



Guest Shell

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About the Guest Shell

In addition to the NX-OS CLI and Bash access on the underlying Linux environment, switches support access to a decoupled execution space running within a Linux Container (LXC) called the “Guest Shell”.

From within the Guest Shell the network-admin has the following capabilities:

- Access to the network over Linux network interfaces.
- Access to the switch's bootflash.
- Access to the switch's volatile tmpfs.
- Access to the switch's CLI.
- Access to the switch's host file system.
- Access to Cisco NX-API REST.
- The ability to install and run python scripts.
- The ability to install and run 32-bit and 64-bit Linux applications.

Decoupling the execution space from the native host system allows customization of the Linux environment to suit the needs of the applications without impacting the host system or applications running in other Linux Containers.

On NX-OS devices, Linux Containers are installed and managed with the virtual-service commands. The Guest Shell will appear in the virtual-service show command output.

Accessing the Guest Shell

In Cisco NX-OS, only network-admin users can access the Guest Shell by default. It is automatically enabled in the system and can be accessed using the **run guestshell** command. Consistent with the **run bash** command, these commands can be issued within the Guest Shell with the **run guestshell command** form of the NX-OS CLI command.



Note The Guest Shell is automatically enabled on systems with more than 4 GB of RAM.

```
switch# run guestshell ls -al /bootflash/*.ova
-rw-rw-rw- 1 2002 503 83814400 Aug 21 18:04 /bootflash/pup.ova
-rw-rw-rw- 1 2002 503 40724480 Apr 15 2012 /bootflash/red.ova
```



Note The Guest Shell starting in 2.2(0.2) will dynamically create user accounts with the same as the user logged into switch. However, all other information is NOT shared between the switch and the Guest Shell user accounts.

In addition, the Guest Shell accounts are not automatically removed, and must be removed by the network administrator when no longer needed.

Resources Used for the Guest Shell

By default, the resources for the Guest Shell have a small impact on resources available for normal switch operations. If the network-admin requires additional resources for the Guest Shell, the **guestshell resize {cpu | memory | rootfs}** command changes these limits.

Resource	Default	Minimum/Maximum
CPU	1%	1%
Memory	400 MB	256/3840 MB
Storage	200 MB	200/2000 MB

The CPU limit is the percentage of the system compute capacity that tasks running within the Guest Shell are given when there is contention with other compute loads in the system. When there is no contention for CPU resources, the tasks within the Guest Shell are not limited.



Note A Guest Shell reboot is required after changing the resource allocations. This can be accomplished with the **guestshell reboot** command.

Capabilities in the Guestshell

The Guestshell has a number of utilities and capabilities available by default.

The Guestshell is populated with CentOS 7 Linux which provides the ability to dnf install software packages built for this distribution. The Guestshell is pre-populated with many of the common tools that would naturally be expected on a networking device including **net-tools**, **iproute**, **tcpdump** and OpenSSH. For Guestshell 2.x, python 2.7.5 is included by default as is the PIP for installing additional python packages. In Guestshell 2.11, by default, python 3.6 is also included.

By default the Guestshell is a 64-bit execution space. If 32-bit support is needed, the glibc.i686 package can be dnf installed.

The Guestshell has access to the Linux network interfaces used to represent the management and data ports of the switch. Typical Linux methods and utilities like **ifconfig** and **ethtool** can be used to collect counters. When an interface is placed into a VRF in the NX-OS CLI, the Linux network interface is placed into a network namespace for that VRF. The name spaces can be seen at `/var/run/netns` and the **ip netns** utility can be used to run in the context of different namespaces. A couple of utilities, **chvrf** and **vrinfo**, are provided as a convenience for running in a different namespace and getting information about which namespace/vrf a process is running in.

systemd is used to manage services in CentOS 8 environments, including the Guestshell.

NX-OS CLI in the Guest Shell

The Guest Shell provides an application to allow the user to issue NX-OS commands from the Guest Shell environment to the host network element. The **dohost** application accepts any valid NX-OS configuration or exec commands and issues them to the host network element.

