errors and messages
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Command Modes

All modes

Related Commands

show log
(config) logging disk
(config) logging host
(config) logging line

clock date

To set the date on the CSS, use the **clock date** command.

clock date

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the clock date command, a prompt appears and shows the current date in the format you must use to enter the new date.

Enter the month, day, and year as integers with dash characters separating them. For example, enter June 15th 2000 as 06-15-2000.

If you use the **(config) date european-date** command, the format for entering the date is day, month, and year. For example, enter June 15th 2000 as 15-06-2000.

Usage Guidelines

You cannot use the backspace key with the **clock date** command.

Related Commands

show clock
(config) date european-date

clock summer-time

To set daylight saving time (DST) on the CSS, use the **clock summer-time** command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable DST on the CSS.

```
clock summer-time name [recurring {start_week start_day start_month
hh:mm end_week end_day end_month hh:mm {offset}}]
|date dateStart monthStart yearStart hh:mm dateEnd monthEnd yearEnd
hh:mm {offset}]
```

no clock summer-time

Syntax	Description
<i>name</i>	Three-character name to designate the time zone.
recurring	Configures DST on the CSS to occur every year.
<i>start_week</i>	(Optional) Week of the month to begin DST. Enter a number from 1 to 4, or last .
<i>start_day</i>	(Optional) Day of the week to begin DST. Enter a day from Sunday to Saturday.
<i>start_month</i>	(Optional) Month to start DST. Enter a month from January to December.
<i>hh:mm</i>	Military format of time in hours and minutes. For 2 a.m., enter 02:00. For 2 p.m., enter 14:00.
<i>end_week</i>	(Optional) Week of the month to end DST. Enter a number from 1 to 4, or last .
<i>end_day</i>	(Optional) Day of the week to end DST. Enter a day from Sunday to Saturday.
<i>end_month</i>	(Optional) Month to end DST. Enter a month from January to December.
<i>offset</i>	(Optional) Number of minutes added to daylight saving time for DST. By default, the offset is 60. Enter a number from 1 to 240.
date	Configures DST on the CSS for one year.
<i>dateStart</i>	Day of the month to begin DST. Enter a number from 1 to 31.
<i>monthStart</i>	Month to begin DST. Enter a month from January to December.
<i>yearStart</i>	Year to begin DST. Enter a value from 2000 to 2079.
<i>dateEnd</i>	Day of the month to end DST. Enter a number from 1 to 31.

<i>monthEnd</i>	Month to end DST. Enter a month from January to December.
<i>yearEnd</i>	Year to end DST. Enter a value from 2000 to 2079.

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

In many place in the world, DST is known as Summer Time.

When you use the **recurring** keyword with no options, the CSS uses the United States (US) standard for DST with a 60 minute offset. US DST starts at 2 a.m. on the first Sunday of April and reverts to standard time at 2 a.m. on the last Sunday of October.

The DST feature is compatible with the CSS SNTP feature, but also works without having SNTP configured. A CSS configured with both SNTP and DST relies on SNTP to obtain the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), and the CSS clock timezone information to provide the proper offset from UTC.

Commands that are scheduled in the command scheduler may be affected by the time change when DST begins and ends. If a command is scheduled for execution at the same time period when the clock moves forward on the start of DST, then the CSS does not execute this command. However, when the time reverts back at the conclusion of the DST period and a command is scheduled for execution at this time, then the CSS executes the command twice.

The CSS stores DST configuration information in NVRAM.

Related Commands

show clock
(config) date european-date
(config) sntp

clock time

To set the time on the CSS, use the **clock time** command.

clock time

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the **clock time** command, a prompt appears and shows the current time in the format you must use to enter the new time.

Enter the hour, minutes, and seconds as integers with colon characters separating them. For example, enter 12:23:14.

You cannot use the backspace key with the **clock time** command.

Related Commands

show clock
(config) date european-date

clock timezone

To set the time zone to offset the Universal Time Coordinated (UTC) time from an SNTP server, use the **clock** command. Use the **no** form of the **clock timezone** command to reset the time zone information to 00:00:0.

```
clock timezone name hour hours {before-UTC|after-UTC} {minute
minutes {before-UTC|after-UTC}
```

```
no clock timezone
```

Syntax Description	
timezone <i>name</i>	The name of the time zone to offset the Universal Time Coordinated (UTC) time from an SNTP server. Enter a name with a maximum of 32 characters and no spaces. The timezone keyword applies only when you configure an SNTP server. Otherwise, the CSS ignores this option.
hour <i>hours</i>	Sets the hours offset for the time zone. Enter a number from 0 to 12. If the before-UTC or after-UTC option is omitted, the offset is set to a positive number.
before-UTC	(Optional) Sets the offset as a negative number. For example, if the hour offset is 12, the before-UTC keyword sets it to -12.
after-UTC	(Optional) Sets the offset as a positive number. This is the default offset.
minute <i>minutes</i>	(Optional) Sets the minutes offset for the time zone. Enter a number from 0 to 59. If the before-UTC or after-UTC option is omitted, the offset is set to a positive number.

Command Modes SuperUser

Related Commands

```
show clock  
(config) date european-date  
(config) sntp
```

cls

To clear the terminal screen, use the **cls** command.

cls

Command Modes

All modes

configure

To enter global configuration mode, use the **configure** command. Configuration commands apply to the system as a whole.

config

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

When you use the **configure** command to enter global configuration mode, the CLI prompt changes to (config).

From this mode, you can also enter these configuration modes:

- ACL
- Boot
- Circuit and IP
- DQL
- EQL
- Group
- Header-field group
- Interface and VLAN
- Keepalive
- NQL

- Owner and Content
- RMON alarm, RMON event, and RMON history
- Service
- SSL-proxy-list
- URQL

For information about the commands available in these modes, see the “[Global Configuration Mode Commands](#)” section.

To exit the current configuration mode, enter **exit**.

