



## **Cisco Cyber Vision Command Reference Guide, Release 5.2.0**

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## Preface

This preface contains these sections:

- [Changes to This Document, on page vii](#)
- [Communications, Services, and Additional Information, on page vii](#)

## Changes to This Document

This table lists the technical changes made to this document since it was first released.

**Table 1: Changes to This Document**

Date	Summary
October 2024	Initial release of this document.

## Communications, Services, and Additional Information

Subscribe to the *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation* as a Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feed and set content to be delivered directly to your desktop using a reader application. The RSS feeds are a free service and Cisco currently supports RSS version 2.0.

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# Overview

---

- [Objective, on page 2](#)
- [Accessing the CLI, on page 3](#)

# Objective

This document is a practical guide to essential Cisco Cyber Vision commands. It provides clear examples of how to use key commands for managing, monitoring, and troubleshooting your Cyber Vision systems. Commands are organized by theme for easy navigation.

# Accessing the CLI

## Accessing the Cisco Cyber Vision Center CLI

You can access the Center CLI in several ways:

- **Center hosted on Cisco Unified Computing System (Cisco UCS):**
  - Direct SSH (`ssh cv-admin@<Center IP>`)
  - UCS Cisco Integrated Management Controller (CIMC) virtual KVM
  - Cisco UCS Serial Over LAN
- **Center hosted on a hypervisor:**
  - Direct SSH (`ssh cv-admin@<Center IP>`)
  - Hypervisor virtual machine console

You can use the same credentials for all connections to the Center CLI: username `cv-admin` and the installation password.

For accessing the Cisco Cyber Vision sensor CLI, see [Cyber Vision 4.3.0 Onwards](#).





## System Management and Control Commands

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# sudo

Use the **sudo** command to interact with the shell with root privileges, simulating a root login. It provides full administrative access until you exit the shell.

## **sudo -i**

For more information, see [sudo](#).

# setup-center-cli

Use the **setup-center-cli** command to configure Cisco Cyber Vision Center.

**setup-center-cli** *COMMAND* [ *args...* ]

Syntax	Description
<b>keymap</b> <i>KEYMAP</i>	<p>Configures the keyboard mapping for the Cyber Vision Center.</p> <p><b>Usage:</b> <code>setup-center-cli keymap KEYMAP</code></p> <p><i>KEYMAP</i>: Specifies the keyboard mapping to use (for example, us, fr, de, it, es)</p>
<b>network</b>	<p>Generates <code>systemd-networkd</code> interface files for network configuration.</p> <p><b>Usage:</b> <code>setup-center-cli network COMMAND [arg...]</code></p> <p><b>Subcommands:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>interface</code>: Generates network interface files.</li> <li><code>dns</code>: Generates DNS configuration files.</li> <li><code>single-interface</code>: Sets the Center to single-interface mode (admin interface that is used for webapp and sensor collection).</li> <li><code>firewall</code>: Controls network allowed list.</li> </ul>
<b>pki</b> <i>FQDN</i>	<p>Generates certificates for the Cisco Cyber Vision Center.</p> <p><b>Usage:</b> <code>setup-center-cli pki FQDN</code>, where FQDN is the fully qualified domain name of the Center.</p>
<b>renew-certificate</b>	<p>Renews Center or sensor certificates.</p> <p><b>Usage:</b> <code>setup-center-cli renew-certificate [--center   --sensor=&lt;ID&gt;]</code></p> <p><b>Options:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>--center</code>: Renews the Center certificate.</li> <li><code>--sensor=&lt;ID&gt;</code>: Renews a specific sensor certificate (where &lt;ID&gt; is the sensor ID).</li> </ul>
<b>webapp-certificate</b>	<p>Manages the web application's TLS certificate.</p> <p><b>Usage:</b> <code>setup-center-cli webapp-certificate COMMAND [arg...]</code></p> <p><b>Subcommands</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>reset</code>: Resets to the default selfsigned certificate configuration.</li> <li><code>import</code>: Imports a PKCS#12 certificate file.</li> <li><code>csr</code>: Uses a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) to configure the web certificate.</li> </ul>

<b>authorized-keys</b>	<p>Authorizes public SSH keys for access to the Center. If no arguments are provided, it reads keys from standard input.</p> <p><b>Usage:</b> <code>setup-center-cli authorized-keys [OPTIONS] [FNAME...]</code>, where <code>FNAME</code> is the filename of the SSH public key to authorize.</p> <p><b>Options</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>--user</code>: Specifies the user for authorized keys (defaults to "cv-admin").</li> </ul>
<b>type</b>	<p><code>type</code>: Generates configuration files based on the desired Center type.</p> <p><b>Usage:</b> <code>setup-center-cli type &lt;TYPE&gt;</code></p> <p><b>Arguments:</b> <code>&lt;TYPE&gt;</code>: Specifies the Center type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standalone</li> <li>• Local Center</li> <li>• Global Center</li> </ul> <p><b>Example:</b> <code>setup-center-cli type Local Center.</code></p>
<b>ntp</b>	<p>Generates NTP (Network Time Protocol) configuration files.</p> <p><b>Usage:</b> <code>setup-center-cli ntp [SERVER...]</code>, where <code>[SERVER...]</code> indicates one or more NTP server configurations.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> <code>setup-center-cli ntp ntp.example.com,1,secretkey</code></p>
<b>center-id</b>	<p>Changes the Center's unique ID, used for enrollment in a Global Center and for computing component IDs.</p> <p><b>Usage:</b> <code>setup-center-cli center-id [ID]</code>, where <code>[ID]</code> is the new Center ID. If not provided, the DMI system UUID is used.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> <code>setup-center-cli center-id new-center-id</code></p>
<b>password</b>	<p>Provides password-related utilities.</p> <p><b>Usage:</b> <code>setup-center-cli password &lt;COMMAND&gt; [arg...]</code></p> <p><b>Subcommands</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>check</code>: Checks password strength.</li> <li>• <code>setup-user</code>: Sets the password for the <code>cv-admin</code> user.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example:</b> <code>setup-center-cli password check</code></p>
<b>import</b>	<p>Imports configuration settings from a JSON file.</p> <p><b>Usage:</b> <code>setup-center-cli import &lt;FILE&gt; [-f   --force]</code>, where <code>&lt;FILE&gt;</code> is the path to the JSON configuration file.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> <code>setup-center-cli import config.json --force</code></p>



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**Command History**

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**Release    Modification**

---

4.3.0	This command was introduced.
-------	------------------------------

---

This example displays how to check the password strength:

```
root@center100:~# setup-center-cli password check
```

```
Password must be at least 16 characters long
```

# reboot

Use the **reboot** command to restart the Cisco Cyber Vision Center.

## **reboot**

This example displays how to restart the center:

```
root@center100:~# reboot  
Connection to 10.2.3.100 closed by remote host.
```

For more information, see [reboot](#).

# date

Use the **date** command to check the current date on the Cisco Cyber Vision Center CLI or sensor application.

## **date**

This example displays how to check the current date on center:

```
root@center100:~# date  
Wed Jun 5 11:20:36 UTC 2024
```

This example displays how to check the current date on sensor:

```
sh-5.0# date  
Wed Jun 5 11:20:54 UTC 2024
```

For more information, see [date](#).

# poweroff

Use the **poweroff** command to shut down the Cisco Cyber Vision Center server.

## **poweroff**

This example displays how to shut down the center:

```
root@center100:~# poweroff  
Connection to 10.2.3.100 closed by remote host.
```

For more information, see [poweroff](#).

# systemctl

Use the **systemctl** command to interact and manage the services running on the Cisco Cyber Vision Center server.

**systemctl** { **status** } | { **start** } | { **stop** } | { **restart** } | { **--failed** }

Syntax	Description
<b>--failed</b>	Lists failed services on the system.
<b>status</b> <name of the service>	Checks the status of the specific service.
<b>restart</b> <name of the service>	Restarts the specific service.
<b>stop</b> <name of the service>	Stops the specific service.

This example displays how to check failed services:

```
root@center100:~# systemctl --failed
0 loaded units listed.
```

This example displays how to check the status of the "sbs-backend.service" service:

```
root@center100:~# systemctl status sbs-backend.service
sbs-backend.service - Cisco Cyber Vision Center Backend
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/sbs-backend.service; enabled; vendor preset:
   enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2024-06-05 16:32:32 UTC; 2s ago
     Main PID: 5617 (sbs-backend-sta)
        Tasks: 22 (limit: 77128)
       Memory: 92.4M
```

This example displays how to restart the "sbs-backend.service" service:

```
root@center100:~# systemctl restart sbs-backend.service
```

For more information, see [systemctl](#).