When invoking the **dohost** command each NX-OS command may be in single or double quotes:

```
dohost "<NXOS CLI>"
```

The NX-OS CLI can be chained together:

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ dohost "sh lldp time | in Hold" "show cdp global"
Holdtime in seconds: 120
Global CDP information:
CDP enabled globally
Refresh time is 21 seconds
Hold time is 180 seconds
CDPv2 advertisements is enabled
DeviceID TLV in System-Name(Default) Format
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$
```

The NX-OS CLI can also be chained together using the NX-OS style command chaining technique by adding a semicolon between each command. (A space on either side of the semicolon is required.):

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ dohost "conf t ; cdp timer 13 ; show run | inc cdp"
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
cdp timer 13
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$
```



Note Guest Shell 2.2 (0.2), commands issued on the host through the **dohost** command are run with privileges based on the effective role of the Guest Shell user.

Prior versions of Guest Shell will run command with network-admin level privileges.

The **dohost** command fails when the number of UDS connections to NX-API are at the maximum allowed.

Network Access in Guest Shell

The NX-OS switch ports are represented in the Guest Shell as Linux network interfaces. Typical Linux methods like view stats in `/proc/net/dev`, through `ifconfig` or `ethtool` are all supported:

The Guest Shell has a number of typical network utilities included by default and they can be used on different VRFs using the **chvrf vrf command** command.

```
[guestshell@guestshell bootflash]$ ifconfig Eth1-47
Eth1-47: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 13.0.0.47 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 13.0.0.255
ether 54:7f:ee:8e:27:bc txqueuelen 100 (Ethernet)
RX packets 311442 bytes 21703008 (20.6 MiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 185 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 12967 bytes 3023575 (2.8 MiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

Within the Guest Shell, the networking state can be monitored, but may not be changed. To change networking state, use the NX-OS CLI or the appropriate Linux utilities in the host bash shell.

The **tcpdump** command is packaged with the Guest Shell to allow packet tracing of punted traffic on the management or switch ports.

The **sudo ip netns exec management ping** utility is a common method for running a command in the context of a specified network namespace. This can be done within the Guest Shell:

```
[guestshell@guestshell bootflash]$ sudo ip netns exec management ping 10.28.38.48
PING 10.28.38.48 (10.28.38.48) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.28.38.48: icmp_seq=1 ttl=48 time=76.5 ms
```

The **chvrf** utility is provided as a convenience:

```
guestshell@guestshell bootflash]$ chvrf management ping 10.28.38.48
PING 10.28.38.48 (10.28.38.48) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.28.38.48: icmp_seq=1 ttl=48 time=76.5 ms
```



Note Commands that are run without the **chvrf** command are run in the current VRF/network namespace.

For example, to ping IP address 10.0.0.1 over the management VRF, the command is “**chvrf management ping 10.0.0.1**”. Other utilities such as **scp** or **ssh** would be similar.

Example:

```
switch# guestshell
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ cd /bootflash
```

```
[guestshell@guestshell bootflash]$ chvrf management scp foo@10.28.38.48:/foo/index.html
index.html
foo@10.28.38.48's password:
index.html 100% 1804 1.8KB/s 00:00
[guestshell@guestshell bootflash]$ ls -al index.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 guestshe users 1804 Sep 13 20:28 index.html
[guestshell@guestshell bootflash]$
[guestshell@guestshell bootflash]$ chvrf management curl cisco.com
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
<html><head>
<title>301 Moved Permanently</title>
</head><body>
<h1>Moved Permanently</h1>
<p>The document has moved <a href="http://www.cisco.com/">here</a>.</p>
</body></html>
[guestshell@guestshell bootflash]$
```

To obtain a list of VRFs on the system, use the **show vrf** command natively from NX-OS or through the **dohost** command:

Example:

```
[guestshell@guestshell bootflash]$ dohost 'sh vrf'
VRF-Name  VRF-ID  State  Reason
default   1        Up     --
management 2       Up     --
red       6        Up     --
```

Within the Guest Shell, the network namespaces associated with the VRFs are what is actually used. It can be more convenient to just see which network namespaces are present:

```
[guestshell@guestshell bootflash]$ ls /var/run/netns
default management red
[guestshell@guestshell bootflash]$
```

To resolve domain names from within the Guest Shell, the resolver needs to be configured. Edit the `/etc/resolv.conf` file in the Guest Shell to include a DNS nameserver and domain as appropriate for the network.

Example:

```
nameserver 10.1.1.1
domain cisco.com
```

The nameserver and domain information should match what is configured through the NX-OS configuration.

Example:

```
switch(config)# ip domain-name cisco.com
switch(config)# ip name-server 10.1.1.1
switch(config)# vrf context management
switch(config-vrf)# ip domain-name cisco.com
switch(config-vrf)# ip name-server 10.1.1.1
```

If the switch is in a network that uses an HTTP proxy server, the **http_proxy** and **https_proxy** environment variables must be set up within the Guest Shell also.

Example:

```
export http_proxy=http://proxy.esl.cisco.com:8080
export https_proxy=http://proxy.esl.cisco.com:8080
```

These environment variables should be set in the `.bashrc` file or in an appropriate script to ensure that they are persistent.

Access to Bootflash in Guest Shell

Network administrators can manage files with Linux commands and utilities in addition to using NX-OS CLI commands. By mounting the system bootflash at `/bootflash` in the Guest Shell environment, the network-admin can operate on these files with Linux commands.

Example:

```
find . -name "foo.txt"
rm "/bootflash/junk/foo.txt"
```

Python in Guest Shell

Python can be used interactively or python scripts can be run in the Guest Shell.

Example:

```
guestshell:~$ python
Python 2.7.5 (default, Jun 24 2015, 00:41:19)
[GCC 4.8.3 20140911 (Red Hat 4.8.3-9)] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
guestshell:~$
```

The pip python package manager is included in the Guest Shell to allow the network-admin to install new python packages.

Example:

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ sudo su
[root@guestshell guestshell]# pip install Markdown
Collecting Markdown
  Downloading Markdown-2.6.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (157kB)
    100% |#####| 159kB 1.8MB/s
Installing collected packages: Markdown
Successfully installed Markdown-2.6.2
[root@guestshell guestshell]# pip list | grep Markdown
Markdown (2.6.2)
[root@guestshell guestshell]#
```



Note You must enter the `sudo su` command before entering the `pip install` command.

Installing RPMs in the Guest Shell

The `/etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-Base.repo` file is set up to use the CentOS mirror list by default. Follow instructions in that file if changes are needed.

Yum can be pointed to one or more repositories at any time by modifying the `yumrepo_x86_64.repo` file or by adding a new `.repo` file in the `repos.d` directory.

For applications to be installed inside Guest Shell 2.x, go to the CentOS 7 repo at http://mirror.centos.org/centos/7/os/x86_64/Packages/.

Yum resolves the dependencies and installs all the required packages.

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ sudo chvrf management yum -y install glibc.i686
```

```
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
* base: bay.uchicago.edu
* extras: pubmirrors.dal.corespace.com
* updates: mirrors.cmich.edu
Resolving Dependencies
"-->" Running transaction check
"---->" Package glibc.i686 0:2.17-78.el7 will be installed
"-->" Processing Dependency: libfreebl3.so(NSSRAWHASH_3.12.3) for package:
glibc-2.17-78.el7.i686
"-->" Processing Dependency: libfreebl3.so for package: glibc-2.17-78.el7.i686
"-->" Running transaction check
"---->" Package nss-softokn-freebl.i686 0:3.16.2.3-9.el7 will be installed
"-->" Finished Dependency Resolution
```

Dependencies Resolved

```
Package Arch Version Repository Size
```

Installing:

```
glibc i686 2.17-78.el7 base 4.2 M
```

Installing for dependencies:

```
nss-softokn-freebl i686 3.16.2.3-9.el7 base 187 k
```

Transaction Summary

```
Install 1 Package (+1 Dependent package)
```

```
Total download size: 4.4 M
```

```
Installed size: 15 M
```

Downloading packages:

```
Delta RPMs disabled because /usr/bin/applydeltarpm not installed.
```

```
(1/2): nss-softokn-freebl-3.16.2.3-9.el7.i686.rpm | 187 kB 00:00:25
```

```
(2/2): glibc-2.17-78.el7.i686.rpm | 4.2 MB 00:00:30
```

```
Total 145 kB/s | 4.4 MB 00:00:30
```

```
Running transaction check
```

```
Running transaction test
```

```
Transaction test succeeded
```

```
Running transaction
```

```
Installing : nss-softokn-freebl-3.16.2.3-9.el7.i686 1/2
```

```
Installing : glibc-2.17-78.el7.i686 2/2
```

```
error: lua script failed: [string "%triggerin(glibc-common-2.17-78.el7.x86_64)"]:1: attempt
to compare number with nil
```

