



CHAPTER 4

NAM CLI Commands: metric export host - show certificate request

This chapter describes the following NAM CLI commands:

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- `show cdb`
- `show cdp settings`
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metric export host

To configure the metric export host, use the **metric export host** command. To disable metric export, use the **no** form of this command.

metric export host *ip-address* [*port*]

no metric export

Syntax Description		
	<i>ip-address</i>	Specifies the IPv4 address of the external reporting console.
	<i>port</i>	Port the external reporting console is listening on for incoming packets (optional).

Defaults The default port is 9995.

Command Modes Command mode

Usage Guidelines This command is supported on all NAM platforms.
Use this command to export ART metrics to an external reporting console.

Examples The following example specifies the reporting console's IP address as the source to collect ART metrics, then removes this configuration.

```
root@nam.cisco.com# metric export 10.0.0.1 9995
root@nam.cisco.com# no metric export
```

metric export non-waas traffic

To send SPAN traffic (non-WAAS traffic) to an external reporting console, use the **metric export non-waas traffic** command. To disable metric export, use the **no** form of this command.

metric export non-waas traffic

no metric export non-waas traffic

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults Export is disabled.

Command Modes Command mode

Usage Guidelines This command is supported on all NAM platforms.
Use this command to export non-waas (SPAN traffic) metrics to an external reporting console.

Examples The following example shows how to send non-WAAS traffic to an external reporting console, then removes this configuration:

```
root@nam.cisco.com# metric export non-waas traffic
root@nam.cisco.com# no metric export non-waas traffic
```

monitor protocol encapsulation

To set the protocol encapsulation, use the **monitor protocol encapsulation** command. To disable the protocol encapsulation, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor protocol encapsulation

no monitor protocol encapsulation

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Usage Guidelines This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

Examples This example shows how to set the monitor protocol encapsulation.

```
root@nam.cisco.com# monitor protocol encapsulation
gre-ip          - encapsulation type
gtp             - encapsulation type
ip-esp         - encapsulation type
ip-ipv4        - encapsulation type
ip-ipv6        - encapsulation type
root@nam.cisco.com# monitor protocol encapsulation
```

Related Commands [show monitor protocol encapsulation](#)

monitor rtp-stream enable

To enable RTP stream monitoring, use the **monitor rtp-stream enable** command. To disable RTP stream monitoring, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor rtp-stream enable

no monitor rtp-stream enable

**Note**

This command is not supported on the NAM Virtual Blade.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported only on NAM-1, NAM-2, NME-NAM-80S, and NME-NAM-120S devices and Cisco NAM 2200 Series appliances.

Examples

This example shows how to enable RTP stream monitoring.

```
root@localhost# monitor rtp-stream enable
```

This example shows how to disable RTP stream monitoring.

```
root@localhost# no monitor rtp-stream enable
```

Related Commands

[monitor rtp-stream filter](#)

monitor rtp-stream filter

To set a RTP stream filtering entry, use the **monitor rtp-stream filter** command. To remove a RTP stream filtering entry, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor rtp-stream filter *source-address source-mask dest-address dest-mask*

Syntax Description		
	<i>source-address</i>	Specifies the source address of the RTP stream being filtered.
	<i>source-mask</i>	Specifies the subnet mask of the source address of the RTP stream being filtered.
	<i>dest-address</i>	Specifies the destination address of the RTP stream being filtered.
	<i>dest-mask</i>	Specifies the subnet mask of the RTP stream being filtered.



Note

This command is not supported on the NAM Virtual Blade.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported only on NAM-1, NAM-2, NME-NAM-80S, and NME-NAM-120S devices and Cisco NAM 2200 Series appliances.