# crontab

**Crontab** is a configuration file that schedules commands or scripts to run automatically at specific intervals.

## Usage:

```
crontab [options] file
crontab [options]
crontab -n [hostname]
```

## Options:

```
-u <user>  define user
-e          edit user's crontab
-l          list user's crontab
-r          delete user's crontab
-i          prompt before deleting
-n <host>  set host in cluster to run users' crontabs
-c          get host in cluster to run users' crontabs
-V          print version and exit
-x <mask>  enable debugging
```

## Syntax and Descriptions

Each line in a crontab file follows a specific syntax:

**1. Cron Expression:** The line begins with a cron expression consisting of five fields:

- Minute (0-59)
- Hour (0-23)
- Day of the Month (1-31)
- Month (1-12 or Jan-Dec)
- Day of the Week (0-6 or Sun-Sat)

These fields represent the time and date when the scheduled command should be executed.

**2. Command:** The cron expression is followed by the command or script to be executed.




---

**Note** If both the "day of month" and "day of week" fields are restricted (i.e., not "\*"), then either or both of these fields must match the current day for the job to be executed.

---

This is a crontab configuration for purging the components that are inactive for 90 days:

```
5 * * * * sbs-db purge-components --inactive-days 90
```

This is a conrtab configuration for deleting the table content every two days at midnight.

```
0 0 */2 * * sudo sbs-db-toolbox exec 'TRUNCATE TABLE dns_request;'
```

For more information, see [crontab](#).

# journalctl

Use the **journalctl** command to interact and search through the log entries that are stored in the journal.

**journalctl** [ **-r** ] [ **--since** ] [ **-f** ] [ **-p err** ] [ **-u** <servicename> ]

Syntax	Description
<b>-r</b>	Displays the latest logs first.
<b>--since</b>	Displays logs within a specified time range.
<b>-f</b>	Displays live logs for live troubleshooting.
<b>-p err</b>	Fetches only the error logs.
<b>-u</b> <servicename>	Displays the logs for a specific service.
<b>--boot=0</b>	Displays the logs from the last system boot.

This example displays how to extract Linux journal for the "sbs-burrow" service:

```
root@center100:~# journalctl -u sbs-burrow
-- Logs begin at Mon 2024-05-13 12:28:06 UTC, end at Thu 2024-06-06 12:51:44 UTC. --
May 14 03:14:31 center burrow[6748]: burrow flow table analyzed in 0.00 secs
[caller=flowtable_analyzer.go:153]
May 14 03:14:32 center burrow[6748]: burrow -- 1 files handled in 0.020166 seconds
[caller=interfacer.go:71]
May 14 03:14:37 center burrow[6748]: burrow flow table analyzed in 0.01 secs
[caller=flowtable_analyzer.go:153]
May 14 03:14:37 center burrow[6748]: burrow flow table analyzed in 0.00 secs
[caller=flowtable_analyzer.go:153]
May 14 03:14:37 center burrow[6748]: burrow flow table analyzed in 0.00 secs
[caller=flowtable_analyzer.go:153]
```

This example displays how to extract the live logs for the "sbs-burrow" service:

```
root@center100:~# journalctl -fu sbs-burrow
-- Logs begin at Mon 2024-05-13 12:28:06 UTC. --
Jun 06 12:52:31 center burrow[147743]: burrow flow table analyzed in 0.00 secs
[caller=flowtable_analyzer.go:153]
Jun 06 12:52:31 center burrow[147743]: burrow flow table analyzed in 0.01 secs
[caller=flowtable_analyzer.go:153]
Jun 06 12:52:31 center burrow[147743]: burrow -- 3 files handled in 0.049746 seconds
[caller=interfacer.go:71]
Jun 06 12:52:36 center burrow[147743]: burrow flow table analyzed in 0.00 secs
[caller=flowtable_analyzer.go:153]
Jun 06 12:52:36 center burrow[147743]: burrow -- 1 files handled in 0.013072 seconds
[caller=interfacer.go:71]
Jun 06 12:52:46 center burrow[147743]: burrow flow table analyzed in 0.00 secs
[caller=flowtable_analyzer.go:153]
Jun 06 12:52:46 center burrow[147743]: burrow -- 1 files handled in 0.009560 seconds
[caller=interfacer.go:71]
Jun 06 12:52:51 center burrow[147743]: burrow flow table analyzed in 0.00 secs
[caller=flowtable_analyzer.go:153]
Jun 06 12:52:51 center burrow[147743]: burrow flow table analyzed in 0.00 secs
[caller=flowtable_analyzer.go:153]
Jun 06 12:52:51 center burrow[147743]: burrow -- 2 files handled in 0.028321 seconds
[caller=interfacer.go:71]
```

This example displays how to extract the logs for the "sbs-burrow" service:

```
root@center100:~# journalctl -u sbs-burrow -- Logs begin at Mon 2024-05-13 12:28:06 UTC, end
    at Thu 2024-06-06 12:51:44 UTC. --
May 14 03:14:31 center burrow[6748]: burrow flow table analyzed in 0.00 secs
[caller=flowtable_analyzer.go:153]
May 14 03:14:32 center burrow[6748]: burrow -- 1 files handled in 0.020166 seconds
[caller=interfacer.go:71]
May 14 03:14:37 center burrow[6748]: burrow flow table analyzed in 0.01 secs
[caller=flowtable_analyzer.go:153]
May 14 03:14:37 center burrow[6748]: burrow flow table analyzed in 0.00 secs
[caller=flowtable_analyzer.go:153]
May 14 03:14:37 center burrow[6748]: burrow flow table analyzed in 0.00 secs
[caller=flowtable_analyzer.go:153]
```

For more information, see [journalctl](#).





## IOS Commands

---

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- [app-hosting stop](#), on page 20
- [show app-hosting](#), on page 21

# app-hosting connect

To connect to a specific sensor application, use the **app-hosting connect** command on your router or switch.

**app-hosting connect** { **appid** *application-id* **session** }

## Syntax Description

*application-id* Id of the sensor application.

## Command History

### Release Modification

3.0.0	This command was introduced.
-------	------------------------------

This example displays how to access a specific sensor application.

```
IE3400ESC01#app-hosting connect appid ccv_sensor_iox_active_discovery_aarch64 session
sh-5.0#
```

For more information, refer to the [app-hosting](#) command in the Cisco IOS XE documentation.

# app-hosting start

To start the sensor application, use the **app-hosting start** command on your router or switch.

**app-hosting start** { **appid** *application-id* }

Syntax Description	
	<i>application-id</i> Id of the sensor application.

Command History	Release	Modification
	3.0.0	This command was introduced.

This example displays how to start the sensor application.

```
IE3400ESC01#app-hosting start appid ccv_sensor_iox_active_discovery_aarch64  
sh-5.0#
```

For more information, refer to the [app-hosting](#) command in the Cisco IOS XE documentation.

# app-hosting stop

To stop the sensor application, use the **app-hosting stop** command on your router or switch.

**app-hosting stop** { **appid** *application-id* }

## Syntax Description

*application-id* Id of the sensor application.

## Command History

Release	Modification
---------	--------------

3.0.0	This command was introduced.
-------	------------------------------

This example displays how to stop a sensor application.

```
IE3400ESC01#app-hosting stop appid ccv_sensor_iox_active_discovery_aarch64
```

For more information, refer to the [app-hosting](#) command in the Cisco IOS XE documentation.

# show app-hosting

To display application hosting-related information such as the application Id, use the **show app-hosting** command on your router or switch.

**show app-hosting** { **detail** | **list** }

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information about the application.
	<b>list</b>	Displays information about the application or appliance.
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.0.0	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.	

