



# APPENDIX A

## Command Line Interface

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### Overview

This appendix describes the CLI commands that are available on the Cisco Unified Communications Operating System server.

### Starting a CLI Session

You can access the Cisco Unified Communications Operating System CLI remotely or locally:

- From a web client workstation, such as the workstation that you use for Cisco Unified Communications Operating System Administration, you can use SSH to connect securely to the Cisco Unified Communications Operating System.
- You can access the Cisco Unified Communications Operating System CLI directly by using the monitor and keyboard that you used during installation or by using a terminal server that is connected to the serial port. Use this method if a problem exists with the IP address.

#### Before You Begin

Ensure you have the following information that gets defined during installation:

- A primary IP address and hostname
- An administrator ID
- A password

You will need this information to log in to the Cisco IPT Platform.

Perform the following steps to start a CLI session:

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**Step 1** Do one of the following actions depending on your method of access:

- From a remote system, use SSH to connect securely to the Cisco IPT Platform. In your SSH client, enter

`ssh adminname@hostname`

where *adminname* specifies the Administrator ID and *hostname* specifies the hostname that was defined during installation.

For example, `ssh admin@ipt-1`.

- From a direct connection, you receive this prompt automatically:

```
ipt-1 login:
```

where **ipt-1** represents the host name of the system.

Enter your administrator ID.

In either case, the system prompts you for a password.

**Step 2** Enter your password.

The CLI prompt displays. The prompt represents the Administrator ID; for example:

```
admin:
```

---

## CLI Basics

The following section contains basic tips for using the command line interface.

## Completing Commands

To complete commands, use **Tab**:

- Enter the start of a command and press **Tab** to complete the command. For example, if you enter **se** and press **Tab**, **set** gets completed.
- Enter a full command name and press **Tab** to display all the commands or subcommands that are available. For example, if you enter **set** and press **Tab**, you see all the **set** subcommands. An **\*** identifies the commands that have subcommands.
- If you reach a command, keep pressing **Tab**, and the current command line repeats; this indicates that no additional expansion is available.

## Getting Help on Commands

You can get two kinds of help on any command:

- Detailed help that includes a definition of the command and an example of its use
- Short query help that includes only command syntax

### Procedure

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To get detailed help, at the CLI prompt, enter

**help** *command*

Where *command* specifies the command name or the command and parameter. See [Example A-1](#).

To query only command syntax, at the CLI prompt, enter

**?**

Where *command* represents the command name or the command and parameter. See [Example A-2](#).

**Note**

If you enter a **?** after a menu command, such as **set**, it acts like the Tab key and lists the commands that are available.

**Example A-1 Detailed Help Example:**

```
admin:help file list activelog

activelog help:
This will list active logging files

options are:
page      - pause output
detail    - show detailed listing
reverse   - reverse sort order
date      - sort by date
size      - sort by size

file-spec can contain '*' as wildcards

Example:
admin:file list activelog platform detail
02 Dec,2004 12:00:59      <dir>    drf
02 Dec,2004 12:00:59      <dir>    log
16 Nov,2004 21:45:43      8,557  enGui.log
27 Oct,2004 11:54:33      47,916 startup.log
dir count = 2, file count = 2
```

**Example A-2 Query Example:**

```
admin:file list activelog?
Syntax:
file list activelog file-spec [options]
file-spec  mandatory    file to view
options    optional     page|detail|reverse|[date|size]
```

## Ending a CLI Session

At the CLI prompt, enter **quit**. If you are logged in remotely, you get logged off, and the ssh session gets dropped. If you are logged in locally, you get logged off, and the login prompt returns.

## Cisco IPT Platform CLI Commands

The following sections list and describe the CLI commands that are available for the Cisco Unified Communications Operating System.

### delete account

This command allows you to delete an administrator account.

**Command Syntax**

**delete account** *account-name*

**Parameters**

- *account-name* represents the name of an administrator account.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 4

Allowed during upgrade: No

## delete dns

This command allows you to delete the IP address for a DNS server.