Examples

This example shows how to enable RTP stream filtering:

```
root@localhost# monitor rtp-stream filter 1.2.3.0 255.255.255.0 4.5.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

Related Commands

[metric export host](#)

monitor rtp-stream threshold

To set the alarm threshold for the different RTP stream monitoring types, use the **monitor rtp-stream threshold** command. To disable the alarm threshold RTP stream monitoring, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor rtp-stream threshold <key_word>

no monitor rtp-stream threshold <key_word>

Syntax Description

Key Word	Action
actual-pkt-loss	Specifies the actual packet loss percentile threshold and enables the actual packet loss threshold alarm.
adjusted-pkt-loss	Specifies the adjusted packet loss percentile threshold and enables the adjusted packet loss threshold alarm.
jitter	Specifies the jitter alarm threshold and enables the jitter threshold alarm in milliseconds.
mos	Specifies the MOS score threshold and enables the MOS score alarm.
soc	Specifies the seconds of concealment threshold and enables the soc alarm.
ssc	Specifies the severe seconds of concealment threshold and enables the ssc alarm.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

Examples

This example shows how to set an alarm threshold of 6% for RTP stream monitoring of lost packets.

```
root@NAM.cisco.com# monitor rtp-stream threshold adjusted-pkt-loss 6
Successfully set adjusted-pkt-loss alarm.
root@NAM.cisco.com#
```


monitor urlcollection

To enter the URL collection submode and configure URL collections, use the **monitor urlcollection** command. To disable the URL collection, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor urlcollection

no monitor urlcollection



Note

This command is not supported on the NAM Virtual Blade.

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported only on NAM-1, NAM-2, NME-NAM-80S, and NME-NAM-120S devices and Cisco NAM 2200 Series appliances.

When you enter the URL collections submode, the following commands are available:

- **?** or **help**—Displays help; see the [help](#) command.
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the [autocreate data-source](#) command section.
- **data-source** *nam-data-source-name*—Specifies the NAM data source name.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the [exit](#) command.
- **ignore**—(Optional) Sets the host, path, and the URL matching argument.
 - **ignore** *host*—Specifies that you ignore or do not ignore the URL's host part when collecting URL collection data.
 - **ignore** *path*—Specifies that you ignore or do not ignore the URL's path part when collecting URL collection data.
 - **ignore** *url-arg*—Specifies that you ignore or do not ignore the URL's arguments when collecting URL collection data.
 - **ignore** *enable* | *disable*—Enables or disables this command.
- **match-only** *string*—(Optional) Specifies collecting only the URL data that matches the string in the URL.
- **max-entry** *100* | *50* | *1000*—(Optional) Specifies the maximum of URL collection entries.
- **recycle** *enable* | *disable*—Enables or disables aging of the URL collection data entries.

There is only one URL collection in NAM. The collection owner is always LocalMgr. The index is always one.

Examples

This example shows how to configure URL collection:

```
root@localhost# monitor urlcollection
```

Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to apply changes and come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and come out of this mode.

```
root@localhost(sub-monitor-url-collection)# ?
?                               - display help
cancel                           - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
data-source                       - specify the collection data source (*)
exit                              - exit from the subcommand mode
help                             - display help
ignore                           - set url collection data matching schemes
match-only                       - match string for url collection data
max-entry                        - set max number data entries of url collection
recycle                          - enable or disable aging of url collection data entries
```

(*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.

```
root@localhost(sub-monitor-url-collection)#
```

Related Commands

[cdp interval](#)
[show monitor urlcollection](#)

monitor urlfilter

To enter the URL filter collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure URL filters, use the **monitor urlfilter** command. To remove the URL filters from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor urlfilter

no monitor urlfilter *control-index*



Note

This command is not supported on the NAM Virtual Blade.

Syntax Description

control-index Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.

Defaults

The control index is random.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported only on NAM-1, NAM-2, NME-NAM-80S, and NME-NAM-120S devices and Cisco NAM 2200 Series appliances.

When you enter the monitor URL filter subcommand mode, the following commands are available:

- **?**—Displays help.
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **control-index** *control-index*—Specifies the URL entry's control index. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is random.
- **description** *string*—(Optional) Specifies the URL filter's description string.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the [exit](#) command.
- **help**—Displays help.
- **host-regexp**—Specifies the regular expression for the URL's host.
- **path-regexp**—Specifies the regular expression of the URL's path.
- **protocol-encap**—(Optional) Specifies the protocol encapsulation of the HTTP packet.

The **clear configuration** command removes the URL filters from the configuration. There is no SNMP support for configuring the URL filters.

Examples

This example shows how to configure URL filters:

```
root@nam# monitor urlfilter
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.
```

monitor urlfilter

```
root@nam(sub-monitor-url-filter)# control-index 2
root@nam(sub-monitor-url-filter)# description urlfilter example
root@nam(sub-monitor-url-filter)# host-regex www.example.com
root@nam(sub-monitor-url-filter)# protocol-encap ipv4
root@nam(sub-monitor-url-filter)# exit
Successfully created urlfilter entry.
root@nam# show monitor urlfilter
Description: urlfilter example
  Control index:          2
  Protocol encapsulation: IPv4
  URL's host string:      www.example.com
  URL's path string:      (not-set)
```

To remove this URL filter entry, use the **no** form of the command:

```
root@nam# no monitor urlfilter 2
Successfully delete urlfilter entry.
```

Related Commands

[cdp interval](#)
[show monitor urlfilter](#)

netflow input port

To set a specified value of the input NetFlow UDP port on NAM, use the **netflow input port** [*port*] command.

netflow input port [*port*]

**Note**

In case this CLI is not used, NAM retains the default port 3000 to listen to incoming NDEs. When invoked, the CLI prints both old and new UDP port numbers, if successfully completed.

Syntax Description

port Specifies the input UDP port number, valid values 1 - 65535.

Defaults

The default port is 3000.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

Examples

This example shows how to use the **netflow input port** command.

```
root@localhost# netflow input port 9101
NetFlow input port 3000 changed to 9101
```

nslookup

To configure name server queries, use the **nslookup** command.

nslookup hostname [server]

Syntax Description	hostname	Specifies the name server query host.
	server	(Optional) Specifies the name server to query.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Usage Guidelines This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

Examples This example shows how to configure name server queries:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# nslookup www.yahoo.com
Server:          127.0.0.1
Address:         127.0.0.1#53

Non-authoritative answer:
www.yahoo.com   canonical name = www.yahoo.akadns.net.
Name:   www.yahoo.akadns.net
Address:66.218.71.80
root@localhost.cisco.com#
```

password

To set a new password, use the **password** command.

password *username*

Syntax Description	<i>username</i> Sets the user login name whose password will be changed.
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Defaults	This command has no default settings.
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Command Modes	Command mode
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Usage Guidelines	This command is supported on all NAM platforms. There are only two valid users, root and guest.
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Examples	This example shows how to set a password: <pre>root@localhost.cisco.com# password root Changing password for user root New UNIX password: Retype new UNIX password: passwd:all authentication tokens updated successfully root@localhost.cisco.com#</pre>
-----------------	--

patch

To download and install a software patch, use the **patch** command.

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

Syntax Description	<i>ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename</i> Sets the path to download the patch.
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Defaults	This command has no default settings.
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Command Modes	Command mode
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Usage Guidelines	This command is supported on all NAM platforms.
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Examples	This example shows how to download and install a patch:
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```
root@localhost.cisco.com# patch
ftp://hostname/fullpath/c6nam-3.6-strong-cryptoK9-patch-1-0.bin

Proceeding with installation. Please do not interrupt.
If installation is interrupted, please try again.

Downloading c6nam-3.6-strong-cryptoK9-patch-1-0.bin. Please wait...
ftp://hostname/fullpath/c6nam-3.6-strong-cryptoK9-patch-1-0.bin (1K)
- [#####] 1K | 1886.33K/s
1891 bytes transferred in 0.00 sec (1569.00k/sec)

Verifying c6nam-3.6-strong-cryptoK9-patch-1-0.bin. Please wait...
Patch c6nam-3.6-strong-cryptoK9-patch-1-0.bin verified.

Applying /usr/local/nam/patch/workdir/c6nam-3.6-strong-cryptoK9-patch-1-0.bin. Please
wait...
##### [100%]
##### [100%]

Patch applied successfully.
root@localhost.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands	show patches show version
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pid-sn

To enter the Product ID and Serial number of a WAE device for node locking with a NAM Virtual Blade product license, use the **pid-sn** command.

pid-sn *PIDnnnn SNnnnn*

Syntax Description	<i>PIDnnnn</i>	Specifies the Product ID of the WAE device.
	<i>SNnnnn</i>	Specifies the serial number of the WAE device.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Usage Guidelines This command is valid only on NAM Virtual Blade platforms.