This example displays how to identify the application Id (appid):

```
Device#show app-hosting list
App id State
-----
ccv_sensor_iox_active_discovery_aarch64 RUNNING
```

The following is sample output from the **show app-hosting detail** command:

```
Device# show app-hosting detail

App id           : perfsonar
Owner            : iox
State           : RUNNING
Application
  Type           : lxc
  Name           : perfsonar-lxc
  Version        : 1.0.0
  Description    : PerfSONAR 4.1 Cisco IOx LXC
Activated profile name : custom

Resource reservation
  Memory        : 2048 MB
  Disk          : 10 MB
  CPU           : 4000 units

Attached devices
  Type           Name           Alias
  -----
  serial/shell   iox_console_shell serial0
  serial/aux     iox_console_aux   serial1
  serial/syslog  iox_syslog        serial2
  serial/trace   iox_trace         serial3

Network interfaces
-----
eth0:
  MAC address    : 52:54:dd:38:a3:da
```





## Sbs Commands

---

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- [sbs-closest-sensor-mode](#), on page 25
- [sbs-db](#), on page 26
- [sbs-device-engine](#), on page 29
- [sbs-diag](#), on page 31
- [sbs-system-fqdn](#), on page 32
- [sbs-erase](#), on page 33
- [sbs-netconf](#), on page 34
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- [sbs-system-fqdn](#), on page 36
- [sbs-timeconf](#), on page 37
- [sbs-update](#), on page 38

# sbs-backup

Use the **sbs-backup** command to back up and restore the configuration of the Cisco Cyber Vision Center.

**sbs-backup** *command* [ *args..* ]

## Syntax Description

<b>export</b>	Creates a backup of the Cisco Cyber Vision Center. The backup includes the configuration, data, and sensor management information.
<b>import file</b>	Restores a Cisco Cyber Vision Center from the specified backup archive.
<b>Note</b> All existing data and configuration on the Center will be erased and replaced with the data from the backup.	

## Command History

Release	Modification
4.0.0	This command was introduced.

This example displays how to back up Cisco Cyber Vision Center data:

```
root@center100:~# sbs-backup export
Usbs-backup export
Please note that license information is also backed up and will be restored if you restore
the backup on the same system from which the backup was taken.
If you restore the backup on a different system, first return the license reservation to
Cisco Smart Software Licensing so you can set it up again after the restoration on the new
system.
***** Taking backup of file system *****
***** Taking backup of database *****
***** Taking backup of RMQ definitions *****
***** Taking backup of center version *****
***** Taking backup of symlinks *****
***** Taking backup of extension *****
Created center archive at
/data/tmp/ccv-center-backup/ccv-center-backup-Center-5.0.1-20240927153623.tar.gz
```

This example displays how to restore a configuration from an archive file:

```
root@center100:~# sbs-backup import
/data/tmp/ccv-center-backup/ccv-center-backup-Center-5.0.1-20240927153623.tar.gz
Usbs-backup import
/data/tmp/ccv-center-backup/ccv-center-backup-Center-5.0.1-20240927153623.tar.gz
***** Restoring file system *****
***** Restoring database *****
***** Restoring RMQ definitions *****
***** Restoring symlinks *****
***** Restoring extension *****
Restore completed, please reboot to finalise the system configuration. After reboot, please
install the Reports extension compatible with the center version.
```



# sbs-closest-sensor-mode

Use the **sbs-closest-sensor-mode** to control the display of sensor and PCAP data sources associated with assets. By default, the **sbs-closest-sensor-mode** option is disabled.

**sbs-closest-sensor-mode** *action*

Syntax Description	<b>enable</b>	Displays the <b>Seen By</b> column in the <b>Assets seen in current active view</b> under the <b>Asset Visibility</b> section of the Cisco Cyber Vision User Interface.
	<b>disable</b>	Displays the <b>Data Sources</b> column in the <b>Assets seen in current active view</b> under the <b>Asset Visibility</b> section of the Cisco Cyber Vision User Interface.

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2.0	This command was introduced.

To enable the closest sensor mode, run this command:

```
root@center100:~# sbs-closest-sensor-mode enable
```

```
Enabling closest sensor mode...  
Successfully enabled!
```

To disable the mode, run this command:

```
root@center100:~# sbs-closest-sensor-mode disable
```

```
Disabling closest sensor mode...  
Successfully disabled!
```

# sbs-db

Use the **sbs-db** command to manage and interact with a database. It provides a wide range of functionalities for database administration, maintenance, data manipulation, and troubleshooting.

**sbs-update** *commands* [ *args..* ]

## Syntax Description

aggregate-flows	Enables or disables the aggregation of flows based on client port.
cleanup	Cleans up the database.
connect	Opens a psql shell (PostgreSQL interactive terminal).
count	Counts rows in all tables.
count-short	Counts rows in relevant tables.
create-extensions	Creates database extensions like <code>hstore</code> and <code>pg_stat_statements</code>
destroy	Drops the database and all its data.
drop-matviews	Deletes all warehouse materialized views.
dump	Dumps all database content.  <b>Note</b> By default, the database dump is stored in the <code>/data/tmp</code> folder. The filename is in the format <code>sbs-data-dump-&lt;FQDN of the center&gt;-&lt;centertype&gt;-&lt;center version&gt;-&lt;timestamp&gt;..sql.gz</code> . For example, <code>sbs-db-dump-centerdoc165labautomccvlocal-standalone-5.2.0</code>
dump-tables	Dumps specific tables.
execute	Executes a SQL query.
exec-pretty	Executes a SQL query and formats the output for readability.
find-schema-files	Lists the SQL files that are loaded during initialization.
force-expiration	Forces immediate data expiration.
import-snort	Imports Snort rules and categories
indexes-size	Displays the size of all indexes.
init	Creates the database user and database.
init-load	Creates the database user and database, and loads data from a provided file.
list-custom-networks	Lists all custom networks.
list-extensions	Lists all installed extensions.

<code>list-migrations</code>	Lists database migrations by time.
<code>list-schemas</code>	Lists all database schemas.
<code>list-storage-settings</code>	Lists all storage settings.
<code>list-tables</code>	Displays table names by schema.
<code>list-triggers</code>	Displays triggers by schema.
<code>load</code>	Loads an SQL command file into the database.
<code>migrate</code>	Migrates the database.
<code>optimize</code>	Optimizes the database using <code>VACUUM</code> if a flag is defined.
<code>port-scan-detection</code>	Enables or disables port scan detection.
<code>purge-components</code>	Removes components and associated data.
<code>purge-credentials-until</code>	Removes all credentials until a specified date.
<code>purge-events</code>	Removes events between dates with a specific metadata ID.
<code>purge-events-since</code>	Removes all events since a specified date.
<code>purge-events-until</code>	Removes all events until a specified date.
<code>purge-external-communications</code>	Removes components and associated data.
<code>purge-flows</code>	Removes all flows by tag.
<code>purge-flows-since</code>	Removes all flows since a specified date.
<code>purge-flows-until</code>	Removes all flows until a specified date.
<code>purge-orphan-components</code>	Removes all orphan components.
<code>purge-since</code>	Removes flows, events, and variables since a specified date.
<code>purge-until</code>	Removes flows, events, and variables until a specified date.
<code>purge-variables-since</code>	Removes all variables since a specified date.
<code>purge-variables-until</code>	Removes all variables until a specified date.
<code>remote-access-protocol</code>	Adds or removes remote access protocols.
<code>remote-domain-regex</code>	Adds or removes remote access domain regular expressions.
<code>reset-data</code>	Repacks tables.
<code>reset-group-impact</code>	Updates group criticality.
<code>reset-password</code>	Resets a user's password.
<code>reset-users</code>	Removes all users.

restore	Restores a database dump.
---------	---------------------------

## Command History

Release	Modification
4.0.0	This command was introduced.

This example displays how to dump all the content of a database:

```
root@center100:~# sbs-db dump
dump database to:
/data/tmp/sbs-db-dump-centerdoc165labautomccvlocal-standalone-5.2.0-20250423042226.sql.gz
```

This example displays how to reset the password of a database user:

```
root@center100:~# sbs-db reset-password user@cisco.com
User password successfully reset. You can now set a new password by login to the GUI using
this temporary password: iO*****l26fqc
```

This example displays how to connect to the database using psql:

```
root@center100:~# sbs-db connect
```

This example displays how to purge all flows since a specific date:

```
root@center100:~# sbs-db purge-flows-since "2024-01-01"
```

# sbs-device-engine

Use the **sbs-device-engine** command to group various components within a system into logical devices. It interacts with a database and uses a configuration file to control its behavior.

