

terminal

To set the number of lines on a screen for this session, use the **terminal** command.

terminal *length*

Syntax Description

length Sets the number of lines per screen for a session.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to set the number of lines on a session's screen:

```
root@localhost# terminal length 24  
Terminal length for this session set to 24.
```

Related Commands

[config](#)

time

To enter the time configuration subcommand mode, and then configure NAM system time settings, use the **time** command.

time

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Types Switch command

Command Modes Privileged

Usage Guidelines When you enter the time submode, the following commands are available:

- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the “[cancel](#)” command section.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the “[exit](#)” command section.
- **sync ntp | switch**—(Optional) Synchronizes the NAM system time with the Network Time Protocol (NTP) or with the switch.
- **zone**—*region-name* [**zone-name**]—Synchronizes the time zone with the NAM for use with NTP.
- **sync router**—Synchronizes the NAM time with the router.

This command is specific to the NAM software release running on network modules in the Cisco 2600, 3600, 3700 routers.

Examples This example shows how to configure system time settings on the NAM to synchronizes the time with the switch:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# time
Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-time)# ?
?
- display help
cancel
- discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
exit
- exit from subcommand mode
help
- display help
sync
- synchronize NAM system time with switch or ntp
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-time)# sync switch
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-time)# exit
Successfully updated NAM system time settings.
NOTE:You have configured the NAM synchronize time to the switch.
For this change to take effect, set the time from the switch or
```

```
reset the NAM.
root@hostname.cisco.com# show time
NAM synchronize time to:      Switch
Timezone configured on the switch:PST
Switch time offset to UTC:    0
Current system time:         Thu Mar 20 09:23:14 GMT 2003
```

This example shows how to configure system time settings on the NAM to synchronize the time with the NTP:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# time
Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-time)# sync ntp ntp01.cisco.com ntp02.cisco.com
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-time)# exit
Successfully updated NAM system time settings.
root@hostname.cisco.com# show time
NAM synchronize time to:      NTP
NTP server1:                  ntp01.cisco.com
NTP server2:                  ntp02.cisco.com
Current system time:         Thu Mar 20 09:23:36 GMT 2003
root@hostname.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands [show time](#)

traceroute

To trace the route to a network device, use the **traceroute** command.

```
traceroute [-I inv] [-f first_ttl] [-m max_ttl] [-p port] [-s src_addr] [-t tos] [-w waittime]
destination host name | IP address [packetlen]
```

Syntax Description		
-I	(Optional)	Specifies that ICMP ECHO is used instead of UDP datagrams.
-n	(Optional)	Prints hop addresses numerically.
-v	(Optional)	Sets the output to verbose.
-f <i>first_ttl</i>	(Optional)	Sets the initial time-to-live used in the first outgoing packet.
-m <i>max_ttl</i>	(Optional)	Sets the maximum time-to-live (max number of hops) used.
-p <i>port</i>	(Optional)	Sets the base UDP port number used in probes.
-s <i>src_addr</i>	(Optional)	Forces the source address to be an address other than the IP address of the interface the packet is sent on.
-t <i>tos</i>	(Optional)	Sets the type-of-service in packets to the following value.
-w <i>waittime</i>	(Optional)	Sets the time (in seconds) to wait for a response to a probe.
<i>destination</i>		Sets the packet destination.
<i>host</i>		Sets the host.
<i>name</i>		Sets the hostname.
<i>IP address</i>		Sets the IP address
<i>packetlen</i>	(Optional)	Set the length of the packet.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Examples This example shows how to trace a route to a network device named aragon:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# traceroute -I -n -v -f first_ttl -p 5 -w 10 aragon 123.34.54.12
root@localhost.cisco.com#
```

trap-dest

To enter the trap destination submode and create or edit trap destinations on the NAM, use the **trap-dest** command.

trap-dest

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the trap destination submode, the following commands are available:

- **address**—Sets the trap destination IP address.
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the “[cancel](#)” command section.
- **community** *community_string*—Sets the community string.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the “[exit](#)” command section.
- **index** *index*—(Optional) Sets the trap index. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is random.
- **owner** *string*—(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor.