Examples This example shows how to enter the Product ID and serial number of a WAE device:

```
root@localhost# pid-sn WAE-674-K9 KXQCDHDR
root@localhost#
```

ping

To check connectivity to a network device, use the **ping** command.

ping [-n | -v] [-c count] [-i wait] [-p pattern] [-s packetsize] hostname | IP address

Syntax Description		
-n	(Optional)	Displays the network addresses as numbers.
-v	(Optional)	Specifies verbose output.
-c count	(Optional)	Stops the ping after sending the count of ECHO_REQUEST packets.
-i wait	(Optional)	Specifies the time interval in seconds between sending each packet.
-p pattern	(Optional)	Specifies the pad bytes to fill out packets sent in the ping. You may specify up to 16 pad bytes to fill out packets being sent.
-s packetsize	(Optional)	Sets the 8 bytes of ICMP header data.
hostname		Sets the hostname of the network device to ping.
IP address		Specifies the IP address of the network device to ping.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

Examples

This example shows how to check the connectivity of a network device with ping:

```
root@localhost# ping -n -v ralph 100.20.19.23
root@localhost#
```

preferences

To enter the preferences subcommand mode, and then configure how your screen displays information, use the **preferences** command.

preferences

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

When you enter the preferences subcommand mode, the following commands are available:

- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **csv-export all | current-screen**— Sets the comma-separated values export monitor data options.
- **data-displayed bits | bytes**—Specifies how the data is displayed in bits or bytes.
- **entries-per-screen 1-100**—(Optional) Sets the number of rows to display in tabular screens. Default is 15.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the [exit](#) command.
- **format-large-number enable | disable**—Displays the GUI counters in large numbers: K(kilo), M(mega), or G(giga).
- **graph-bars 1-15**— (Optional) Sets the number of bars on a displayed graph. Default is 10.
- **help**—Displays help; see the [help](#) command.
- **number-notation commas-dot | dots-comma | spaces-comma**—Sets the number notation to commas or dot and so forth. For example: 1,000 or 1.000 or 300, 10.
- **refresh-interval 15-3600**—(Optional) Sets the screen refresh interval in seconds. Default is 60.
- **resolve-hostname enable | disable**—(Optional) Enables or disables hostname resolution. Default is enable.

Examples

This example shows how to configure preferences for your screen display:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# preferences
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@localhost.cisco.com(sub-preferences)# entries-per-screen 15
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-preferences)# refresh-interval 60
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-preferences)# graph-bars 10
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-preferences)# hostname-resolution disable
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-preferences)# data-displayed bytes
```

```
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-preferences)# format-large-number enable
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-preferences)# number-notation comma-dot
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-preferences)# exit
NAM web interface preferences updated successfully.data
```

This example shows how to display the configured preferences:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# show preferences
Entries per screen: 15
Refresh interval: 60 secs
Number of graph bars: 10
Hostname resolution: Disabled
Data displayed in: Bytes
Format large number: No
Number notation: Comma-dot
root@localhost.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands [show preferences](#)

reboot

To shut down and then restart NAM, use the **reboot** command.

reboot

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Usage Guidelines This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

Examples This example shows how to reboot the NAM:

```
root@localhost# reboot
Reboot the NAM? (Y/N) [N]:
root@localhost#
```

remote-storage nfs

To set a NFS remote storage for capturing data and enter the configuration command mode, use the **remote-storage nfs** command. To remove a NFS remote storage for captured data, use the **no remote-storage name** command.

remote-storage nfs

no remote-storage name

Syntax Description

name Specifies the name for the NFS remote storage being removed.



Note

This command is not supported on the NAM Virtual Blade.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported only on NAM-1, NAM-2, NME-NAM-80S, and NME-NAM-120S devices and Cisco NAM 2200 Series appliances.

Usage Guidelines

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

- **? or help**—Displays help; see the [help](#) command.
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the [exit](#) command.
- **server WORD**—NFS server dns hostname or ip address.
- **dir WORD**—An absolute directory with read write permission at the nfs server.
- **name WORD**—Name of the nfs remote storage entry.

Examples

This example shows how to configure NFS remote storage for capturing data:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# remote-storage nfs
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-remote-storage_nfs)# ?

root@hostname.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands

[remote-storage iscsi](#)
[show remote-storage](#)

remote-storage iscsi

To set an iSCSI remote storage for capture data and enter the configuration command mode, use the **remote-storage iscsi** command. To remove an iSCSI remote storage entry for capture data, use the **no remote-storage name** command.

remote-storage iscsi

no remote-storage name

Syntax Description

name Specifies the name for the NFS remote storage being removed.



Note

This command is not supported on the NAM Virtual Blade.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported only on NAM-1, NAM-2, NME-NAM-80S, and NME-NAM-120S devices and Cisco NAM 2200 Series appliances.

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

- **? or help**—Displays help; see the [help](#) command.
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the [exit](#) command.
- **name WORD**—Name of the iSCSI remote storage entry.
- **server WORD**—SCSI server dns hostname or ip address.
- **target WORD**—iSCSI target name provided by the iSCSI server admin.
- **format none partition-number**—Untouch the remote iSCSI target partition table and make the NAM use "partition-number" for storing its capture data.
- **format one-linux**—Format the remote iSCSI target with one linux ext2 partition before using it to store NAM capture data.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a remote storage for capturing iSCSI data:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# remote-storage iscsi
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-remote-storage_iscsi)# ?

root@hostname.cisco.com#
```


Related Commands [remote-storage nfs](#)
 [show remote-storage](#)

rmwebusers

To remove all web users from the local web user database, use the **rmwebusers** command.

rmwebusers

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Usage Guidelines This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

Examples This example shows how to remove web users from the local web user database:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# rmwebusers

WARNING:Doing this will stop the web server and remove
all locally defined web users from web user database.

Are you sure you want to continue (y/n) [n]? y

Disabling HTTP server...
Successfully disabled HTTP server.

All locally defined web users have been
removed from web user database.
root@localhost.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands [show web-user](#)

show access-log

To display the web access log, use the **show access-log** command.

show access-log

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Usage Guidelines This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

Examples This example shows how to display the web access log:

```
Root@localhost# show access-log
11 Mar 2003, 12:23:38 152.20.27.182 - Access denied (no login session)
/error.php
11 Mar 2003, 12:23:39 152.20.27.182 - Access denied (no login session)
/error.php
11 Mar 2003, 12:23:39 152.20.27.182 - Access denied (no login session)
/error.php
11 Mar 2003, 12:23:39 152.20.27.182 - Access denied (no login session)
/error.php
```

show application app-id

To display all applications, use the **show application app-id** command.

show application app-id

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

Examples

This example shows how to display all applications:

```
root@NAM.cisco.com# show application app-id
sample-13:1 (16777217) icmp
sample-13:2 (16777218) igmp
sample-13:4 (16777220) ip
sample-13:6 (16777222) tcp
sample-13:8 (16777224) egp
```

Related Commands

[application](#)

show application eng-id

To display application information per engine ID, use the **show application eng-id** command.

show application eng-id

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

Examples

This example shows how to display application information per engine ID:

```
root@NAM.cisco.com# show application eng-id 1
sample-13:1 (16777217) icmp
sample-13:2 (16777218) igmp
sample-13:4 (16777220) ip
sample-13:6 (16777222) tcp
sample-13:8 (16777224) egp
```

Related Commands

[application](#)

show application group

To display application groups, use the **show application group** command.

```
show application group [group-name]
```

Syntax Description	<i>group-name</i> (Optional) Specifies the application group name.
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Defaults	This command has no default settings.
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Command Modes	Command mode
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Usage Guidelines	This command is supported on all NAM platforms.
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Examples	This example shows how to display application groups:
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```
root@namlab-kom10.cisco.com# show application group
Application Group: File-Transfer
  Number of Protocols: 5
    - ftp
      16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.21.4.0.1.0.0
    - ftp-data
      16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.20.4.0.1.0.0
    - ftps
      16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.3.222.4.0.1.0.0
    - ftps-data
      16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.3.221.4.0.1.0.0
    - tftp
      16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.0.69.4.0.1.0.2