**sbs-device-engine** [ *options* ]

Syntax	Description
<code>-center-id string</code>	Overrides the default Center ID. <i>string</i> : The Center ID to use.
<code>-db_host string</code>	Specifies the database hostname. <i>string</i> : The hostname or IP address of the database server.
<code>-db_name string</code>	Specifies the database name. <i>string</i> : The name of the database.
<code>-db_password string</code>	Specifies the database user password. <i>string</i> : The password for the database user.
<code>-db_port int</code>	Specifies the database port. <i>int</i> : The port number on which the database server is listening.
<code>db_user string</code>	Specifies the database username. <i>string</i> : The username for accessing the database.
<code>-f string</code>	Specifies the configuration filename. Default: <code>"/data/etc/sbs/device-engine.conf"</code> <i>string</i> : The path to the configuration file
<code>-loglevel string</code>	Specifies the logging verbosity level. <i>string</i> : The logging level (for example, debug, info, warning, error).
<code>-logoutput string</code>	Specifies the logging output. <i>string</i> : The location where logs should be written (for example, a file path or "stdout").

## Command History

Release	Modification
3.0.0	This command was introduced.

This example displays how to group components into devices:

```
root@center100:~# sbs-device-engine
06/06/2024 12:32:48 +0000 undefined INFO CenterID provided by: /data/etc/sbs/center-id
```

```
caller=config.go:236
06/06/2024 12:32:48 +0000 undefined INFO center ID: 3ea90f42-3830-ac99-b12e-efd0c64fda7d
caller=config.go:261
06/06/2024 12:32:48 +0000 device-engine INFO Center type: standalone
caller=postgres.go:587
06/06/2024 12:32:48 +0000 device-engine INFO Connected to postgres on /var/run/postgresql:5432
with user: ics on dbname: ics caller=app.go:35
06/06/2024 12:32:48 +0000 device-engine INFO RabbitMQ available
caller=connection.go:29
06/06/2024 12:32:48 +0000 device-engine INFO Using default activity tags period: 1 month
caller=engine.go:144
06/06/2024 12:32:48 +0000 device-engine INFO Number of components taken into account: 13
caller=engine.go:135
06/06/2024 12:32:48 +0000 device-engine INFO Rule SwitchAggregation is disabled
caller=rules.go:179
06/06/2024 12:32:48 +0000 device-engine INFO Creating 6 devices covering 10 components
caller=save_devices.go:31
06/06/2024 12:32:48 +0000 device-engine INFO exiting...
caller=main.go:42
```

To use a custom configuration file:

```
root@center100:~# sbs-device-engine -f /path/to/myconfig.conf
```

# sbs-diag

Use the **sbs-diag** command to extract the diagnostic files from the Cisco Cyber Vision Center.

The diagnostic file will be copied to the `/data/tmp` folder with the `sbs-diag-export-<CENTERTYPE>-<CENTERNAME>-<DATETIME>.tgz` name.

**sbs-diag** [ **OPTIONS** ]

## Syntax Description

- h To generate the command help.
- o To specific the path where the generated diagnostics are saved. If you do not specify the path, the file will be copied to the `/data/tmp` folder.
- v To use the verbose mode.
- n To generate diagnostics without accessing the database.
- l To generate a reduced version of the diagnostics.
- b To generate additional benchmarking by adding more information such as disk performances in the diagnostics.

### Note

This is a CPU-intensive activity, and several processes including the user interface will be unavailable for a few minutes during benchmarking.

## Command History

Release	Modification
3.0	This command was introduced.

This example displays how to change the network configuration,:

```
root@center100:~# sbs-diag
[2024-06-06 12:43:10.550568354] [sbs-diag:126221] Exporting diagnostics data...
[2024-06-06 12:43:10.563196830] [sbs-diag:126221] - Gathering system data
[2024-06-06 12:43:10.574734602] [sbs-diag:126221] - Gathering hardware data
[2024-06-06 12:43:19.307577251] [sbs-diag:126221] - Journal error+warning
[...]
[2024-06-06 12:43:21.266439032] [sbs-diag:126221] - Configs
[...]
[2024-06-06 12:43:26.591608618] [sbs-diag:126221] - pg_stats
[...]
[2024-06-06 12:43:35.061380378] [sbs-diag:126221] - Compressing data
[2024-06-06 12:43:36.172173931] [sbs-diag:126221] - Deleting temporary data
[2024-06-06 12:43:36.192001612] [sbs-diag:126221] Archive
/data/tmp/sbs-diag-export-standalone-center100-202406061243.tgz is ready.
```

# sbs-system-fqdn

Use the **sbs-system-fqdn** command to check the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the Cisco Cyber Vision Center.

## sbs-system-fqdn

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.0.0	This command was introduced.

This example displays how to check your center's FQDN:

```
Device# /opt/sbs/bin/sbs-system-fqdn
center100.sentryo.local
```



# sbs-erase

Use the **sbs-erase** command to factory reset the Cisco Cyber Vision Center configuration.



---

**Note** Running this command will remove all data from the system.

---

## sbs-erase

---

### Command History

---

Release	Modification
---------	--------------

---

3.0.0	This command was introduced.
-------	------------------------------

---

This example displays how to reset the Center configuration:

```
root@center100:~# sbs-erase
This will reboot and destroy all data on this system. Type yes in capital letters to confirm:
YES
Connection to 10.2.3.100 closed by remote host.
```

# sbs-netconf

Use the **sbs-netconf** command to reconfigure or add network routes to your Cisco Cyber Vision Center's Ethernet interfaces.

## sbs-netconf

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0.0	This command was introduced.

This example displays how to change the network configuration,:

```
root@center100:~# sbs-netconf
```

On running this command, a configuration window opens. You can follow the options there.

# sbs-passwd

Use the **sbs-passwd** command to change the password of the cv-admin user of the Cisco Cyber Vision Center.



**Note** After the fresh installation, you must change the cv-admin password.

## sbs-passwd

### Command History

Release	Modification
---------	--------------

3.0.0	This command was introduced.
-------	------------------------------

This example displays how to change the password:

```
root@center100:~# sbs-passwd
Password must be at least 16 characters long.
Password must contain characters from at least 3 of the following characters class:
    lowercase, capitals, numbers or punctuation.
Enter password:
Confirm Password:
```

# sbs-system-fqdn

Use the **sbs-system-fqdn** command to check the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the Cisco Cyber Vision Center.

## sbs-system-fqdn

Command History
-----------------

Release	Modification
---------	--------------

Release 4.0.0	This command was introduced.
------------------	---------------------------------

This example displays how to check your center's FQDN:

```
Device# /opt/sbs/bin/sbs-system-fqdn
center100.sentryo.local
```

# sbs-timeconf

Use the **sbs-timeconf** command to change the Network Time Protocol (NTP) parameters.

**sbs-timeconf** [ **-h** ] [ **-a** *sensor\_serial\_number* ] [ **-r** *sensor\_serial\_number* ] [ **-p** *dest\_directory\_path center\_ip\_address sensor\_serial\_number* ] [ **-g** ] [ **-n** *network\_address network\_mask* ] [ **-m** *network\_address network\_mask* ] [ **-s** *server\_ip\_address* [ *key\_id AES128CMAC\_key\_value...* ] ] [ **-t** *server\_ip\_address* ]

Syntax Description		
<b>-a</b> <i>sensor_serial_number</i>		Adds a sensor with the specified serial number to the configuration. This allows the system to communicate with that sensor.
<b>-r</b> <i>sensor_serial_number</i>		Removes a sensor with the specified serial number from the configuration. This stops the system from communicating with that sensor.
<b>-p</b> <i>dest_directory_path center_ip_address sensor_serial_number</i>		Generates provisioning files for a given sensor. These files likely contain configuration data that is needed for the sensor to operate.
<b>-g</b>		Generates base configuration files for the <code>ntpd</code> daemon, which is the NTP daemon that are used for time synchronization.
<b>-n</b> <i>network_address network_mask</i>		Allows machines on the specified network to communicate with the Cisco Cyber Vision Center.
<b>-m</b> <i>network_address network_mask</i>		Revokes communication access for machines on the specified network.
<b>-s</b> <i>server_ip_address</i> [ <i>key_id AES128CMAC_key_value ...</i> ]		Adds an NTP server with the specified IP address to the configuration. It also supports authentication using AES128CMAC with a key ID and key value.
<b>-t</b> <i>server_ip_address</i>		Removes an NTP server with the specified IP address from the configuration.

Command History	Release	Modification
	3.0.0	This command was introduced.

This example displays how to add an NTP parameter:

```
root@center100:~# sbs-timeconf -s time1.google.com
```

This example displays how to remove an NTP parameter:

```
root@center100:~# sbs-timeconf -t time1.google.com
```

# sbs-update

Use the **sbs-update** command to perform various operations related to software update of the Cisco Cyber Vision Center application including integrity checks, upgrade, and rollback.