**Command Syntax**

**delete dns** *ip-address*

**Parameters**

- *ip-address* represents the IP address of the DNS server you want to delete.

**Usage Guidelines**

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

**Caution**

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If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity.

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**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## delete ipsec

This command allows you to delete IPSec policies and associations.

**Command Syntax**

**delete ipsec**

**policy** {**ALL** | *policy-name*}

**association** *policy name* {**ALL** | *association-name*}

**Parameters**

- *policy-name* represents an IPSec policy.
- *association-name* represents an IPSec association.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## delete process

This command allows you to delete a particular process.

### Command Syntax

**delete process** *process-id* [**force** | **terminate** | **crash**]

### Parameters

- *process-id* represents the process ID number.

### Options

- **force**—Tells the process to stop
- **terminate**—Tells the operating system to terminate the process
- **crash**—Crashes the process and produces a crash dump

### Usage Guidelines



#### Note

Use the **force** option only if the command alone does not delete the process and use the **terminate** option only if **force** does not delete the process.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## delete smtp

This command allows you to delete the SMTP host.

### Command Syntax

**delete smtp**

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## file check

This command checks the /usr directory tree to see whether any files or directories have been added, removed, or changed in size since the last fresh installation or upgrade and displays the results.

### Command Syntax

**file check** [*detection-size-kb*]

**Options**

*detection-size-kb* specifies the minimum file size change that is required for the command to display the file as changed.

**Usage Guidelines**

The command notifies you about a possible impact to system performance and asks you whether you want to continue.

**Caution**

Because running this command can affect system performance, Cisco recommends that you run the command during off-peak hours.

The display includes both deleted and new files.

**Defaults**

The default value of *detection-size-kb* is 100 KB.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

## file delete

This command deletes one or more files.

**Command Syntax****file delete**

**activelog** *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**noconfirm**]

**inactivelog** *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**noconfirm**]

**install** *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**noconfirm**]

**tftp** *directory/filename* [**detail**]

**Parameters**

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- **tftp** specifies a TFTP file.
- *directory/filename* specifies the path and filename of the file(s) to delete. You can use the wildcard character, \*, for *filename*.

**Options**

- **detail**—Displays a listing of deleted files with the date and time.
- **noconfirm**—Deletes files without asking you to confirm each deletion.

### Usage Guidelines

**Caution**

You cannot recover a deleted file except, possibly, by using the Disaster Recovery System.

If you delete a TFTP data file on the inactive side, you may need to manually restore that file if you switch versions to the inactive side.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

### Example

The following example deletes the install log.

```
file delete install install.log
```

## file dump

This command dumps the contents of a file to the screen, a page at a time.

### Command Syntax

#### file dump

```
activelog directory/filename [detail] [hex]  
inactivelog directory/filename [detail] [hex]  
install directory/filename [detail] [hex]  
tftp directory/filename [detail] [hex]
```

### Parameters

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- **tftp** specifies a TFTP file.
- *directory/filename* specifies the path and filename of the file to dump. You can use the wildcard character, \*, for *filename* as long as it resolves to one file.

### Options

- **detail**—Displays listing with the date and time
- **hex**—Displays output in hexadecimal

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1 for logs, 0 for TFTP files

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

**Example**

This command dumps contents of file \_cdrIndex.idx.

```
file dump activelog cm/cdr/_cdrIndex.idx
```

## file get

This command sends the file to another system by using SFTP.

**Command Syntax****file get**

```
activelog directory/filename [reltime] [abstime] [match] [recurs]  
inactivelog directory/filename [reltime] [abstime] [match] [recurs]  
install directory/filename [reltime] [abstime] [match] [recurs]  
tftp directory/filename [reltime] [abstime] [match] [recurs]
```

**Parameters**

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- **tftp** specifies a TFTP file.
- *directory/filename* specifies the path to the file(s) to delete. You can use the wildcard character, \*, for *filename* as long as it resolves to one file.