To exit any configuration mode and return to SuperUser mode, press **Ctrl-Z**.

copy source_disk_slot

To copy all of the contents or specified startup configuration, core dumps, logs, scripts, archive, and boot image files from the source disk to the destination disk in the CSS, use the **copy source_disk_slot** command. The CSS software creates the software directory and hierarchy on the destination disk.

```
copy source_disk_slot { archive filename {destination_filename} | archives
| boot-image filename | core filename {destination_filename} | cores
| log filename {destination_filename} | logs
| script filename {destination_filename} | scripts | startup-config }
```

Syntax Description

<i>source_disk_slot</i>	Designates the disk as the source location containing the files. The other disk is designated as the destination disk. The valid entries are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 for the disk in slot 0 • 1 for the disk in slot 1
archive filename	(Optional) Copies the specified archive filename to the destination disk.
<i>destination_filename</i>	(Optional) Name you want to assign to the file on the destination disk.
archives	(Optional) Copies all archive files to the destination disk.

boot-image <i>filename</i>	(Optional) Copies the specified ADI (ArrowPoint Distribution Image) of the boot-image to the destination disk.
core <i>filename</i>	(Optional) Copies the specified core dump file to the destination disk.
cores	(Optional) Copies all core dump files to the destination disk.
log <i>filename</i>	(Optional) Copies the specified log file to the destination disk.
logs	(Optional) Copies all log files to the destination disk.
script <i>filename</i>	(Optional) Copies the specified script to the destination disk.
scripts	(Optional) Copies all scripts from the specified disk to the destination disk.
startup-config	(Optional) Copies the startup configuration to the destination disk.

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

You can use the **copy** *disk_slot* command only on an 11500 series SCM (System Control Module) with two disks. Make sure that an equivalent release of CSS software is present on the destination disk before you copy files to it. If necessary, copy the boot-image to the destination disk before copying a startup-config, log, or script file.

Related Commands

script
show installed-software
(config) logging

copy

To copy files to and from File Transfer Protocol (FTP) and Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) servers, use the **copy** command. The keywords for this command are:

- **copy core** - Copies a core dump file
- **copy ftp** - Copies from an FTP server
- **copy log** - Copies a log file
- **copy profile** - Copies the running profile
- **copy running-config** - Copies the running configuration
- **copy script** - Copies a script file
- **copy ssl** - Imports or exports certificates and private keys from or to the CSS
- **copy startup-config** - Copies the startup configuration
- **copy tftp** - Copies from a TFTP server

For information about these commands and any associated options, see the **copy** commands in this section.

Command Modes

SuperUser

copy core

To copy a core dump file from the CSS to an FTP or TFTP server, use the **copy core** command.

```
copy core core_filename [ftp ftp_record | tftp ip_or_host] filename
```

Syntax Description	
<i>core_filename</i>	Name of the core dump file on the CSS. Enter an unquoted text string with the appropriate capitalization, no spaces, and a maximum length of 32 characters. To see a list of core dump files, enter: # copy core ?
ftp <i>ftp_record</i>	Copies a core dump file to an FTP server. The name of the FTP record file contains the FTP server IP address, username, and password. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces. To create an FTP record, see the (config) ftp-record command.
tftp <i>ip_or_host</i>	Copies a core dump file to a TFTP server. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
<i>filename</i>	Name you want to assign to the file on the server. Include the full path to the file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.

Command Modes SuperUser

Usage Guidelines Before you copy a core dump file from the CSS to an FTP server, you must create an FTP record file containing the FTP server IP address, username, and password. See the (**config**) **ftp-record** command for more information.

Related Commands (**config**) **ftp-record**

copy ftp

To copy an ArrowPoint Distribution Image (ADI), CiscoView Device Manager (CVDM) file, script file, or startup configuration file from an FTP server to the CSS, use the **copy ftp** command.

```
copy ftp ftp_record filename [boot-image|gui-image|script script_filename
|startup-config]
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>ftp_record</i>	Name of the FTP record file that contains the FTP server IP address, username, and password. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces. To create an FTP record, see the (config) ftp-record command.
	<i>filename</i>	Name of the file on the FTP server that you want to copy to the CSS. Include the full path to the file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters. If you are using the boot-image keyword to copy an ADI file from an FTP server to the CSS, include the full path to the file including the file extension. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters. You can also copy a GZIP-compressed version of the ADI file. The CSS uncompresses the file. If there is not enough disk space available, the CSS provides a message.
	boot-image	Copies an ADI file from an FTP server. The ADI file contains the CSS software including boot files and logging and archiving directories. To unpack the CSS software in the ADI file, use the (config-boot) unpack command. When you use the boot-image keyword, the file you copy to the CSS must be an ADI file. Otherwise, the CSS rejects it.
	gui-image	Copies the CiscoView Device Manager (CVDM) zip file onto the CSS hard drive.

script <i>script_file</i>	Copies an FTP file to the script directory. To assign a name to the script file on the CSS, enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.
startup-config	Copies the startup configuration and overwrites the existing configuration file.

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

Before using this command, you must use the **(config) ftp-record** command to create an FTP record file containing the FTP server IP address, username, and password.

Related Commands

script
(config) ftp-record
(config-boot) unpack

copy log

To copy a log file from the CSS to an FTP or TFTP server, use the **copy log** command.

```
copy log log_filename [ftp ftp_record|tftp ip_or_host] filename
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>log_filename</i>	Name of the log file on the CSS. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters. To see a list of log files, enter: # copy log ?
	ftp <i>ftp_record</i>	Copies a log file to an FTP server. The name of the FTP record file contains the FTP server IP address, username, and password. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces. To create an FTP record, see the (config) ftp-record command.
	tftp <i>ip_or_host</i>	Copies a log file to a TFTP server. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
	<i>filename</i>	Name you want to assign to the file on the server. Include the full path to the file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.