**sbs-update** *commands* [ *options* ]

Syntax Description		
	<b>check</b> <i>file</i>	Checks the integrity of the specified update file.
	<b>prepare-install</b> <i>file</i> <i>dir</i> [ <b>allow-rollback</b> ]	Performs the integrity check and prepares the update for installation after the next reboot. The <b>allow-rollback</b> flag enables you to roll back the update if needed.
	<b>install</b> <i>file</i>	Installs the update from the specified file. The update is only installed if the version is newer than the currently installed version and has a valid signature.
	<b>install-with-rollback</b> <i>file</i>	Installs the update and allows rollbacks. This means you can revert to the previous version if needed.
	<b>-undo</b> <i>network_address</i> <i>network_mask</i>	Reverts to the last installed update.
	<b>update-script</b> <i>file</i> <i>dir</i> [ <b>allow-rollback</b> ]	Updates the <code>sbs-update.sh</code> script itself. The <b>allow-rollback</b> flag enables you to roll back the update if needed.
Command History	Release	Modification
	3.0.0	This command was introduced.

This example displays how to upgrade the Cisco Cyber Vision Center:

```
root@center100:~# sbs-update install /data/tmp/CiscoCyberVision-update-center-5.0.0.dat
Extracted archive directory /data/tmp/sbs-update.Mzb0PA/files
Installed version 4.4.0+202405071704
Updated version 5.0.0+202405241346
Preparing /data/tmp/CiscoCyberVision-update-center-5.0.0.dat for setup on next reboot.
WARNING: rebooting...
```



## Application Management Commands

---

- [rabbitmqadmin](#), on page 40
- [smartagentctl](#), on page 43

# rabbitmqadmin

Use the **rabbitmqadmin** command to check the queue status for the **RabbitAdmin** service running on the Cisco Cyber Vision Center.

**rabbitmqadmin** [ *options* ] *subcommands*

Syntax	Description
<code>-C CONFIG, --config=CONFIG</code>	Specifies the configuration file to use. Default: <code>~/ .rabbitmqadmin.conf</code>
<code>-N NODE, --node=NODE</code>	Specifies the node described in the configuration file. Default: <code>'default'</code> (only if a configuration file is specified).
<code>-H HOST, --host=HOST</code>	Specifies the hostname of the RabbitMQ server. Default: <code>localhost</code>
<code>-P PORT, --port=PORT</code>	Specifies the port number for the RabbitMQ HTTP API. Default: <code>15672</code>
<code>--path-prefix=PATH_PREFIX</code>	Specifies a custom URI path prefix for the RabbitMQ HTTP API. <code>api</code> and the operation path will be appended to it. Default: blank string.
<code>-V VHOST, --vhost=VHOST</code>	Specifies the virtual host (vhost) to connect to. Default: All vhosts for listing commands and <code>/</code> for declaration commands.
<code>-u USERNAME, --username=USERNAME</code>	Specifies the username for authentication. Default: <code>guest</code>
<code>-p PASSWORD, --password=PASSWORD</code>	Specifies the password for authentication. Default: <code>guest</code>
<code>-U URI, --base-uri=URI</code>	Specifies a base HTTP API URI. <code>/api</code> and the operation path will be appended to it. Overrides <code>--host</code> , <code>--port</code> , and <code>--path-prefix</code> . Separately provide <code>-vhost</code> .
<code>-q, --quiet</code>	Suppresses status messages. Default: <code>True</code>
<code>-s, --ssl</code>	Enables SSL/TLS connection. Default: <code>False</code>
<code>--ssl-key-file=SSL_KEY_FILE</code>	Specifies the path to the PEM-formatted private key file for SSL/TLS.



<code>--ssl-cert-file=SSL_CERT_FILE</code>	Specifies the path to the PEM-formatted certificate file for SSL/TLS.
<code>--ssl-ca-cert-file=SSL_CA_CERT_FILE</code>	Specifies the path to the PEM-formatted CA certificate file for SSL/TLS.
<code>--ssl-disable-hostname-verification</code>	Disables hostname verification for SSL/TLS connections.
<code>-k, --ssl-insecure</code>	Disables all SSL/TLS validation (similar to <code>curl -k</code> ).
<code>-t REQUEST_TIMEOUT,</code> <code>--request-timeout=REQUEST_TIMEOUT</code>	Sets the HTTP request timeout in seconds. Default: 120
<code>-f FORMAT, --format=FORMAT</code>	Specifies the output format.
<code>S SORT, --sort=SORT</code>	Specifies the sort key for listing commands.
<code>-R, --sort-reverse</code>	Reverses the sort order.
<code>-d DEPTH, --depth=DEPTH</code>	Specifies the maximum recursion depth for listing tables. Default: 1

## Command History

### Release Modification

4.0 This command was introduced.

This example displays how to check RabbitMQ queues:

```
root@center100:~# rabbitmqadmin list queues
```

name	messages
ccv.queue.activatediscovery_scanrequest.049e52db-0178-4df6-9a63-05a04cb60736	0
ccv.queue.activatediscovery_scanresult	0
ccv.queue.authorized_sensors	0
ccv.queue.authorized_sensors.burrow	0
ccv.queue.authorized_sensors.republisher	0
ccv.queue.burrow_results	0
ccv.queue.decode_errors	0
ccv.queue.device	0
ccv.queue.dpad	0
ccv.queue.events	0
ccv.queue.flow_properties_stats	0
ccv.queue.flowtables.049e52db-0178-4df6-9a63-05a04cb60736	0
ccv.queue.flowtables.049e52db-0178-4df6-9a63-05a04cb60736.burrow	0
ccv.queue.flowtables.expired	0
ccv.queue.flowtables.unknown	0
ccv.queue.jobs.049e52db-0178-4df6-9a63-05a04cb60736	0
ccv.queue.jobs_results.aspic	0
ccv.queue.jobs_results.backend	0
ccv.queue.jobs_results.extensionapid	0
ccv.queue.jobs_results.inputd	0
ccv.queue.jobs_results.worker	0
ccv.queue.snort_events	0
ccv.queue.sysinfo	0

kraken.initial_modifications	0	
kraken.modifications	0	
kraken.queue.lc.certificate_renewal	0	
+-----+-----+		

# smartagentctl

Use the **smartagentctl** command to manage the license information.

**smartagentctl** [ **COMMAND** ]

Syntax	Description
<b>--register</b> <registration-token-file-path>	Registers the agent using the registration token file provided.
<b>--reregister</b> <registration-token-file-path>	Reregisters the agent using the registration token file provided.
<b>--deregister</b>	Deregisters the agent.
<b>-request-entitlement</b> <entitlement-tag> <b>&lt;component-count&gt;</b>	Requests an entitlement with the specified tag and component count.
<b>--set-transport-mode</b> <mode> [<host>] [<port>] [<username>] [<password>]	Sets the transport mode and optionally provides connection details (host, port, username, password).
<b>--get-transport-mode</b>	Retrieves the current transport mode.
<b>--get-license-summary</b>	Retrieves a summary of the license information.
<b>--enable-reservation</b>	Enables license reservation.
<b>--disable-reservation</b>	Disables license reservation.
<b>--get-reservation-request-code</b>	Retrieves the license reservation request code.
<b>--cancel-reservation-request</b>	Cancels the license reservation request.
<b>--get-reservation-confirmation-code</b>	Retrieves the license reservation confirmation code.
<b>--get-reservation-return-code</b>	Retrieves the license reservation return code.
<b>--install-reservation</b> <authorization-code-file-path>	Installs a license reservation using the authorization code file provided.
<b>-return-reservation-authorization-code</b>	Returns the license reservation authorization code.
<b>--utility-mode-is-enabled</b>	Checks if utility mode is enabled.
<b>--enable-utility-mode</b>	Enables utility mode.
<b>--disable-utility-mode</b>	Disables utility mode.
<b>-set-customer-info</b> <info-type> <b>&lt;info-data&gt;</b>	Sets customer information of the specified type.
<b>--get-customer-info</b>	Retrieves customer information.
<b>--get-tech-support</b>	Retrieves technical support information.