```
Non-fatal "<"unknown">" scriptlet failure in rpm package glibc-2.17-78.el7.i686
```

```
Verifying : glibc-2.17-78.el7.i686 1/2
```

```
Verifying : nss-softokn-freebl-3.16.2.3-9.el7.i686 2/2
```

```

Installed:
glibc.i686 0:2.17-78.e17

Dependency Installed:
nss-softokn-freebl.i686 0:3.16.2.3-9.e17

Complete!

```



Note When more space is needed in the Guest Shell root file system for installing or running packages, the **guestshell resize roots *size-in-MB*** command is used to increase the size of the file system.



Note Some open source software packages from the repository might not install or run as expected in the Guest Shell as a result of restrictions that have been put into place to protect the integrity of the host system.

Security Posture for

Kernel Vulnerability Patches

Cisco responds to pertinent Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVEs) with platform updates that address known vulnerabilities.

ASLR and X-Space Support

Cisco NX-OS supports the use of Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR) and Executable Space Protection (X-Space) for runtime defense. The software in Cisco-signed packages make use of this capability. If other software is installed on the system, it is recommended that it be built using a host OS and development toolchain that supports these technologies. Doing so reduces the potential attack surface that the software presents to potential intruders.

Root-User Restrictions

As a best practice for developing secure code, it is recommend running applications with the least privilege needed to accomplish the assigned task. To help prevent unintended accesses, software added into the Guest Shell should follow this best practice.

All processes within are subject to restrictions imposed by reduced Linux capabilities. If your application must perform operations that require root privileges, restrict the use of the root account to the smallest set of operations that absolutely requires root access, and impose other controls such as a hard limit on the amount of time that the application can run in that mode.

The set of Linux capabilities that are dropped for root within follow:

Resource Management

A Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack attempts to make a machine or network resource unavailable to its intended users. Misbehaving or malicious application code can cause DoS as the result of over-consumption of connection bandwidth, disk space, memory, and other resources. The host provides resource-management features that ensure fair allocation of resources on the host.

Guest File System Access Restrictions

Secure IPC

Applications in a guest shell or virtual service can be made more integrated with the host by using Cisco onePK services. The applications communicate with the host network element over TIPC. Applications within various containers are not allowed to communicate with each other over TIPC, they are only allowed to talk to the host. This prevents issues of one container from spoofing that it is where the Cisco onePK services are running. Applications in containers are also not allowed to listen on TIPC ports.

To ensure that only known virtual services can communicate with the host, a unique identifier for each virtual service is created when it is enabled and verified at the time when the onePK communication channel is established.

The system also limits the rate at which an application in an individual virtual service can send messages to the host. This behavior prevents a misbehaving application from sending messages frequently enough to prevent normal operation of the host or to block other virtual services on the same host from communicating with the host.

Managing the Guest Shell

The following are commands to manage the Guest Shell:

Table 1: Guest Shell CLI Commands

Commands	Description
----------	-------------

Commands	Description
guestshell enable { package [<i>guest shell OVA file</i> <i>rootfs-file-URI</i>]}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When <i>guest shell OVA file</i> is specified: <p>Installs and activates the Guest Shell using the OVA that is embedded in the system image.</p> <p>Installs and activates the Guest Shell using the specified software package (OVA file) or the embedded package from the system image (when no package is specified). Initially, Guest Shell packages are only available by being embedded in the system image.</p> <p>When the Guest Shell is already installed, this command enables the installed Guest Shell. Typically this is used after a guestshell disable command.</p> • When <i>rootfs-file-URI</i> is specified: <p>Imports a Guest Shell rootfs when the Guest Shell is in a destroyed state. This command brings up the Guest Shell with the specified package.</p>
guestshell export rootfs package <i>destination-file-URI</i>	Exports a Guest Shell rootfs file to a local URI (bootflash, USB1, etc.).
guestshell disable	Shuts down and disables the Guest Shell.

Commands	Description