Command Modes SuperUser

Related Commands **(config) ftp-record**
(config) logging

copy profile

To copy the running profile from the CSS to an FTP server, TFTP server, your user profile, or the default profile, use the **copy profile** command.

```
copy profile [default-profile][ftp ftp_record|tftp ip_or_host]
                filename|user-profile
```

Syntax Description	
default-profile	Copies the running profile to the default profile.
ftp ftp_record	Copies the running profile to an FTP server. The name of the FTP record file contains the FTP server IP address, username, and password. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces. To create an FTP record, see the (config) ftp-record command.
tftp ip_or_host	Copies the running profile to a TFTP server. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
<i>filename</i>	Name you want to assign to the file on the server. Include the full path to the file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.
user-profile	Proactively copies the changes on the running profile to the user profile. This command creates a file <i>username-profile</i> if one does not exist, where <i>username</i> is the current username. If the CSS is not in expert mode and you exit the CSS without copying any changes in the running profile to your user profile, the CSS prompts you that the profile has changed and queries whether you want to save your changes.

Command Modes SuperUser

Related Commands **(config) ftp-record**

copy running-config

To copy the running configuration to an FTP or TFTP server or to the startup configuration file on the CSS disk, use the **copy running-config** command.

```
copy running-config [[ftp ftp_record|tftp ip_or_host]
                        filename|startup-config]
```

Syntax Description		
	ftp <i>ftp_record</i>	Copies the running configuration to an FTP server. The name of the FTP record file contains the FTP server IP address, username, and password. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces. To create an FTP record, see the (config) ftp-record command.
	tftp <i>ip_or_host</i>	Copies the running configuration to a TFTP server. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
	<i>filename</i>	Name you want to assign to the file on the server. Include the full path to the file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.
	startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration file on the CSS disk. In the event of the CSS rebooting, if you do not save changes in the running-config file to the startup-config file, these changes are lost.

Command Modes SuperUser

Related Commands **(config) ftp-record**

copy script

To copy a script file from the CSS to an FTP or TFTP server, use the **copy script** command. To create a script file, see the **script** command.

```
copy script script_file [ftp ftp_record | tftp ip_or_host] filename
```

Syntax Description	<i>script_file</i>	The name of the script file on the CSS. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters. To see a list of script files, enter: # copy script ?
	ftp <i>ftp_record</i>	Copies a script file to an FTP server. The name of the FTP record file contains the FTP server IP address, username, and password. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces. To create an FTP record, see the (config) ftp-record command.
	tftp <i>ip_or_host</i>	Copies a script file to a TFTP server. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
	<i>filename</i>	The name you want to assign to the file on the server. Include the full path to the file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.

Command Modes	SuperUser
----------------------	-----------

Usage Guidelines	A profile file is a special script. You can use the copy profile command to copy it.
-------------------------	---

Related Commands	script (config) ftp-record
-------------------------	---

copy ssl

To import or export certificates and private keys from or to an 11500 series CSS, use the **copy ssl** command. A secure location on the CSS disk stores all files imported into the CSS.

```
copy ssl [ftp|sftp] ftp_record [import filename [format] "password"
  {"passphrase"}] export filename2 "password"
```

Syntax Description		
	ftp sftp	The FTP or SFTP protocol to transfer the certificate and private key file. We recommend the SFTP protocol as the transport mechanism because it provides the most security. If SSHD access is restricted, or if the license key is not installed, SSHD will not accept connections from SSH clients and the copy ssl sftp command will fail, resulting in an error message.
	<i>ftp_record</i>	The name of the previously-created FTP record containing the remote server information. To create an FTP record, see the (config) ftp-record command.
	import	Imports the file from the remote server.
	<i>filename</i>	Name of the file you want to import from the server. Include the full path to the file. You can enter a maximum of 128 characters.

<i>format</i>	<p>File format of the certificate to be imported. Once the certificate file is converted to PEM format and DES encoded, it is stored on the CSS SCM in a special (and secure) directory. The valid import file formats are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DER - Binary format encoding of the certificate file in ASN.1 using the Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER-encoded X509 certificate). For example, an imported certificate from a Microsoft Windows NT IIS 4.0 server. • PEM - Privacy Enhanced Mail, a base64 encoding of the certificate file (PEM-encoded X509 certificate). For example, an imported certificate from an Apache/SSL UNIX server. • PKCS12 - Standard from RSA Data Security, Inc. for storing certificates and private keys. For example, an imported certificate from a Microsoft Windows 2000 IIS 5.0 server.
<i>“password”</i>	<p>Password used to DES (Data Encryption Standard) encode the imported certificate or private key. Encoding the imported file prevents unauthorized access to the certificate or private key on the CSS. Enter the password as a quoted string. The password appears in the CSS running configuration as a DES-encoded string.</p>
<i>“passphrase”</i>	<p>(Optional) Passphrase used to encrypt the certificate or key being imported into the CSS. Some certificates or keys may have had a passphrase assigned to encrypt them prior to being imported into the CSS. Enter the passphrase as a quoted text string.</p>
export	<p>Exports the file to the remote server.</p>
<i>filename2</i>	<p>Name you want to assign to the file on the server. Include the full path to the file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.</p>

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

An imported file can contain certificates, RSA or DSA key pairs, or Diffie-Hellman parameters. You must distinguish whether the files contain certificates, private keys, or Diffie-Hellman parameters by associating the specific contents to a filename.

Related Commands (config) **ftp-record****copy startup-config**

To copy the startup configuration to an FTP or TFTP server or to the running configuration, use the **copy startup-config** command.

```
copy startup-config [[ftp ftp_record | tftp ip_or_host]  
                    filename | running-config]
```

Syntax Description

ftp <i>ftp_record</i>	Copies the startup configuration to an FTP server. The name of the FTP record file contains the FTP server IP address, username, and password. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces. To create an FTP record, see the (config) ftp-record command.
tftp <i>ip_or_host</i>	Copies the startup configuration to a TFTP server. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
<i>filename</i>	Name you want to assign to the file on the server. Include the full path to the file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.
running-config	Copies the startup configuration and merges with the running configuration file on the CSS disk.

