



# System Management Commands

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## ap-type

To configure the AP type for an AP, use the **ap-type** command.

**ap-type** {**capwap** | **mobility-express** *word* | **workgroup-bridge**}

|                           |                         |  |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Syntax Description</b> | <b>capwap</b>           | Enable the AP as CAPWAP AP type  |
|                           | <b>mobility-express</b> | Enable the AP as Mobility Express AP type  |
|                           | <i>word</i>             | Enter the TFTP transfer command details in following format:<br>tftp://<tftp-server-ip-address>/<filename with path from root> |
|                           | <b>workgroup-bridge</b> | Enable the Workgroup Bridge(WGB) AP type   |
| <b>Command Modes</b>      | Privileged EXEC (#)     |  |
| <b>Command History</b>    | <b>Release</b>          | <b>Modification</b>  |
|                           | 8.1.111.0               | This command was introduced.   |
|                           | 8.8.120.0               | This command was enhanced by added <b>workgroup-bridge</b> parameter.  |

### Examples

The following example shows how to configure the AP type to CAPWAP:

```
cisco-ap# ap-type capwap
```

# archive

To download the AP image, use the **archive** command.

**archive download-sw** {/no-reload | /reload | capwap *word*}

## Syntax Description

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>download-sw</b> | Software download commands   |
| <b>/no-reload</b>  | No-reload after loading the image                                      |
| <b>/reload</b>     | Reload after loading the image   |
| <b>capwap</b>      | Download the image from the Cisco WLC                                  |
| <i>word</i>        | Enter the image details in the <b>ap image type ap3g3/ap1g4</b> format |

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

| Release   | Modification                 |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| 8.1.111.0 | This command was introduced. |

# copy

To copy a file, use the **copy** command.

**copy** {**cores** *filename* [**scp:** *scp-url* | **tftp:** *tftp-url*] | **flash** *filename* [**scp:** *scp-url* | **tftp:** *tftp-url*] | **support-bundle** [**scp:** *scp-url* | **tftp:** *tftp-url*] | **syslogs** [*filename* {**scp:** *scp-url* | **tftp:** *tftp-url*}] | **scp:** *scp-url* | **tftp:** *tftp-url*}

## Syntax Description

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>cores</b>          | Applies the action on a core file  |
| <i>filename</i>       | Name of the file   |
| <b>scp:</b>           | Uses the SCP protocol  |
| <i>scp-url</i>        | Enter the SCP URL in the following format:<br>username@A.B.C.D:[/dir]/filename |
| <b>tftp:</b>          | Uses the TFTP protocol   |
| <i>tftp-url</i>       | Enter the TFTP URL in the following format:<br>A.B.C.D[/dir]/filename          |
| <b>flash</b>          | Applies the action on a flash file   |
| <b>support-bundle</b> | Copies the support bundle to the server  |
| <b>syslogs</b>        | Applies the action on the syslog file  |

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

### Release Modification

8.1.111.0 This command was introduced.

# delete

To delete a file, use the **delete** command.

```
delete{/force | /recursive | /rf } cores filename
```

## Syntax Description

|                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>/force</b>     | Force delete                |
| <b>/recursive</b> | Recursive delete            |
| <b>/rf</b>        | Recursive force delete      |
| <b>cores</b>      | Apply action on a core file |
| <i>filename</i>   | Filename to delete          |

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

| Release   | Modification                 |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| 8.1.111.0 | This command was introduced. |

## Examples

The following example shows how to delete a file:

```
cisco-ap# delete /rf cores file-name
```

# disable

To turn off privileged commands, use the **disable** command.

## disable

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**Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC (#)

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**Command History**

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**Release Modification**

---

8.1.111.0 This command was introduced.

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## Examples

The following example shows how to turn off privileged commands:

```
cisco-ap# disable
```

# enable

To turn on privileged commands, use the **enable** command.

## enable

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**Command Modes**

User EXEC (>)

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**Command History**

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**Release Modification**

---

8.1.111.0 This command was introduced.

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## Examples

The following example shows how to turn on privileged commands:

```
cisco-ap> enable
```

# exec-timeout

To set the exec-timeout, use the **exec-timeout** command.

**exec-timeout** *timeout-value*

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Syntax Description</b> | <i>timeout-value</i> Timeout value; valid values range between 0 to 2147483647 |
| <b>Command Modes</b>      | Privileged EXEC (#)  |
| <b>Command History</b>    | <b>Release Modification</b>  |
|                           | 8.1.111.0 This command was introduced.   |

## Examples

The following example shows how to set the exec-timeout to 20 seconds:

```
cisco-ap# exec-timeout 20
```



# logging

To log commands, use the **logging** command.

```
logging { console [disable] | host { clear | disable | enable } }
```

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## Syntax Description

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**console** Console logging

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**host** Configure syslog server

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**disable** Disable syslog host logging

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**enable** Enable syslog server

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**clear** Clear syslog server IP

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## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

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## Command History

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| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------|
|---------|--------------|

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|           |                              |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| 8.1.111.0 | This command was introduced. |
|-----------|------------------------------|

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## Examples

The following example shows how to enable console logging:

```
cisco-ap# logging console
```

# more

To display a file, use the **more** command.

**more** {**flash** | **syslog**} *file-name*

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## Syntax Description

**flash** Apply action on a flash file

**syslog** Apply action on syslog file

*name* File name

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## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

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## Command History

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### Release Modification

8.1.111.0 This command was introduced.

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## Examples

The following example shows how to display a syslog file named test-log:

```
cisco-ap# more syslog test-log
```

# reload

To halt the access point or perform a reboot, use the **reload** command.

**reload** [{**at** *hours minutes day-of-month year* | **cancel** | **in** *minutes* | **reason** *reason-string*}]

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## Syntax Description

**at** Reload the AP at a specific date and time

This keyword takes the hour, minute, day of the month, month, and year as parameters; valid values for the keywords are as follows:

- *hour*: 0 to 23
- *minutes*: 0 to 59
- *day-of-the-month*: 1 to 31
- *month*: 1 to 12
- *year*: 2015-2099

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**cancel** Cancels the pending reload

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**in** Reload after a time interval, which you should specify in terms of minutes; valid values are between 1 to 1440 minutes

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**reason** A string specifying the reason for the reload

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## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

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## Command History

### Release Modification

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8.1.111.0 This command was introduced.

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## Examples

The following example shows how to reload the AP in 10 minutes:

```
cisco-ap# reload in 10
```

# terminal

To configure terminal parameters, use the **terminal** command.

**terminal** {**length** | **monitor** [**disable**] | **type** *word* | **width** *no-of-characters*}

## Syntax Description

**length** Specifies the number of lines on the screen. Valid values are between 0 to 512. Enter 0 if you do not want the outputs to pause.

**monitor** Specifies the debug output to the current terminal line. Press the enter key to enable monitoring. To disable monitoring, enter the keyword **disable**.

**type** Specifies the terminal type

**width** Specifies the width of the display terminal; valid values are between 0 to 132

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

### Release Modification

8.1.111.0 This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure the terminal length to 50 lines:

```
cisco-ap# terminal length 50
```