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

This example displays how to disable a license:

```
root@center100:~# smartagentctl --disable-reservation
{"status":"SUCCESS","message":"Operation Success."}
```

This example displays how to enable a license service:

```
root@center100:~# smartagentctl --enable-reservation
{"status":"SUCCESS","message":"Success"}
```

This example displays how to restart the smart agent service:

```
root@center100:~# systemctl restart sbs-backend.service
```



# Network Diagnostics and Configuration Commands

---

- [ping](#), on page 46
- [flowctl](#), on page 47
- [route](#), on page 50
- [ssh](#), on page 51
- [tcpdump](#), on page 52
- [ip address](#), on page 53
- [iptables](#), on page 54
- [nslookup](#), on page 55
- [ntpq](#), on page 56

# ping

Use the **ping** command to check if a host is reachable.

**ping** [ *options* ] [ *destination* ]

This example checks if the host 1.1.1.1 is reachable:

```
root@center100:~# ping 1.1.1.1
PING 1.1.1.1 (1.1.1.1): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=54 time=21.439 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=54 time=12.201 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=54 time=19.945 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=54 time=19.250 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=54 time=20.691 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=54 time=13.313 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=6 ttl=54 time=19.154 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=7 ttl=54 time=19.491 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=8 ttl=54 time=13.291 ms
```

For more information, see [ping](#).

# flowctl

Use the **flowctl** command to manage and troubleshoot deep packet inspection (DPI) on Cisco Cyber Vision sensors.

**flowctl** [ *options* ] *command* [ *args..* ]

Syntax Description	Options	
	--port	Specifies the flow HTTP port. Default: 6666
	--syncd-sock	Specifies the sensorsyncd HTTP socket. Default: /tmp/sensorsyncd/sensorsyncd.sock
	--scand-port	Specifies the scan HTTP port. Default: 6668
	<b>Commands</b>	Adds variable export periods for DPAD.
	add-dpad-variable-export-periods	
	buffer-ratio	Sets the flow buffer ratio (RAM percentage).
	count-files	Counts the number of files in the flow directory.
	disk	Displays disk usage.
	dump-pcap	Writes a PCAP file containing the latest received packets.
	environment	Displays IOX environment variables.
	flush tcp,	Asks flow to flush all TCP connections (use with caution).
	forget,	Forgets pending data and reloads services. Default: False
	list-dpad-variable-export-periods	Lists current variable export periods for DPAD.
	meminfo	Displays memory information.
	network-interfaces	Displays network interface information.
	pause	Pauses flow processing.
	pids	Returns flow PIDs.
	ping	Checks flow status.
	print-conf	Prints the flow configuration file.
	processes	Displays information about running processes.
	read-capture-file,	Uploads, and analyzes a PCAP file (modified timestamps).

read-capture-file-raw,	Uploads, and analyzes a PCAP file (original timestamps).
reload	Asks flow to reload the configuration file.
remove-filter	Removes BPF filter from flow configuration.
set-dpad-variable-export-periods	Replaces variable export periods for DPAD.
set-sensor-id	Updates the sensor ID in the flow configuration.
since-last-captured-packet	Displays the duration since the last captured packet (in milliseconds).
start-recording	Starts recording packets.
stats	Prints flow run time statistics.
stop-recording	Stops recording packets.
sub-dpad-variable-export-periods	Removes variable export periods for DPAD.
syncd-stats	Prints sensorsyncd run-time statistics.
unpause	Unpauses flow processing.
update-filter	Updates BPF filter in flow configuration.

## Command History

### Release Modification

4.0	This command was introduced.
-----	------------------------------

This example displays how to print the flow run-time statistics:

```
sh-5.0# flowctl stats --human
{
  "flow_dumper_active": 0,
  "flow_internal_buffer_length": 0,
  "flow_internal_buffer_memory": 12582912,
  "flow_internal_buffer_use_percent": 0,
  "flow_nb_afpacket_captured_packets_eth1": 572724,
  "flow_nb_afpacket_dropped_packets_eth1": 0,
  "flow_nb_erspan_decapsulation_error": 0,
  "flow_nb_erspan_fragemented_packets": 0,
  "flow_nb_erspan_ip4": 0,
  "flow_nb_flows_in_flowtable": 4,
  "flow_nb_hsrp_lru_errors": 0,
  "flow_nb_iface_dropped_packets_eth1": 0,
  "flow_nb_ipv4_defrag_errors": 0,
  "flow_nb_no_flow_cleaned_up": 0,
  "flow_nb_packets_deduplicated": 497837,
  "flow_nb_packets_per_interface_eth1": 572724,
  "flow_nb_panics_recovered": 0,
  "flow_nb_s7plus_subscriptions": 0,
  "flow_nb_s7plus_subscriptions_dropped": 0,
  "flow_nb_scan_detected_sources": 0,
  "flow_nb_too_many_flows": 0,
  "flow_nb_tracked_packets": 74887,
```



```
"flow_nb_tracked_packets_per_layer_icmp": 10,  
"flow_nb_tracked_packets_per_layer_tcp": 354,  
"flow_nb_tracked_packets_per_protocol_arp": 4,  
"flow_nb_tracked_packets_per_protocol_cisco_discovery": 26396,  
"flow_nb_tracked_packets_per_protocol_icmp": 10,  
"flow_nb_tracked_packets_per_protocol_lldp": 95152,  
"flow_nb_tracked_packets_per_protocol_smb": 222,  
"flow_nb_tracked_packets_per_protocol_snap": 26396,  
"flow_paused": 0,  
"flow_since_last_captured_packet_ms": 461,  
"flow_sum_capture_length_eth1": 82221916,  
"flow_sum_length_eth1": 82221916,  
"flow_sum_tracked_capture_length": 26207377,  
"flow_sum_tracked_length": 26207377  
}
```

# route

Use the **route** command to view the routing table.

## route -n

This example displays how to check the routing table:

```
root@center100:~# route -n
Kernel IP routing table
```

Destination	Gateway	Genmask	Flags	Metric	Ref	Use	Iface
0.0.0.0	10.2.3.254	0.0.0.0	UG	0	0	0	eth0
10.2.0.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.252.0	U	0	0	0	eth0
169.254.0.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.248	U	0	0	0	brsyslogd
169.254.0.8	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.252	U	0	0	0	brntpd
169.254.0.16	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.248	U	0	0	0	brburrow
169.254.0.32	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.248	U	0	0	0	brbackend
169.254.0.40	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.252	U	0	0	0	brhaproxyadmin
169.254.0.48	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.252	U	0	0	0	brhaproxyacq
169.254.0.56	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.248	U	0	0	0	brhaproxylog
169.254.0.64	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.248	U	0	0	0	bralfred
169.254.0.72	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.248	U	0	0	0	brsysinfodh
169.254.0.80	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.248	U	0	0	0	brsensorinputd
169.254.0.88	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.248	U	0	0	0	brpxgridagent
169.254.0.96	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.248	U	0	0	0	brext-apid
169.254.0.120	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.248	U	0	0	0	brsyncd
169.254.0.128	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.248	U	0	0	0	braspic
169.254.0.136	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.248	U	0	0	0	brnodeexporter
169.254.0.144	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.248	U	0	0	0	brpgexporter
169.254.0.152	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.248	U	0	0	0	brmarmotd
169.254.0.160	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.248	U	0	0	0	brrefreshviews
169.254.0.168	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.248	U	0	0	0	brsnmp
169.254.0.224	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.224	U	0	0	0	brrmq
192.168.69.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	0	eth1

For more information, see [route](#).

# ssh

Use the **ssh** command to securely log in to a remote machine in a network.

## ssh

This example displays how to log in to a remote host.

```
Device# ssh cv-admin@center100
```

For more information, see [ssh](#).

# tcpdump

Use the **tcpdump** command on the sensor application CLI to create PCAP files, which may be required for troubleshooting or issue reporting.

**tcpdump** *--options*

Syntax Description	<b>-i</b> <i>interface</i>	Creates dumps for the specified interface.
	<b>-G</b> <i>rotate_seconds</i>	Rotates the dump file after the specified duration.
	<b>-z</b> <i>postrotate_command</i>	Used with <b>-G</b> option. Creates a zip file using the gunzip utility.
	<b>--W</b> <i>filecount</i>	Used with <b>-G</b> option. Limits the number of rotated dump files to the specified value.
	<b>-w</b> <i>file</i>	Writes the PCAP data to the specified file.
Command History	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.0.0	This command was introduced.