Application Group: Peer-to-Peer
  Number of Protocols: 12
    - gnutella(6346)
      16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.24.202.4.0.1.0.0
    - gnutella(6347)
      16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.24.203.4.0.1.0.0
    - fasttrack(udp)
      16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.0.4.190.4.0.1.0.0
    - fasttrack(tcp)
      16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.4.190.4.0.1.0.0
    - winmx(udp)
      16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.0.24.113.4.0.1.0.0
    - winmx(tcp)
      16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.26.43.4.0.1.0.0
    - edonkey(udp)
      16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.0.18.57.4.0.1.0.0
    - edonkey(tcp)
      16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.18.53.4.0.1.0.0
    - hotline
      16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.21.124.4.0.1.0.0
    - soulseek
```

```

    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.8.186.4.0.1.0.0
  - directconnect
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.1.155.4.0.1.0.0
  - bittorrent
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.26.225.4.0.1.0.0

```

Application Group: Web

```

Number of Protocols: 2
  - http
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.80.4.0.1.0.0
  - https
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.1.187.4.0.1.0.0

```

Application Group: Database

```

Number of Protocols: 9
  - sql*net
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.66.4.0.1.0.0
  - sqlserv(udp)
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.0.118.4.0.1.0.0
  - sqlserv(tcp)
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.118.4.0.1.0.0
  - ms-sql-mon(udp)
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.5.154.4.0.1.0.0
  - ms-sql-mon(tcp)
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.5.154.4.0.1.0.0
  - ms-sql-ser(udp)
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.5.153.4.0.1.0.0
  - ms-sql-ser(tcp)
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.5.153.4.0.1.0.0
  - oracle-server(udp)
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.5.245.4.0.1.0.0
  - oracle-server(tcp)
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.5.245.4.0.1.0.0

```

Application Group: email

```

Number of Protocols: 7
  - smtp
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.25.4.0.1.0.0
  - smtps
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.1.209.4.0.1.0.0
  - pop3(udp)
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.0.110.4.0.1.0.0
  - pop3(tcp)
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.110.4.0.1.0.0
  - pop3s
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.3.227.4.0.1.0.0
  - imap2
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.143.4.0.1.0.0
  - imaps
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.3.225.4.0.1.0.0

```

Application Group: Multi-Media

```

Number of Protocols: 9
  - h225
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.6.184.4.0.1.0.0
  - h245
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.6.182.4.0.1.0.0
  - h323-gatekeeper
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.6.183.4.0.1.0.0
  - rtp
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.125.0.4.0.1.0.0
  - rtcp
    16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.125.1.4.0.1.0.0
  - sip(udp)

```

show application group

```
16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.19.196.4.0.1.0.  
- sip(tcp)  
16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.19.196.4.0.1.0.0  
- mgcp  
16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.9.123.4.0.1.0.0  
- sccp  
16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.7.208.4.0.1.0.0
```

Related Commands [application](#)

show audit-trail

To display the audit trail configuration, use the **show audit-trail** command.

show audit-trail

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Usage Guidelines This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

Examples This example shows how to display the audit trail configuration:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# show audit-trail
Audit trail is enabled.
root@hostname.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands [audit-trail enable](#)

show autocreate-data-source

To display the autocreated data-sources, use the **show autocreate-data-source** command.

show autocreate-data-source

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Usage Guidelines This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

Examples This example shows if the autocreation of data-sources feature is enabled:

```
root@NAM.cisco.com# show autocreate-data-source

NDE autocreation      : ENABLED
WAAS autocreation     : ENABLED
ERSPAN autocreation   : ENABLED

Autocreate WAAS Client data source      : ENABLED
Autocreate WAAS Client WAN data source  : DISABLED
Autocreate WAAS Server WAN data source  : DISABLED
Autocreate WAAS Server data source      : DISABLED
Autocreate WAAS Passthru data source    : DISABLED

Enable Passthru export on autocreated WAAS device : NO

root@NAM.cisco.com#
```

show cdb

To display information about a CDB file, use the **show cdb** command.