Command Modes SuperUser

Related Commands (config) ftp-record

copy tftp

To copy files from a TFTP server to the script directory or overwrite the startup configuration on the CSS, use the **copy tftp** command.

copy tftp *ip_or_host filename* [**script** *script_file*]**startup-config**

Syntax Description		
	<i>ip_or_host</i>	IP address or host name of the TFTP server to receive the file. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
	<i>filename</i>	Name for the file on the TFTP server. Include the full path to the file. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces.
	script <i>script_file</i>	Copies a TFTP file to the script directory. To assign a name to the script file on the CSS, enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 32 characters.
	startup-config	Copies a TFTP file to and overwrites the startup configuration.

Command Modes SuperUser

Related Commands script

disable

To access User mode, use the **disable** command to exit SuperUser mode. In User mode, you can monitor and display CSS parameters, but not change them.

disable

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

To log in as a SuperUser from User mode, use the **enable** command.

Related Commands**enable**
exit

disconnect

To disconnect a connected session or line, use the **disconnect** command.

disconnect *session*

Syntax Description

session The Telnet or console session. To see a list of sessions, enter:
disconnect ?

Command Modes

SuperUser

dns resolve

To resolve a host name by querying the configured DNS server on the CSS, use the **dns resolve** command.

dns resolve *host_name*

Syntax Description

host_name The name of the host you want to resolve. Enter the host name in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).

Command Modes

All modes

dns-boomerang client zero

To clear the statistics for a configured domain displayed through the **show dns-boomerang client** command, use the **dns-boomerang client zero** command.

dns-boomerang client zero

Command Modes

SuperUser and all configuration modes

Related Commands

show dns-boomerang client

echo

To enable terminal echo and optionally echo a message with or without a line feed, use the **echo** command. This is useful when creating scripts and controlling output. Typical use of this command is in a script file. Use the **no** form of this command to disable terminal echo.

```
echo {-n} {"message"}
```

```
no echo
```

Syntax Description	-n (Optional) Echo the message to the terminal without a line feed.
	<i>message</i> (Optional) Echo the message to the terminal with a line feed. Enter a quoted text string, user-defined argument, or status variable. You can include the \n characters in the message to produce line feeds.

Command Modes	All modes
----------------------	-----------

Related Commands	input set show variable
-------------------------	--

enable

To log in as a SuperUser in User mode, use the **enable** command.

enable

Command Modes

User

Usage Guidelines

The **enable** command prompts you for a valid username and password.

After you log in with a username that has SuperUser privileges, you can access the full set of CLI commands, including those in User mode. SuperUser commands let you change parameters and configure the CSS. To set SuperUser usernames and passwords, use the **(config) username** command.

Related Commands

disable
exit

endbranch

To terminate a branch block initiated by an **if** or **while** command, use the **endbranch** command. Typical use of this command is in a script file. For more information on scripts, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Administration Guide*.

endbranch

Command Modes

All modes

Related Commands

if
while

exit

Use the **exit** command to exit from:

- The current mode and return to the previous mode. If you are in User or SuperUser mode, this command ends the CLI session and disconnects the line.
- An upper-branch block.
- A current script.

exit {**branch**|**script** {*status*}}

Syntax Description	
branch	(Optional) Exits the upper-branch block.
script	(Optional) Exits the current script.
<i>status</i>	(Optional) Integer value placed in the STATUS variable when a script completes execution. If you do not define the STATUS variable, with the exception of the grep command, an exit status of 0 indicates that a command was successful. A non-zero value indicates a failure. This value is set automatically by the CLI after each command completes its execution.

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines If you are in User or SuperUser mode when you use the **exit** command to exit the current mode, you will exit the session. When you exit a mode, the prompt changes accordingly.

Typically, you use the **exit branch** and **exit script** commands in script files. For more information on scripts, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Administration Guide*.

Related Commands **script**

expert

To turn on expert mode, use the **expert** command. In expert mode, the CLI does not ask for confirmation before you execute commands that could delete or radically change operating parameters. Expert mode is off by default. Use the **no** form of this command to reset expert mode to its default setting of off.

expert

no expert

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

Your user profile contains the expert mode setting when you log in to the CSS. If you change this setting during a CSS session, you can permanently save the setting in your profile by using the **copy running-config** command. Or when you exit a CLI session, you can respond with a **y** when the CSS prompts you that the profile has changed and queries whether you want to save the changes to the user profile.

find ip address

To search the CSS configuration for the specified IP address, use the **find ip address** command. You can include a netmask for subnet (wildcard) searches. This search can help you avoid IP address conflicts when you configure the CSS.

When you use this command, it checks services, source groups, content rules, ACLs, the management port, syslog, APP sessions, and local interfaces for the specified address. If the address is found, the locations of its use are displayed. If no addresses are found, you are returned to the command prompt.

find ip address *ip_or_host* {*subnet_mask*|**range number**}

Syntax Description	<i>ip_or_host</i>	IP address you want to find. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
	<i>subnet_mask</i>	(Optional) IP subnet mask. Enter the mask either: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• As a prefix length in CIDR bitcount notation (for example, /24). Do not enter a space to separate the IP address from the prefix length.• In dotted-decimal notation (for example, 255.255.255.0). If you enter a mask of 0.0.0.0, the CSS finds all addresses.
	range number	(Optional) Defines how many IP addresses that you want to find, starting with the <i>ip_or_host</i> address. Enter a number from 1 to 65535. The default is 1. For example, if you enter an IP address of 203.1.1.1 with a range of 10, the CSS tries to find the addresses from 203.1.1.1 through 203.1.1.10.
Command Modes	All modes	

flow statistics

To display statistics on currently allocated flows or inactive redundant flows, use the **flow statistics** command.