This example creates 5 zipped PCAP files for 120 seconds of traffic and saves the files to the `/iox_data/appdata/` folder

```
sh-5.0# tcpdump -i eth1 -G 120 -z gzip -W 5 -w /iox_data/appdata/capture-%H-%M-%S.pcap
tcpdump: listening on eth1, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262144 bytes
Maximum file limit reached: 5
648161 packets captured
861891 packets received by filter
212901 packets dropped by kernel
```

To verify the creation of the files at the specified location, run this command:

```
sh-5.0# ls -lh /iox_data/appdata/-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3.8M Jun 21 11:40
capture-11-37-51.pcap.gz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4.6M Jun 21 11:42 capture-11-39-51.pcap.gz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3.8M Jun 21 11:44 capture-11-41-58.pcap.gz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4.4M Jun 21 11:46 capture-11-44-15.pcap.gz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 5.4M Jun 21 11:49 capture-11-46-15.pcap.gz
```

This example checks if any data is received or sent on the **eth0** interface on the Cisco Cyber Vision Center:

```
root@center100:~# tcpdump -i eth0 -w root@center100:~# tcpdump -i eth0 -w
/data/tmp/tcpdumpeth0.pcap
tcpdump: listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262144 bytes
^C262 packets captured
264 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
```

For more information, see [tcpdump](#).

# ip address

Use the **ip address** command to check the network interface IP address and the status of the interface. You can use this command for troubleshooting when the Cisco Cyber Vision Center is not reachable.

**ip address** [ **show** [ **dev** *IFNAME* ] ]

Syntax Description	IFNAME Interface name such as eth0, eth1, and so on.				
Command History	<table> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> <tr> <td>3.0.0</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </table>	Release	Modification	3.0.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
3.0.0	This command was introduced.				

This example displays how to check the network interface IP address and the status of the "eth0" interface:

```

root@center100:~# ip a show dev eth0
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:50:56:8f:9d:16 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.2.3.102/22 brd 10.2.3.255 scope global eth0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

```

For more information, see [ip address](#).

# iptables

Use the **iptables** command to list the packet filter rules.

**iptables -L** [ *chain* ]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	chain To list rules in the specified chain.				
<b>Command History</b>	<table> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> <tr> <td>3.0.0</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </table>	Release	Modification	3.0.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
3.0.0	This command was introduced.				

This example displays how to check the rules of the IP table:

```

root@center100:~# iptables -L
Chain INPUT (policy DROP)
target     prot opt source                destination
ACCEPT     all  --  anywhere               anywhere
DROP       tcp  --  anywhere               anywhere      tcp flags: !FIN, SYN, RST, ACK/ SYN
            state NEW
DROP       all  --  anywhere               anywhere      state INVALID
ACCEPT     all  --  anywhere               anywhere      state RELATED, ESTABLISHED
NFLOG      all  --  anywhere               anywhere      ! match-set
center_admin_networks src nflog-prefix "DropUnAuthNetwork:" nflog-group 1
DROP       all  --  anywhere               anywhere      ! match-set
center_admin_networks src
ACCEPT     icmp --  anywhere               anywhere      icmp destination-unreachable
ACCEPT     icmp --  anywhere               anywhere      icmp source-quench
ACCEPT     icmp --  anywhere               anywhere      icmp time-exceeded
ACCEPT     icmp --  anywhere               anywhere      icmp parameter-problem
ACCEPT     icmp --  anywhere               anywhere      icmp echo-request
ACCEPT     tcp  --  anywhere               anywhere      tcp dpt:ssh state NEW
ACCEPT     udp  --  anywhere               anywhere      udp dpt:bootps state NEW
ACCEPT     udp  --  anywhere               anywhere      udp dpt:bootpc state NEW

```

For more information, see [iptables](#).

# nslookup

Use the **nslookup** command to query the name servers for information about various hosts and domains.

**nslookup** [ *DNS\_server* ]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>DNS_server</i> FQDN or IP address of the DNS server.				
<b>Command History</b>	<table> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> <tr> <td>3.0</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </table>	Release	Modification	3.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
3.0	This command was introduced.				

To check the name resolution of the server, "iseccv002.lab-autom-ccv.local", run this command:

```

root@center100:~# nslookup iseccv00x.lab-ccv.local

Server:      10.2.3.254
Address 1: 10.2.3.254 _gateway

Name:        iseccv00x.lab-ccv.local
Address 1: 10.2.2.131 iseccv00x.lab-ccv.local
    
```

To check the name resolution of the server, "8.8.8.8", run this command:

```

root@center100:~# nslookup 8.8.8.8

Server:      208.67.220.220
Address 1: 208.67.220.220 dns.sse.cisco.com

Name:        8.8.8.8
Address 1: 8.8.8.8 dns.google
    
```

# ntpq

Use the **ntpq** command to check the NTP server communication details.

## Syntax

**ntpq -c peer** *IP\_address*

## Syntax Description

**IP\_address** IP address of the NTP server

## Command History

### Release Modification

3.0 This command was introduced.

This example displays the NTP server communication details:

```
root@center100:~# ntpq -c peer 169.254.0.10
remote          refid          st t when poll reach  delay  offset  jitter
=====
LOCAL(0)        .LOCL.             10 l 159m   64    0    0.000  +0.000  0.000
*aer01-r4d20-dc- .GNSS.             1 u  10   256  377   22.445  -3.473  0.491
```





## File and Disk Management Commands

---

- [df](#), on page 58
- [du](#), on page 59
- [lsblk](#), on page 60
- [rclone](#), on page 61

# df

Use the **df** command to display statistics about the amount of free disk space in the file system.

## df

### Command History

Release	Modification
3.0.0	This command was introduced.

This example shows how to check the disk usage of the folder `/data` in your file system:

```
root@center100:~# df -h /data/
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/data_crypt 245G  1.6G  230G   1% /data
```

This example calculates the disk usage of the `/data/` directory, displays it in a human-readable format, and then sorts the output by size:

```
root@center100:~# du -sh /data/* | sort -h
4.0K /data/extensions
4.0K /data/flags
4.0K /data/updates
16K /data/lost+found
32K /data/home
64K /data/license
216K /data/redis
109M /data/log
122M /data/etc
284M /data/var
351M /data/postgresql
774M /data/tmp
```

For more information, see [df](#).

# du

Use the **du** command to analyze the disk usage.

## du

### Command History

Release	Modification
3.0.0	This command was introduced.

This example analyzes the disk usage in the /data directory:

```
root@center100:~# du -sh /data/
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/data_crypt 245G  1.6G  230G   1% /data
root@center100:~#
```

This example analyzes the disk usage in the /data directory and displays the output in a sorted format:

```
root@center100:~# du -sh /data/* | sort -h
4.0K    /data/extensions
4.0K    /data/flags
4.0K    /data/updates
16K     /data/lost+found
32K     /data/home
64K     /data/license
216K    /data/redis
109M    /data/log
122M    /data/etc
284M    /data/var
351M    /data/postgresql
774M    /data/tmp
```

For more information, see [du](#).

# lsblk

Use the **lsblk** command to list information about all available or the specified block devices.

**lsblk** [ **options** ] [ *device...* ]

## Syntax Description

*device* Name of the block device on the file system.

## Command History

### Release Modification

3.0.0	This command was introduced.
-------	------------------------------

To list all block devices in your system, run this command:

```
root@center100:~# lsblk
```

NAME	MAJ:MIN	RM	SIZE	RO	TYPE	MOUNTPOINT
loop0	7:0	0	554.2M	1	loop	/
sda	8:0	0	250G	0	disk	
-sda1	8:1	0	1022M	0	part	/system
`-sda2	8:2	0	249G	0	part	
`-data_crypt	251:0	0	249G	0	crypt	/data
zram0	252:0	0	125.6G	0	disk	[SWAP]

For more information, see [lsblk](#).

# rclone

Use the **rclone** command to sync or move Cisco Cyber Vision Center data between local and remote storages.