<p>guestshell upgrade {package [<i>guest shell OVA file</i> <i>rootfs-file-URI</i>]}</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When <i>guest shell OVA file</i> is specified: Deactivates and upgrades the Guest Shell using the specified software package (OVA file) or the embedded package from the system image (if no package is specified). Initially Guest Shell packages are only available by being embedded in the system image. The current rootfs for the Guest Shell is replaced with the rootfs in the software package. The Guest Shell does not make use of secondary filesystems that persist across an upgrade. Without persistent secondary filesystems, a guestshell destroy command followed by a guestshell enable command could also be used to replace the rootfs. When an upgrade is successful, the Guest Shell is activated. You are prompted for a confirmation prior to carrying out the upgrade command. • When <i>rootfs-file-URI</i> is specified: Imports a Guest Shell rootfs file when the Guest Shell is already installed. This command removes the existing Guest Shell and installs the specified package.
<p>guestshell reboot</p>	<p>Deactivates the Guest Shell and then reactivates it. You are prompted for a confirmation prior to carrying out the reboot command.</p> <p>Note This is the equivalent of a guestshell disable command followed by a guestshell enable command in exec mode.</p> <p>This is useful when processes inside the Guest Shell have been stopped and need to be restarted. The run guestshell command relies on <code>sshd</code> running in the Guest Shell.</p> <p>If the command does not work, the <code>sshd</code> process may have been inadvertently stopped. Performing a reboot of the Guest Shell from the NX-OS CLI allows it to restart and restore the command.</p>

Commands	Description
guestshell destroy	<p>Deactivates and uninstalls the Guest Shell. All resources associated with the Guest Shell are returned to the system. The show virtual-service global command indicates when these resources become available.</p> <p>Issuing this command results in a prompt for a confirmation prior to carrying out the destroy command.</p>
guestshell run guestshell	Connects to the Guest Shell that is already running with a shell prompt. No username/password is required.
guestshell run <i>command</i> run guestshell <i>command</i>	<p>Executes a Linux/UNIX command within the context of the Guest Shell environment.</p> <p>After execution of the command you are returned to the switch prompt.</p>
guestshell resize [cpu memory rootfs]	<p>Changes the allotted resources available for the Guest Shell. The changes take effect the next time the Guest Shell is enabled or rebooted.</p> <p>Note Resize values are cleared when the guestshell destroy command is used.</p>
guestshell sync	On systems that have active and standby supervisors, this command synchronizes the Guest Shell contents from the active supervisor to the standby supervisor. The network-admin issues this command when the Guest Shell rootfs has been set up to a point that they would want the same rootfs used on the standby supervisor when it becomes the active supervisor. If this command is not used, the Guest Shell is freshly installed when the standby supervisor transitions to an active role using the Guest Shell package available on that supervisor.
virtual-service reset force	<p>In the event that the guestshell or virtual-services cannot be managed, even after a system reload, the reset command is used to force the removal of the Guest Shell and all virtual-services. The system needs to be reloaded for the cleanup to happen. No Guest Shell or additional virtual-services can be installed or enabled after issuing this command until after the system has been reloaded.</p> <p>You are prompted for a confirmation prior to initiating the reset.</p>



Note Administrative privileges are necessary to enable/disable and to gain access to the Guest Shell environment.



Note The Guest Shell is implemented as a Linux container (LXC) on the host system. On NX-OS devices, LXC's are installed and managed with the virtual-service commands. The Guest Shell appears in the virtual-service commands as a virtual service named `guestshell+`.

Disabling the Guest Shell

The `guestshell disable` command shuts down and disables the Guest Shell.

When the Guest Shell is disabled and the system is reloaded, the Guest Shell remains disabled.

Example:

```
switch# show virtual-service list
Virtual Service List:
Name                               Status           Package Name
-----
guestshell+                         Activated        guestshell.ova
switch# guestshell disable
You will not be able to access your guest shell if it is disabled. Are you sure you want
to disable the guest shell? (y/n) [n] y

2014 Jul 30 19:47:23 switch %$ VDC-1 %$ %VMAN-2-ACTIVATION_STATE: Deactivating virtual
service 'guestshell+'
2014 Jul 30 18:47:29 switch %$ VDC-1 %$ %VMAN-2-ACTIVATION_STATE: Successfully deactivated
virtual service 'guestshell+'
switch# show virtual-service list
Virtual Service List:
Name                               Status           Package Name
-----
guestshell+                         Deactivated      guestshell.ova
```



Note The Guest Shell is reactivated with the `guestshell enable` command.

Destroying the Guest Shell

The `guestshell destroy` command uninstalls the Guest Shell and its artifacts. The command does not remove the Guest Shell OVA.

When the Guest Shell is destroyed and the system is reloaded, the Guest Shell remains destroyed.