flow statistics {dormant}

Syntax Description	dormant	(Optional) Displays the statistics on inactive redundant flows in an Adaptive Session Redundancy (ASR) configuration on the CSS.
Usage Guidelines	<p>The flow statistics command displays the UDP and TCP flows per second, the hits per seconds, and the flow information for each port.</p> <p>The flow statistics dormant command display summary information about redundant dormant flows.</p> <p>For information about the fields in the flow statistics dormant command output, refer to the <i>Cisco Content Services Switch Content Load-Balancing Configuration Guide</i>.</p>	
Command Modes	ACL, global, group, interface, owner, content, service, SuperUser, and User	

format

To format a disk in the CSS, use the **format** command.

format *disk_slot* {**quick**}

Syntax Description		
	<i>disk_slot</i>	Disk you want to format. Enter 0 for the disk in slot 0, or 1 for the disk in slot 1.
	quick	(Optional) Reformats the disk without performing cluster verification. Only use the quick format when you are certain of the disk integrity.

Command Modes SuperUser

Usage Guidelines When you enter the **format** command, the CSS queries you about formatting the disk.

Formatting the disk results in all disk data being permanently erased.
Are you sure you want to continue? (yes,no):

Enter either of the following:

- **yes** to reformat the disk.
- **no** to abort the reformat function. If the disk has unrecoverable errors and you do not reformat it, be aware that the file system may be corrupt and functionality is compromised.

function

To create a function and call it within a script, use the **function** command.

```
function name [begin|end|call {"values ..."}|return {"values ..."}]
```

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the function. Enter a text string with a maximum of 32 characters.
begin	Starts the definition of the function.
end	Ends the definition of the function.
call	Calls the function.
return	Exits the function and optionally sets the value in the RETURN variable.
" <i>values</i> "	(Optional) One or more optional alphanumeric values you want to pass into the function or set a value in the RETURN variable. Enter the value(s) in a quoted string.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The **function** command allows you to define the function once within the script and then call it by its name one or more times to perform its functions. You can define the function either before or after you call it within the script. For more information on scripts, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

endbranch
if
input
set
show variable

help

To display CLI help on all or a specified topic, use the **help** command. The CLI also provides other forms of context-sensitive help. See the “Getting CLI Help” section in Chapter 1, [Using the Command-Line Interface](#)

help [**commands**|**configuration**|**keys**|**modes**|**variables**]

Syntax Description

commands	Displays help on entering commands.
configuration	Displays help on configuration files.
keys	Displays help on keyboard shortcuts.
modes	Displays help on configuration modes.
variables	Displays help on variables.

Command Modes

All modes

history length

To modify the history buffer length, use the **history length** command. The command-line history buffer stores the most recent CLI commands that you have entered. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the history buffer to the default of 20 lines.

history length *buffer_length*

no history length

Syntax Description

<i>buffer_length</i>	The number of lines in the command-line history buffer. Enter an integer from 0 to 256. The default is 20. To disable the history function, enter 0 .
----------------------	--

Command Modes

SuperUser

if

To initiate conditional branch execution of a branch block, use the **if** command. This branch construct is available with an interactive session or within a script. Typically, you use this command in a script. You can nest any number of commands in a branch block including nested branch blocks.

```
if [constant|variable_name] {“operator(s)” “operand(s)”}
```

Syntax Description

<i>constant</i>	Numeric constant. Enter an integer or user-defined variable.
<i>variable_name</i>	Character string representing a variable. Enter a name with a maximum length of 32 characters.
<i>“operator”</i>	<p>(Optional) One or more operations on the operand. Enter a quoted string of one or more of the following operators. Separate multiple operators with a space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OR — Simple OR operator • > — Greater than operator • AND — Simple AND operator • * — Multiplication operator • MOD — Modulus operator • / — Division operator • >= — Greater than or equal to operator • < — Less than operator • <= — Less than or equal to operator • == — Equality operator • + — Add to variable • - — Subtract from variable • -- — Decrement variable • ++ — Increment variable <p>Numeric value operators are handled one at a time from left to right, using the list of operands from the list as needed. Operators, such as -- and ++, do not require an operand.</p>

-
- “operand”** (Optional) One or more strings or arguments, as follows:
- For character operators, enter a quoted string of either a string constant or a character argument.
 - For numeric operators, enter a quoted string of one or more integers or numeric argument. Separate multiple operands with a space.
-

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

For more information on scripts, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

endbranch
function
input
set
show variable

input

To create a variable for the command line or script that prompts a user for a value to assign to a variable, use the **input** command. Typically, you use this command in a script. When the user enters the value and enters the carriage return, the value is assigned to the variable.

input *variable_name* *directory_level*

Syntax Description		
	<i>variable_name</i>	Character string representing the variable. Enter a string with a maximum length of 32 characters.
	<i>directory_level</i>	Directory level for the variable. Enter one of these options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archive - Default archive directory • log - Default log directory • script - Default script directory based on the boot image • top - Root level directory

Command Modes All modes

license

To enter the software license key, use the **license** command.

license

At the prompt for a license key, enter the number.

Command Modes SuperUser

lock

To lock the terminal and CLI session, use the **lock** command. Locking the terminal allows you to prevent access to your terminal while maintaining the connection to a CLI session.

lock

When you enter the **lock** command, the screen displays this message:

```
*** Session is locked. Press any key to provide unlock authentication  
***
```

To unlock the terminal, press any key. Enter your username and password at the appropriate prompt.

Command Modes

SuperUser

login

To log in to the CSS with a different user identity, use the **login** command.

login

This command prompts you for a valid username and password. To set SuperUser usernames and passwords, see the (**config**) **username** command.