**rclone [flags] [command]**

Syntax Description	
<b>--failed</b>	Lists failed services on the system.
<b>status</b> <name of the service>	Checks the status of the specific service.
<b>restart</b> <name of the service>	Restarts the specific service.
<b>stop</b> <name of the service>	Stops the specific service.
Command History	Release Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

To find all available options and flags in the command, run this command:

```
root@center100:~# rclone
```

Usage:

```
rclone [flags]
rclone [command]
```

Available Commands:

```
about          Get quota information from the remote.
authorize      Remote authorization.
backend        Run a backend specific command.
cat            Concatenate any files and send them to stdout.
check          Checks the files in the source and destination match.
cleanup        Clean up the remote if possible.
config         Enter an interactive configuration session.
copy           Copy files from source to dest, skipping already copied.
copyto         Copy files from source to dest, skipping already copied.
copyurl        Copy url content to dest.
cryptcheck     Cryptcheck checks the integrity of a crypted remote.
cryptdecode    Cryptdecode returns unencrypted file names.
dbhashsum      Produces a Dropbox hash file for all the objects in the path.
dedupe         Interactively find duplicate files and delete/rename them.
delete         Remove the contents of path.
deletefile     Remove a single file from remote.
genautocomplete Output completion script for a given shell.
gendocs        Output markdown docs for rclone to the directory supplied.
hashsum        Produces a hashsum file for all the objects in the path.
help           Show help for rclone commands, flags and backends.
link           Generate public link to file/folder.
listremotes    List all the remotes in the config file.
ls             List the objects in the path with size and path.
lsd            List all directories/containers/buckets in the path.
lsf            List directories and objects in remote:path formatted for parsing.
lsjson         List directories and objects in the path in JSON format.
lsl            List the objects in path with modification time, size and path.
```

md5sum	Produces an md5sum file for all the objects in the path.
mkdir	Make the path if it doesn't already exist.
mount	Mount the remote as a mountpoint.
move	Move files from source to dest.
moveto	Move file or directory from source to dest.
ncdu	Explore a remote with a text based user interface.
obscure	Obscure password for use in the rclone config file.
purge	Remove the path and all of its contents.
rc	Run a command against a running rclone.
rcat	Copies standard input to file on remote.
rcd	Run rclone listening to remote control commands only.
rmdir	Remove the path if empty.
rmdirfs	Remove empty directories under the path.
selfupdate	Update the rclone binary.
serve	Serve a remote over a protocol.
settier	Changes storage class/tier of objects in remote.
shasum	Produces an shasum file for all the objects in the path.
size	Prints the total size and number of objects in remote:path.
sync	Make source and dest identical, modifying destination only.
test	Run a test command.
touch	Create new file or change file modification time.
tree	List the contents of the remote in a tree like fashion.
version	Show the version number.

## Flags:

-h, --help help for rclone

Use "rclone [command] --help" for more information about a command.

To enter in an interactive configuration session to set up new remotes and manage existing ones, run this command:

```
root@center100:~# rclone config
n/s/q> n (new remote storage)
name> cvbackupsftp
Storage> 34 (34 / SSH/SFTP Connection)
host> 10.2.3.172
user> user
port> [Enter] (default 22)
y/g/n> y (y: enter a password)
password: (enter password)
password: (re enter password)
key_pem> [Enter] (not used)
key_file> [Enter] (not used)
y/g/n> [Enter] (not used)
pubkey_file> [Enter] (not used)
key_use_agent> [Enter] (not used)
use_insecure_cipher> [Enter] (not used)
disable_hashcheck> [Enter] (not used)
y/n> n (no advanced setting)
y/e/d> y (validate settings)
e/n/d/r/c/s/q> q (quit config)
```

To move files from a source directory to a destination directory, run this command:

```
root@center100:~# rclone move center100:/tmp/example.txt center101:/tmp/example.txt
```

For more information, see [rclone](#).



## General Utilities

---

- [scp](#), on page 64
- [top](#), on page 65
- [vi](#), on page 66
- [ps](#), on page 67
- [openssl](#), on page 68

# scp

Use the **scp** command on the sensor application CLI to securely send the collected PCAP files to other hosts in the network.

## scp

This example displays how to share PCAP files with a remote host.

This example displays how to check the current date on the sensor:

```
sh-5.0# scp /iox_data/appdata/*.pcap.gz user@10.2.3.172:/srv/pub/date
```

For more information, see [scp](#).



# top

Use the **top** command to identify the most used processes or services and their CPU and memory usage.

## top

This example displays how to display the sorted list of system processes:

```
root@center100:~# top
top - 16:18:32 up 17:19, 1 user, load average: 0.52, 0.52, 0.61
Tasks: 299 total, 1 running, 298 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 2.0 us, 0.3 sy, 0.0 ni, 97.5 id, 0.1 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.2 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 32083.2 total, 886.5 free, 5711.7 used, 25485.0 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 64166.5 total, 64159.5 free, 7.0 used, 22045.3 avail Mem

  PID USER      PR  NI    VIRT    RES    SHR S  %CPU  %MEM     TIME+ COMMAND
201043 postgres 20   0 4280628 106044 94696 S   7.3   0.3   0:01.15 postgres
1871  root      20   0 716204   11056  3688 S   2.7   0.0 38:28.49 sysinfod
1037  rabbitmq 20   0 3544340 244040 6040 S   0.7   0.7 24:36.89 beam.smp
3058  root      20   0 2379016 342896 34996 S   0.7   1.0 5:41.36 influxd
1027  snmp      20   0 12112    7688   4332 S   0.3   0.0 1:17.47 snmpd
1651  postgres 20   0 4262732 3.9g   3.9g S   0.3  12.4 1:58.89 postgres
1704  redis     20   0 98652    5764   3396 S   0.3   0.0 3:56.79 redis-server
2145  sbs-sys+ 20   0 725244   40024 10012 S   0.3   0.1 2:13.35 sysinfod-sensor
3148  root      20   0 9032316 985508 24232 S   0.3   3.0 8:56.12 java
200422 ntp       20   0 278332 141940 137392 S   0.3   0.4 0:01.06 postgres
1  root      20   0 9652     7912   5144 S   0.0   0.0 0:05.91 systemd
2  root      20   0 0         0       0 S   0.0   0.0 0:00.01 kthreadd
3  root      0 -20 0         0       0 I   0.0   0.0 0:00.00 rcu_gp
4  root      0 -20 0         0       0 I   0.0   0.0 0:00.00 rcu_par_gp
5  root      0 -20 0         0       0 I   0.0   0.0 0:00.00 slub_flushwq
```

For more information, see [top](#).

# vi

Use the **vi** command to edit files on a Cisco Cyber Vision Center or sensor application.

**vi** *filename*

## Syntax Description

**i** Switches to the insert mode.

**Esc** Switches to the command mode. You can use the following commands in the command mode:

- **:w** — Save and continue editing
- **:wq** — Save and quit/exit vi
- **:q!** — Quit vi and do not save changes.

## Command History

### Release Modification

4.0	This command was introduced.
-----	------------------------------

This example shows how to open a file using the "vi" editor:

```
root@center100:~# vi myfile.txt
```

For more information, see [vi](#).

# ps

Use the **ps** command to list the processes that currently run on the system.

## ps

This example displays how to report a snapshot of the current processes:

```
root@center100:~# ps
PID TTY          TIME CMD
 1359 pts/0        00:00:00 bash
 4311 pts/0        00:00:00 ps
```

For more information, see [ps](#).

# openssl

Use the **openssl** command to check the details of the certificate installed on the Cisco Cyber Vision Center.

## openssl

Command History	Release	Modification
	3.0	This command was introduced.

To check the certiciate installed on the center, run this command:

```
root@center100:~# openssl x509 -in /data/etc/ca/center-cert.pem -text -nooutclone

Certificate:
    Data:
        Version: 3 (0x2)
        Serial Number:
            a7:14:d1:0c:a4:e6:cd:26:e6:2b:62:21:05:67:28:66
        Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
        Issuer: CN = Cisco Cyber Vision Center CA VMware-420fa93e303899ac-b12eefd0c6
        Validity
            Not Before: Jun  5 15:59:09 2024 GMT
            Not After : Aug  4 15:59:09 2026 GMT
        Subject: CN = center100.sentryo.local
        Subject Public Key Info:
            Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
            RSA Public-Key: (4096 bit)
            Modulus:
                [...]
            Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
        X509v3 extensions:
            X509v3 Basic Constraints:
                CA:FALSE
            X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
                1D:3C:0D:72:5A:52:E0:2B:05:BF:9D:72:64:4D:9A:76:D8:E9:D1:DE
            X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
                keyid:A1:E5:28:AC:C6:2E:F4:FD:B8:47:D5:CF:8E:45:BC:EE:48:E9:90:5D
                DirName:/CN=Cisco Cyber Vision Center CA VMware-420fa93e303899ac-b12eefd0c6

                serial:00

            X509v3 Extended Key Usage:
                TLS Web Server Authentication
            X509v3 Subject Alternative Name:
                DNS:center100.sentryo.local
                [...]
    
```