**Options**

- **abstime**—Absolute time period, specified as *hh:mm:MM/DD/YY hh:mm:MM/DD/YY*
- **reltime**—Relative time period, specified as **minutes** | **hours** | **days** | **weeks** | **months** *value*
- **match**—Match a particular string in the filename, specified as *string value*
- **recurs**—Get all files, including subdirectories

**Usage Guidelines**

After the command identifies the specified files, you get prompted to enter an SFTP host, username, and password.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

**Examples**

This command gets all files in the activelog operating system directory that match the string “plat”.

```
file get activelog platform match plat
```

This command gets all operating system log files for a particular time period.

```
file get activelog platform/log abstime 18:00:9/27/2005 18:00:9/28/2005
```



## file list

This command lists the log files in an available log directory.

### Command Syntax

#### file list

```
activelog directory [page] [detail] [reverse] [date | size]  
inactivelog directory [page] [detail] [reverse] [date | size]  
install directory [page] [detail] [reverse] [date | size]  
tftp directory [page] [detail] [reverse] [date | size]
```

### Parameters

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- **tftp** specifies a TFTP file.
- *directory* specifies the path to the directory to list. You can use a wildcard character, \*, for *directory* as long as it resolves to one directory.

### Options

- **detail**—Long listing with date and time
- **date**—Sort by date
- **size**—Sort by file size
- **reverse**—Reverse sort direction
- **page**—Displays the output one screen at a time

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1 for logs, 0 for TFTP files

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

### Examples

This example lists operating system log files with details.

```
file list activelog platform/log page detail
```

This example lists directories in CDR repository.

```
file list activelog cm/cdr_repository
```

This example lists CDR files in a specified directory by size.

```
file list activelog cm/cdr_repository/processed/20050812 size
```

## file search

This command searches the content of a log and displays the matching lines a page at a time.

### Command Syntax

#### file search

**activelog** *directory/filename reg-exp* [**abstime** *hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy*]  
[**ignorecase**] [**reltime** {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} *timevalue*]

**inactivelog** *directory/filename reg-exp* [**abstime** *hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy*]  
[**ignorecase**] [**reltime** {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} *timevalue*]

**install** *directory/filename reg-exp* [**abstime** *hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy*]  
[**ignorecase**] [**reltime** {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} *timevalue*]

**tftp** *directory/filename reg-exp* [**abstime** *hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy*]  
[**ignorecase**] [**reltime** {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} *timevalue*]

### Parameters

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- **tftp** specifies a TFTP file.
- *reg-exp* represents a regular expression.
- *directory/filename* represents the path to the file(s) to search. You can use the wildcard character, \*, to represent all or part of the filename.

### Options

- **abstime**—Specifies which files to search based on file creation time. Enter a start time and an end time.
- **days|hours|minutes**—Specifies whether the file age is in days, hours, or minutes.
- **ignorecase**—Ignores case when searching
- **reltime**—Specifies which files to search based on file creation time. Enter the age of files to search.
- *hh:mm:ss mm/dd/yyyy*—An absolute time, in the format hours:minutes:seconds month/day/year.
- *timevalue*—The age of files to search. The unit of this value is specified with the {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} option.

### Usage Guidelines

Write the search term in the form of a regular expression, which is a special text string for describing a search pattern.

If the search term is found in only one file, the filename appears at the top of the output. If the search term is found in multiple files, each line of the output begins with the filename in which the matching line was found.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

**Example**

```
file search activelog platform/log/platform.log Err[a-z] ignorecase
```

## file tail

This command tails (prints the last few lines) of a log file.