Note The collections that are configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections that use a GUI screen, you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string “LocalMgr.”

- **port**—(Optional) Sets the UDP port. Default is 162.

Examples

This example shows how to configure traps on the NAM:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# trap-dest
Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-trap-dest)# ?
?                               - display help
address                          - set IP address (*)
cancel                            - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
community                        - set community string (*)
exit                              - exit from subcommand mode
help                              - display help
index                            - set trap index
owner                             - set owner string
port                              - set UDP port
```

```
(*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-trap-dest)# address 10.0.0.1
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-trap-dest)# community public
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-trap-dest)# exit
Trap created successfully.
root@hostname.cisco.com# show trap-dest
Trap index:48981
Community: public
Address: 10.0.0.1
UDP port: 162 (00a2)
Owner: monitor

root@hostname.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands

- [**alarm**](#)
- [**alarm event**](#)
- [**alarm mib**](#)
- [**alarm voice**](#)
- [**show alarm**](#)
- [**show autostart**](#)
- [**show trap-dest**](#)

upgrade

To download and install a new maintenance image on the NAM, use the **upgrade** command.

```
upgrade ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename
```

Syntax Description	<i>ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename</i>	Path to the location of the upgrade maintenance image.
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Defaults	This command has no default settings.
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Command Modes	Command mode.
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Examples	This example shows how to download and install a new maintenance image: Root@localhost# upgrade ftp://alamo:lj1jsdf@milton/dir65/abracadabr/dir65/upgrade_now Root@localhost#
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Related Commands	show patches show version
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voice

To enable or disable voice monitoring from the NAM command mode, use the **voice** command.

voice monitoring enable | disable

Syntax Description	enable disable	Enables or disables voice monitoring on the NAM.
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Defaults	Voice monitoring is enabled.
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Command Modes	NAM command mode and Syslog subcommand mode
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Examples	This example shows how to configure the NAM to capture voice alarms:
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```
root@hostname.cisco.com# voice monitoring enable
root@hostname.cisco.com# show options
ART mib:           Enabled
Voice monitoring: Enabled
root@hostname.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands	alarm mib alarm voice monitor show alarm show autostart show syslog-settings syslog syslog remote-server
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web-user

To enter the web user configuration submode, and then configure local web users on the NAM, use the **web-user** command. To remove a web user from your configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

web-user

no web-user *user-name*

Syntax Description

<i>user-name</i>	Sets the username.
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Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the web user submode, the following commands are available:

- **account-mgmt enable | disable**—(Optional) Enables or disables the account management privilege.
- **alarm-config enable | disable**—(Optional) Enables or disables the alarm configuration privilege.
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the “[cancel](#)” command section.
- **capture enable | disable**—(Optional) Enables or disables the packet capture and decode privilege.
- **collection-config enable | disable**—(Optional) Enables or disables the collection configuration privilege.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the “[exit](#)” command section.
- **system-config enable | disable**—(Optional) Enables or disables the system configuration privilege.
- **user-name** *user-name*—Sets the user name.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a NAM web user:

```

root@hostname.cisco.com# web-user
Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-web-user)# ?
?
- display help
account-mgmt          - enable/disable account management privilege
alarm-config         - enable/disable alarm configuration privilege
cancel               - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
capture              - enable/disable packet capture/decode privilege
collection-config    - enable/disable collection configuration privilege
exit                 - exit from subcommand mode
help                 - display help
system-config        - enable/disable system configuration privilege
user-name            - set username (*)

```

```
(*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-web-user)# user-name foo
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-web-user)# account-mgmt enable
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-web-user)# exit
No password specified.
Do you want specify password now (y/n) [n] y
Enter password:
Confirm password:
User 'foo' created successfully.
root@hostname.cisco.com# show web-users foo
User name:          foo
Account management: Enabled
System config:     Disabled
Capture:           Disabled
Alarm config:      Disabled
Collection config: Disabled
Collection view:   Enabled

root@hostname.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands [show web-users](#)