Command Modes

SuperUser

Related Commands

enable
exit

map

To map the primary and secondary boot record, logging output, archive files, or core dumps to a disk in the CSS (located in slot 0 or slot 1), use the **map** command. Use the **no** form of this command to reset the default mapping for a boot record to the disk in slot 0, or the log output or core dumps to the disk from which the CSS booted.

```
map [core|log|primary-boot|secondary-boot] disk_slot
no map core|log|primary-boot|secondary-boot
```

Syntax Description	core	Maps the core dumps.
	log	Maps the logging output.
	primary-boot	Maps the primary boot record.
	secondary-boot	Maps the secondary boot record.
	<i>disk_slot</i>	The slot number for the disk. Enter one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 - The disk in slot 0 • 1 - The disk in slot 1

Command Modes SuperUser

Usage Guidelines The **map** command is applicable for an 11500 series CSS with two disks.

Related Commands **show map**

modify

To change the value of any numeric variable, use the **modify** command. Typically, you use this command in a script.

```
modify variable_name “operator(s)” {“operand(s)”}
```

Syntax Description

<i>variable_name</i>	A character string representing a variable. Enter a name with a maximum length of 32 characters.
“ <i>operator</i> ”	<p>(Optional) One or more operations on the operand. Enter a quoted string of one or more of the following operators. Separate multiple operators with a space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OR — Simple OR operator • > — Greater than operator • AND — Simple AND operator • * — Multiplication operator • MOD — Modulus operator • / — Division operator • >= — Greater than or equal to operator • < — Less than operator • <= — Less than or equal to operator • == — Equality operator • + — Add to variable • - — Subtract from variable • -- — Decrement variable • ++ — Increment variable <p>Numeric value operators are handled one at a time from left to right, using the list of operands from the list as needed. Operators, such as -- and ++, do not require an operand.</p>

“operand” (Optional) One or more integers or numeric arguments. Enter a quoted string. Separate multiple operands with a space.

Command Modes All modes

Usage Guidelines For more information on scripts, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Administration Guide*.

Related Commands

- function**
- input**
- set**
- show variable**

no

To negate a command or set it to its default, use the **no** command. Note that some commands do not have a **no** form.

Syntax Description

no admin-shutdown	Restarts all interfaces on the CSS (available in SuperUser mode only)
no alias <i>mode</i> <i>alias_name</i>	Deletes an alias, <i>alias_name</i> , that you have created for a command in a specific mode, <i>mode</i>
no clock timezone	Resets the time zone information to 00:00:0 and the clock time without the time zone offset (available in SuperUser mode only)
no echo	Disables terminal echo (available in all modes)
no expert	Turns off expert mode
no history length	Resets the history buffer to the default of 20 lines (available in all modes)
no map core log primary-boot secondary-boot	Resets the default mapping for a boot record to the disk in slot 0, or the log output or core dumps to the disk from which the CSS booted
no prompt	Resets the prompt to the default prompt (available in User and SuperUser modes)
no proximity refine	Stops the metric refinement process in the Proximity Database (available in SuperUser mode only)
no set <i>variable_name</i>	Deletes the user-defined variable, <i>variable_name</i> (available in all modes)
no terminal idle	Resets the idle time for this terminal session to the default of 0, disabling the session idle timer (available in User and SuperUser modes)
no terminal length	Resets the number of lines to the default of 25 lines (available in User and SuperUser modes)
no terminal more	Disables support for more functions (available in User and SuperUser modes)

no terminal netmask-format	Displays subnet masks in the default dotted-decimal format in the show commands (available in User and SuperUser modes)
no terminal timeout	Resets the timeout for a terminal session to the default of 0, disabling the session timeout (available in User and SuperUser modes)

pause

To pause for a specified number of seconds after entering a command, use the **pause** command.

pause *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	An integer for the number of seconds to pause
---------------------------	----------------	---

Command Modes	All modes
----------------------	-----------

Usage Guidelines You can use the **pause** command with an interactive session or within a script. Typically, you use this command in a script. When you enter this command, a message similar to the following appears:

```
Pausing for 20 seconds. Ctrl^C to abort...
```

To interrupt the pause, press **Ctrl-C**.

ping

To send Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo requests to test network connectivity, use the **ping** command.

```
ping ip_or_host {number} {delay}
```

Syntax Description

<i>ip_or_host</i>	IP address for the host you want to test. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
<i>number</i>	(Optional) Number of ping messages to send. Enter an integer from 1 to 1000. The default is 1.
<i>delay</i>	(Optional) Delay time between ping messages, in milliseconds. Enter an integer from 1 to 65535. The default is 100.

Command Modes

All modes

prompt

To set or change the CLI prompt, use the **prompt** command. The new prompt persists until you change it or until you reboot the CSS. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the prompt to the default.

prompt *prompt*

no prompt

Syntax Description	<i>prompt</i>	The new prompt. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 12 characters.
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Command Modes	User and SuperUser
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Usage Guidelines	To save the new prompt as the default, use the copy running-config command. You can include a prompt as a session-based configuration parameter in a profile script.
-------------------------	---

proximity

To administer and control the operation of the Proximity Database (PDB) in a dedicated CSS 11150 with 256 MB of RAM, use the **proximity** command and its keywords. The keywords for this SuperUser command include:

- **proximity assign** - Overrides the default metric determination processes to provide a local metric or metrics for all zones.
- **proximity assign flush** - Flushes all or a portion of the previously assigned proximity assignments.
- **proximity clear** - Removes the entries from the Proximity Database.
- **proximity commit** - Writes either a portion or all the Proximity Database to the CSS disk or an FTP daemon.

- **proximity refine** - Begins periodic refinement of metric entries within the Proximity Database.
- **proximity reprobe** - Forces a reprobe of existing IP addresses.
- **proximity retrieve** - Loads a database file from the CSS disk or an FTP daemon.