**Command Syntax****file tail**

```
activelog directory/filename [detail] [hex] [lines]  
inactivelog directory/filename [detail] [hex] [lines]  
install directory/filename [detail] [hex] [lines]  
tftp directory/filename [detail] [hex] [lines]
```

**Parameters**

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- **tftp** specifies a TFTP file.
- *directory/filename* specifies the path to the file to tail. You can use the wildcard character, \*, for filename as long as it resolves to one file.

**Options**

- **detail**—Long listing with date and time
- **hex**—Hexadecimal listing
- **lines**—Number of lines to display

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1 for logs, 0 for TFTP files

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

**Example**

This example tails the operating system CLI log file.

```
file tail activelog platform/log/cli00001.log
```

## file view

This command displays the contents of a file.

**Command Syntax****file view**

```
activelog directory/filename
```

**inactivelog** *directory/filename*

**install** *directory/filename*

**tftp** *directory/filename*

#### Parameters

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- **tftp** specifies a TFTP file.
- *directory/filename* specifies the path to the file to view. You can use the wildcard character, \*, for *filename* as long as it resolves to one file.

#### Usage Guidelines



#### Caution

---

Do not use this command to view binary files because this can corrupt the terminal session.

---

#### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

#### Examples

This example displays the install log.

```
file view install install.log
```

This example displays a particular CDR file.

```
file view activelog /cm/cdr_repository/processed/20058012/{filename}
```

## run sql

This command allows you to run an SQL command.

#### Command Syntax

**run sql** *sql\_statement*

#### Parameters

- *sql\_statement* represents the SQL command to run.

#### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

#### Example

This example runs an SQL command.

```
run sql select name from device
```

## set account

This command sets up a new account on the operating system.

### Command Syntax

**set account** *name*

### Parameters

- *name* represents the username for the new account.

### Usage Guidelines

After you enter the username, the system prompts you to enter the privilege level and password for the new account.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set commandcount

This command changes the CLI command prompt, so it displays how many CLI commands have executed.

### Command Syntax

**set commandcount** {enable | disable}

### Parameters

- *unit-name* represents the name of the certificate that you want to regenerate.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set ipsec

This command allows you to set IPSec policies and associations.

### Command Syntax

**set ipsec**

**policy** {ALL | *policy-name*}

**association** *policy-name* {ALL | *association-name*}

**Parameters**

- *policy-name* represents an IPSec policy.
- *association-name* represents an IPSec association.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set logging

This command allows you to enable or disable logging.

**Command Syntax**

**set logging {enable | disable}**

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set network dhcp

This command enables or disables DHCP for Ethernet interface 0. You cannot configure Ethernet interface 1.

**Command Syntax**

**set network dhcp eth0 {enable | disable}**

**Parameters**

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.

**Usage Guidelines**

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

**Caution**

---

If you continue, this command causes the system to restart. Cisco also recommends that you restart all nodes whenever any IP address gets changed.

---

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set network dns

This command sets the IP address for the primary or secondary DNS server.

**Command Syntax**

**set network dns** {**primary** | **secondary**} *ip-address*

**Parameters**

- *ip-address* represents the IP address of the primary or secondary DNS server.

**Usage Guidelines**

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

**Caution**

If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set network dns options

This command sets DNS options.

**Command Syntax**

**set network dns options** [**timeout** *seconds*] [**attempts** *number*] [**rotate**]

**Parameters**

- **timeout** sets the DNS request timeout.
- **attempts** sets the number of times to attempt a DNS request before quitting.
- **rotate** causes the system to rotate among the configured DNS servers, distributing the load.
- *seconds* specifies the DNS timeout period, in seconds.
- *number* specifies the number of attempts.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## set network domain

This command sets the domain name for the system.

**Command Syntax**

**set network domain** *domain-name*

**Parameters**

- *domain-name* represents the system domain that you want to assign.

**Usage Guidelines**

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

**Caution**

---

If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity.

---

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set network failover

This command enables and disables Network Fault Tolerance on the Media Convergence Server network interface card.