```
show cdb [filename]
```

Syntax Description	<i>filename</i>	Specifies the CDB filename.
---------------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------

Defaults	This command has no default settings.
-----------------	---------------------------------------

Command Modes	Command mode
----------------------	--------------

Usage Guidelines	This command is supported on all platforms.
-------------------------	---

show cdp settings

To display the current Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) settings, use the **show cdp settings** command.

show cdp settings



Note

This command is not supported on NAM-1 or NAM-2 devices or the NAM Virtual Blade.

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported only on NME-NAM-80S and NME-NAM-120S devices and Cisco NAM 2200 Series appliances.

Examples

To display the current CDP settings:

```
root@nam# show cdp settings
CDP is disabled
  Message Interval: 60
  Message Hold Time: 180

root@nam#
```

Related Commands

[autocreate data-source](#)
[cdp hold-time](#)
[cdp interval](#)

show certificate

To display the installed certificate, use the **show certificate** command.

show certificate

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Usage Guidelines This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

Examples This example shows how to display certificate information:

```
Root@localhost# show certificate
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIDgzCCAuygAwIBAgIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFADCBjjELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMx
CzAJBgNVBAGTAkNBMQswCQYDVQQHEwJTSjEhMBkGA1UEChMSQ21zY28gU31zdGVt
cywgSW5jMSswKQYDVQQLExJDYXRhbH1zdCA2MDAwIE5BTSBUZXN0IEN1cnRpZmlj
YXR1MRswGQYDVQQDExJDaXNjbyBTeXN0ZW1zL0JmMwMwHhcNMDExMTI3MTI0MDIw
WhcNMDEyMTI3MTI0MDIwWjCBjjELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxMCAwIjEhMBkGA1UEBmQsw
CQYDVQQHEwJTSjEhMBkGA1UEChMSQ21zY28gU31zdGVtcywgSW5jMSswKQYDVQQQL
EyJDYXRhbH1zdCA2MDAwIE5BTSBUZXN0IEN1cnRpZmljYXR1MRswGQYDVQQDExJD
aXNjbyBTeXN0ZW1zL0JmMwMwZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMfd
NQJunHkjduRGMc7B978Bgh4x1EixRCPQ9K74PNzmXbZ1IayRUXvLHA3xCM8GamFt
SlLgj05R3q0cHwnUrluknHeI1UfZMQMiL0IqL255JxX6NbvCUzGpTxNMKywDXDc3
VevqmPezWrHAFxx3hoXtgTnj6j6BMxyOkbYDwAFXAgMBAAGjge4wgeswHQYDVR0O
BBYEFPCoN6ndQG9nCMgnzP+Y3VxOSP3MIG7BgNVHSMGgbMwgbCAFPNC0N6ndQG9
nCMgnzP+Y3VxOSP3oYGUpIGRMIGOMQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzELMAkGA1UECBMCQ0Ex
CzAJBgNVBACtAlNKMRSwGQYDVQQKExJDaXNjbyBTeXN0ZW1zL0JmMwMxKzApBgNV
BAsTIkNhdkGFseXN0IDYwMDAgTkFNIFRlc3QgQ2VydG1maWNhdGUxGzAZBgNVBAMT
EkNpc2NvIFN5c3R1bXMsIEl1Y4IBADAMBGNVHRMEBTADAQH/MA0GCSqGSIb3DQEB
BAUAA4GBAD95psLs1tneBsIuUWQvIdV6D7QYBfewtDzNW101FvgDZBQdIu7QeRtL
tjMNYGDUIG7tz7/9iZyA90rfrkM410qJrJysoKBZGmzTg6ilpaIzPnoJnN4DYj5C
qNGuOM0OKqtqCFMKq87UXUuvTgc3hhQKSY5LKOXhJyhtCupJ669
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

Related Commands [show certificate-request](#)

show certificate-request

To display the certificate-signing requests, use the **show certificate-request** command.

show certificate-request

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Usage Guidelines This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

Examples This example shows how to display the certificate-signing requests:

```
Root@localhost# show certificate-request
```

Related Commands [show certificate](#)