```
switch# show virtual-service list
Virtual Service List:
Name                               Status           Package Name
-----
guestshell+                         Deactivated      guestshell.ova

switch# guestshell destroy
```

```

You are about to destroy the guest shell and all of its contents. Be sure to save your work.
Are you sure you want to continue? (y/n) [n] y
2014 Jul 30 18:49:10 switch %$ VDC-1 %$ %VMAN-2-INSTALL_STATE: Destroying virtual service
'guestshell+'
2014 Jul 30 18:49:10 switch %$ VDC-1 %$ %VMAN-2-INSTALL_STATE: Successfully destroyed
virtual service 'guestshell +'

switch# show virtual-service list
Virtual Service List:

```



Note The Guest Shell can be re-enabled with the **guestshell enable** command.



Note In the Cisco NX-OS software, the **oneP** feature is automatically enabled for local access when a container is installed. Since the Guest Shell is a container, the **oneP** feature is automatically started.

If you do not want to use the Guest Shell, you can remove it with the **guestshell destroy** command. Once the Guest Shell has been removed, it remains removed for subsequent reloads. This means that when the Guest Shell container has been removed and the switch is reloaded, the Guest Shell container is not automatically started.

Enabling the Guest Shell

The **guestshell enable** command installs the Guest Shell from a Guest Shell software package. By default, the package embedded in the system image is used for the installation. The command is also used to reactivate the Guest Shell if it has been disabled.

When the Guest Shell is enabled and the system is reloaded, the Guest Shell remains enabled.

Example:

```

switch# show virtual-service list
Virtual Service List:
switch# guestshell enable
2014 Jul 30 18:50:27 switch %$ VDC-1 %$ %VMAN-2-INSTALL_STATE: Installing virtual service
'guestshell+'
2014 Jul 30 18:50:42 switch %$ VDC-1 %$ %VMAN-2-INSTALL_STATE: Install success virtual
service 'guestshell+'; Activating

2014 Jul 30 18:50:42 switch %$ VDC-1 %$ %VMAN-2-ACTIVATION_STATE: Activating virtual service
'guestshell+'
2014 Jul 30 18:51:16 switch %$ VDC-1 %$ %VMAN-2-ACTIVATION_STATE: Successfully activated
virtual service 'guestshell+'

switch# show virtual-service list
Virtual Service List:
Name                Status              Package Name
guestshell+         Activated           guestshell.ova

```

Verifying Virtual Service and Guest Shell Information

You can verify virtual service and Guest Shell information with the following commands:

Command	Description
<pre> show virtual-service global switch# show virtual-service global Virtual Service Global State and Virtualization Limits: Infrastructure version : 1.11 Total virtual services installed : 1 Total virtual services activated : 1 Machine types supported : LXC Machine types disabled : KVM Maximum VCPUs per virtual service : 1 Resource virtualization limits: Name Quota Committed Available ----- system CPU (%) 20 1 19 memory (MB) 3840 256 3584 bootflash (MB) 8192 200 7992 switch# </pre>	<p>Displays the global state and limits for virtual services.</p>
<pre> show virtual-service list switch# show virtual-service list * Virtual Service List: Name Status Package Name ----- guestshell+ Activated guestshell.ova </pre>	<p>Displays a summary of the virtual services, the status of the virtual services, and installed software packages.</p>

Command	Description
<pre> show guestshell detail switch# show guestshell detail Virtual service guestshell+ detail State : Activated Package information Name : guestshell.ova Path : /isan/bin/guestshell.ova Application Name : GuestShell Installed version : 2.2(0.2) Description : Cisco Systems Guest Shell Signing Key type : Cisco key Method : SHA-1 Licensing Name : None Version : None Resource reservation Disk : 400 MB Memory : 256 MB CPU : 1% system CPU Attached devices Type Name Alias ----- Disk _rootfs Disk /cisco/core Serial/shell Serial/aux Serial/Syslog serial2 Serial/Trace serial3 </pre>	Displays details about the guestshell package (such as version, signing resources, and devices).

Persistently Starting Your Application From the Guest Shell

Your application should have a `systemd / systemctl` service file that gets installed in `/usr/lib/systemd/system/application_name.service`. This service file should have the following general format:

```

[Unit]
Description=Put a short description of your application here

[Service]
ExecStart=Put the command to start your application here
Restart=always
RestartSec=10s

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target

```



Note To run `systemd` as a specific user, add `User=<username>` to the `[Service]` section of your service.

Procedure for Persistently Starting Your Application from the Guest Shell

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- Step 1** Install your application service file that you created above into `/usr/lib/systemd/system/application_name.service`
 - Step 2** Start your application with `systemctl start application_name`
 - Step 3** Verify that your application is running with `systemctl status -l application_name`
 - Step 4** Enable your application to be restarted on reload with `systemctl enable application_name`
 - Step 5** Verify that your application is running with `systemctl status -l application_name`
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An Example Application in the Guest Shell

The following example demonstrates an application in the Guest Shell:

```
root@guestshell guestshell]# cat /etc/init.d/hello.sh
#!/bin/bash

OUTPUTFILE=/tmp/hello

rm -f $OUTPUTFILE
while true
do
    echo $(date) >> $OUTPUTFILE
    echo 'Hello World' >> $OUTPUTFILE
    sleep 10
done
[root@guestshell guestshell]#
[root@guestshell guestshell]#
[root@guestshell system]# cat /usr/lib/systemd/system/hello.service
[Unit]
Description=Trivial "hello world" example daemon

[Service]
ExecStart=/etc/init.d/hello.sh &
Restart=always
RestartSec=10s

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
[root@guestshell system]#
[root@guestshell system]# systemctl start hello
[root@guestshell system]# systemctl enable hello
[root@guestshell system]# systemctl status -l hello
hello.service - Trivial "hello world" example daemon
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/hello.service; enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Sun 2015-09-27 18:31:51 UTC; 10s ago
 Main PID: 355 (hello.sh)
   CGroup: /system.slice/hello.service
           ##355 /bin/bash /etc/init.d/hello.sh &
           ##367 sleep 10
```

```
Sep 27 18:31:51 guestshell hello.sh[355]: Executing: /etc/init.d/hello.sh &
[root@guestshell system]#
[root@guestshell guestshell]# exit
exit
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ exit
logout
switch# reload
This command will reboot the system. (y/n)? [n] y
```

After reload

```
[root@guestshell guestshell]# ps -ef | grep hello
root      20      1  0 18:37 ?        00:00:00 /bin/bash /etc/init.d/hello.sh &
root     123    108  0 18:38 pts/4    00:00:00 grep --color=auto hello
[root@guestshell guestshell]#
[root@guestshell guestshell]# cat /tmp/hello
Sun Sep 27 18:38:03 UTC 2015
Hello World
Sun Sep 27 18:38:13 UTC 2015
Hello World
Sun Sep 27 18:38:23 UTC 2015
Hello World
Sun Sep 27 18:38:33 UTC 2015
Hello World
Sun Sep 27 18:38:43 UTC 2015
Hello World
[root@guestshell guestshell]#
```

Running under `systemd` / `systemctl`, your application is automatically restarted if it dies (or if you kill it). The Process ID is originally 226. After killing the application, it is automatically restarted with a Process ID of 257.

```
[root@guestshell guestshell]# ps -ef | grep hello
root      226      1  0 19:02 ?        00:00:00 /bin/bash /etc/init.d/hello.sh &
root     254    116  0 19:03 pts/4    00:00:00 grep --color=auto hello
[root@guestshell guestshell]#
[root@guestshell guestshell]# kill -9 226
[root@guestshell guestshell]#
[root@guestshell guestshell]# ps -ef | grep hello
root      257      1  0 19:03 ?        00:00:00 /bin/bash /etc/init.d/hello.sh &
root     264    116  0 19:03 pts/4    00:00:00 grep --color=auto hello
[root@guestshell guestshell]#
```