For information about these commands and any associated options, see the **proximity** commands in this section.

proximity assign

To override the default metric determination processes and provide a metric or metrics for all zones, use the **proximity assign** command. All CSSs in the Proximity Database mesh share assigned information. When you use this command, Network Proximity does not perform active probing of the assigned block.

```
proximity assign ip_address prefix_length ["local_metric"] "metric_list"
```

Syntax Description

<i>ip_address</i>	IP address you want to associate with the metric information. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1).
<i>prefix_length</i>	IP prefix length used with the IP address. This prefix allows you to assign metrics over a range of IP addresses. Enter the prefix as either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prefix length in CIDR bitcount notation (for example, /24). • A subnet mask in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 255.255.255.0).
" <i>local_metric</i> "	Single metric to represent the zone where this command is issued. Enter the metric as a quoted number.
" <i>metric_list</i> "	List of metrics, in ascending zone order, that represent all zones. Enter the metric list as a string of numbers enclosed in quotes.

Command Modes SuperUser

Usage Guidelines The **proximity assign** command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS in a dedicated CSS 11150 with 256 MB of RAM.
**Note**

This command is not added to the running-config.

Examples For example, to assign the metric “200” to a zone for all IP addresses within the range 203.0.0.0 to 203.255.255.255, enter:

```
# proximity assign 203.0.0.0/8 "200"
```

To perform the metric assignment for all IP addresses within the range 192.167.0.0 to 192.167.255.255, enter:

```
# proximity assign 192.167.0.0/16 "30 20 40 100 10 5"
```

To view the metric assignments for all IP addresses within the range of 192.167.0.0 to 192.167.255.255, enter:

```
# show proximity assign 192.167.0.0/16
  IP/PrefixHits Zone Metrics
  -----
  192.167.0.0/1610, 12330, 20, 40, 100, 10, 5
```

Related Commands **proximity assign flush**
show proximity assign

proximity assign flush

To remove all or specific existing proximity assignments configured with the **proximity assign** command, use the **proximity assign flush** command.

proximity assign flush {*ip_address ip_prefix*}

Syntax Description	<i>ip_address ip_prefix</i>	<p>(Optional) IP address and IP prefix length for the assignments you want to remove. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1).</p> <p>Enter the prefix as either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prefix length in CIDR bitcount notation (for example, /24). • A subnet mask in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 255.255.255.0).
Command Modes	SuperUser	
Usage Guidelines	The proximity assign flush command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS in a dedicated CSS 11150 with 256 MB of RAM.	

proximity clear

To remove all or specified entries from the proximity database, use the **proximity clear** command.

```
proximity clear {ip_address ip_prefix}
```

Syntax Description	<p><i>ip_address ip_prefix</i> (Optional) IP address and IP prefix length for the assignments you want to remove. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1).</p> <p>Enter the prefix as either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prefix length in CIDR bitcount notation (for example, /24). • A subnet mask in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 255.255.255.0).
---------------------------	--

Command Modes	SuperUser
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Usage Guidelines	The proximity clear command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS in a dedicated CSS 11150 with 256 MB of RAM.
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proximity commit

To write either a portion or all of the Proximity Database to a file in the log directory on the CSS disk or a file on an FTP server, use the **proximity commit** command. The database output contains metrics for all zones, the current advertisement state, and hit counts. You can retrieve this database by using the **proximity retrieve** command.

```
proximity commit {ip_address ip_prefix|entire-db
  {ftp ftp_record ftp_filename {bin}|log filename {bin}}
```

Syntax Description	<p><i>ip_address ip_prefix</i> (Optional) IP address and IP prefix length for the assignments you want to remove. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1). Enter the prefix as either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prefix length in CIDR bitcount notation (for example, /24). • A subnet mask in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 255.255.255.0).
entire-db	<p>(Optional) Commits the entire Proximity Database when you want to use additional options to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign a specific name to the database file written to the disk other than the default filename, proximity.db. • Write the database file to an FTP server. By default, the file is written to the CSS disk. • Save the database in binary format. By default, the file is in XML-format.
ftp ftp_record ftp_filename	<p>(Optional) Writes a specified file to an FTP server. Enter the name of an existing FTP record for an FTP server. The FTP record file contains the FTP server IP address, username, and password. To create an FTP record, use the (config) ftp-record command.</p> <p>Also enter the filename to use when storing the Proximity Database to an FTP server.</p>

log filename	(Optional) Writes a specified file to the log directory on the CSS disk. Enter a filename with a maximum of 32 characters. By default, the filename is proximity.db.
bin	(Optional) Stores the database file in compact binary format to disk or an FTP server.

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

By default, when you enter the **proximity commit** command without any of its options, it writes the entire database to an XML-formatted file named proximity.db in the log directory on the CSS disk. You can optionally have the database encoded using compact binary encoding. You can also have the database written to a file on an FTP server.



Note

A binary-encoded database occupies approximately one-third less space than an XML-formatted database.

The **proximity commit** command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS in a dedicated CSS 11150 with 256 MB of RAM.

Related Commands

proximity retrieve

proximity refine

To initiate automatic or manual refinement of metric entries in the Proximity Database, use the **proximity refine** command. The refinement process updates the metric entries for all clients in the database. To view the automatic probe rates on the CSS, use the **show proximity refine** command. Use the **no** form of this command to stop the automatic refinement process.

proximity refine { once }

no proximity refine

Syntax Description	once (Optional) Initiates the refinement process of metric entries manually. The refinement process occurs only once.
Command Modes	SuperUser
Usage Guidelines	The proximity refine command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS in a dedicated CSS 11150 with 256 MB of RAM.
Related Commands	show proximity refine

proximity reprobe

To reprobe existing IP addresses, use the **proximity reprobe** command. You can use this command to perform an immediate refresh of information contained within the database.

```
proximity reprobe ip_address [ip_prefix]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>ip_address</i>		IP address to reprobe. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1).
<i>ip_prefix</i>		(Optional) IP prefix to associate with <i>ip_address</i> to perform probing for a block of addresses. Enter the prefix as either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prefix length in CIDR bitcount notation (for example, /24). • A subnet mask in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 255.255.255.0).

Command Modes	
	SuperUser

Usage Guidelines	
	The proximity reprobe command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS in a dedicated CSS 11150 with 256 MB of RAM.



Note	
	IP addresses configured with the proximity assign command are not eligible for reprobng.

proximity retrieve

To load a Proximity Database file from the CSS disk or an FTP server, use the **proximity retrieve** command. The proximity metrics from the database file replace any overlapping existing entries and supplement any non-overlapping entries.

```
proximity retrieve {ftp ftp_record ftp_filename|log filename}
```

Syntax Description		
ftp <i>ftp_record</i> <i>ftp_filename</i>	(Optional) Retrieves a file to an FTP server. Enter the name of an existing FTP record for an FTP server. The FTP record file contains the FTP server IP address, username, and password. To create an FTP record, use the (config) ftp-record command.	Also enter the Proximity Database filename locates on the FTP server.
log <i>filename</i>	(Optional) Retrieves a specified file other than the proximity.db file from the log directory on the CSS disk.	

Command Modes SuperUser

Usage Guidelines By default, when you enter the **proximity retrieve** command without any of its options, it loads the proximity.db database file from the CSS disk. Optionally, you can load a specific database file from the disk or from an FTP server. This command can distinguish between XML and binary database formats automatically.

The **proximity retrieve** command is functional only on a Proximity Database CSS in a dedicated CSS 11150 with 256 MB of RAM.

rcmd

To issue remote CLI commands to a CSS peer, use the **rcmd** command.

```
rcmd ip_or_host "CLI_command {;CLI_command...}" {timeout_reponse}
      {script_filename}
```

Syntax Description

<i>ip_or_host</i>	IP address for the peer. Enter the address in dotted-decimal format (for example, 192.168.11.1) or mnemonic host-name format (for example, myname.mydomain.com).
" <i>CLI_command</i> "	One or more CLI commands you want to issue to the peer. Enter the command, its options, and variables exactly. Enclose the command text string in quotes (""). When entering multiple CLI commands, insert a semicolon (;) character to separate each command.
<i>timeout_reponse</i>	(Optional) Amount of time, in seconds, to wait for the output command response from the peer. Enter an integer from 3 to 300 (5 minutes). The default is 3 seconds.
<i>script_filename</i>	(Optional) Script filename where you want the output to direct when you enter the rcmd command. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum of 32 characters. The CSS saves the script in the /scripts directory on the CSS. If you do not include a filename, the CSS directs the output to the screen where you entered the rcmd command.

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

By default, the APP session is configured to allow the CSS to send remote commands to a CSS peer. If this function is disabled, use the **(config) app session** command to enable it.

You cannot issue **grep**, **grep** within a script command, or redirect commands through the **rcmd** command.

Related Commands

(config) app

redundancy force-master

To force the backup CSS to be the master CSS, use the **redundancy force-master** command.

redundancy force-master

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

You can enter the **redundancy force-master** command on the backup CSS if you did not explicitly designate the master CSS by using the **(config) ip redundancy master** command. If you did, you must unassign the master CSS by using the **(config) no ip redundancy master** command before you can enter the **redundancy force-master** command.

The forced-master CSS remains the master until it goes down and comes back up as the backup, or you manually make the other CSS the master.

The **redundancy force-master** configuration information is not saved to the running configuration.

If you want to designate the other CSS as the master, enter either of the following commands on the current backup CSS:

- Enter the **redundancy force-master** command if you want the current backup CSS to be a negotiated master. If a negotiated master CSS goes down, the backup CSS automatically becomes the master. When the former master CSS comes up again, it becomes the backup CSS.

- Enter the **ip redundancy master** command if you want the current backup to be the designated master. If the designated master CSS goes down and then comes up again, it regains its master status. For example, when the designated master CSS goes down, the backup CSS becomes the master. When the designated master CSS comes up again, it becomes the master again.

Related Commands

show redundancy
(config) ip redundancy

replicate

To start replicating between a publisher and all associated subscribers, use the **replicate** command.

replicate *publisher_name* [*subscriber_name* **{force}**]

Syntax Description

<i>publisher_name</i>	(Optional) Name of an existing publisher service. Resynchronizes any changes to content between the specified publisher and its subscriber services. If the content has not changed, no resynchronization occurs.
<i>subscriber_name</i>	(Optional) Name of the subscriber service associated with the publisher service. Resynchronizes any changes to content between the specified publisher and the specified subscriber service. If the content has not changed, no resynchronization occurs.
force	(Optional) Resynchronizes all content between the specified publisher and the specified subscriber service, whether or not content changes have occurred.

Command Modes

SuperUser

Usage Guidelines

You can use the **replicate** command to replicate content to new subscribers or force resynchronization immediately.

When you configure content replication and staging, you must configure an URL in a content rule to define which files you want replicated. Add the subscriber services to the content rule.

**Note**

If you want all files in all directories replicated, you do not need to create a content rule. Create a content rule to specify only those files you want replicated.

Related Commands

(**config-owner-content**) **url**
 (**config-service**) **publisher**
 (**config-service**) **subscriber**

restore

To restore a log, script, or startup configuration files that were previously archived on the CSS, use the **restore** command. The archive directory on the CSS disk stores the archive files.

```
restore archive_filename [log {log_filename}
|script {script_filename}|startup-config]
```

Syntax Description

<i>archive_filename</i>	Name of the archived file. Enter an unquoted text string. To see a list of archived files, enter: # restore ?
log	Restores an archived file to the log directory.
<i>log_filename</i>	(Optional) Name you want to assign to the restored log file. Enter an unquoted text string with a maximum length of 32 characters.
script	Restores an archived file to the script directory.

<i>script_filename</i>	(Optional) Name you want to assign to the script file. Enter an unquoted text string with a maximum length of 32 characters.
startup-config	Restores an archived file to the startup configuration. The restored file overwrites the startup configuration.

Command Modes

All modes

Usage Guidelines

The archive directory resides on the CSS hard drive. If you booted your CSS from a network-mounted system and your hard drive is not functional, then archive- and restore-related functions are suspended.

Related Commands

archive
copy
script
(config) logging