**Command Syntax**

**failover** {**enable** | **disable**}

**Parameters**

- **enable** enables Network Fault Tolerance.
- **disable** disables Network Fault Tolerance.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set network gateway

This command enables you to configure the IP address of the network gateway.

**Command Syntax**

**set network gateway** *ip-address*

**Parameters**

- *ip-address* represents the IP address of the network gateway that you want to assign.

**Usage Guidelines**

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

**Caution**

---

If you continue, this command causes the system to restart.

---

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No



## set network ip

This command sets the IP address for Ethernet interface 0. You cannot configure Ethernet interface 1.

### Command Syntax

**set network ip eth0** *ip-address ip-mask*

### Parameters

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.
- *ip-address* represents the IP address that you want assign.
- *ip-mask* represents the IP mask that you want to assign.

### Usage Guidelines

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

**Caution**

---

If you continue, this command causes the system to restart.

---

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set network mtu

This command sets the maximum MTU value.

### Command Syntax

**set network mtu** *mtu\_max*

### Parameters

- *mtu\_max* specifies the maximum MTU value.

### Usage Guidelines

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

**Caution**

---

If you continue, the system will temporarily lose network connectivity.

---

## set network max\_ip\_conntrack

This command sets the ip\_conntrack\_max value.

### Command Syntax

**set network max\_ip\_conntrack** *ip\_conntrack\_max*

**Parameters**

- *ip\_contrack\_max* specifies the value for *ip\_contrack\_max*.

## set network nic

This command sets the properties of the Ethernet Interface 0. You cannot configure Ethernet interface 1.

**Command Syntax**

**set network nic eth0** [auto en | dis] [speed 10 | 100] [duplex half | full]

**Parameters**

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.
- **auto** specifies whether auto negotiation gets enabled or disabled.
- **speed** specifies whether the speed of the Ethernet connection: 10 or 100 Mbps.
- **duplex** specifies half-duplex or full-duplex.

**Usage Guidelines**

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

**Note**

---

You can enable only one active NIC at a time.

---

**Caution**

---

If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connections while the NIC gets reset.

---

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set network pmtud

This command enables and disables Path MTU Discovery.

**Command Syntax**

**set network pmtud** [enable | disable]

**Parameters**

- **enable** enables Path MTU Discovery.
- **disable** disables Path MTU Discovery.

**Usage Guidelines**

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

**Caution**

---

If you continue, the system will temporarily lose network connectivity.

---

## set network status

This command sets the status of Ethernet 0 to up or down. You cannot configure Ethernet interface 1.

### Command Syntax

**set network status eth0 {up | down}**

### Parameters

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.

### Usage Guidelines

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

**Caution**

If you continue, the system will temporarily lose network connectivity.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set password

This command allows you to change the administrator and security passwords.

### Command Syntax

**set password {admin | security}**

### Parameters

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.

### Usage Guidelines

The systems prompts you for the old and new passwords.

**Caution**

The password must contain at least six characters, and the system checks it for strength.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set smtp

This command sets the SMTP server hostname.

### Command Syntax

**set smtp *hostname***

**Parameters**

- *hostname* represents the SMTP server name.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set timezone

This command lets you change the system time zone.

**Command Syntax**

**set timezone** *timezone*

**Parameters**

- *timezone* specifies the new timezone.

**Usage Guidelines**

Enter enough characters to uniquely identify the new time zone. Be aware that the time-zone name is case-sensitive.

**Caution**

You must restart the system after you change the time zone.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

**Example**

This example sets the time zone to Pacific time.

```
set timezone Pac
```

## set trace

This command sets trace activity for the specified task.

**Command Syntax**

**set trace**

**enable Error** *tname*

**enable Special** *tname*

**enable State\_Transition** *tname*

**enable Significant** *tname*

**enable Entry\_exit** *tname*

**enable Arbitrary** *tname*

**enable Detailed** *tname*

**disable** *tname*

#### Parameters

- *tname* represents the task for which you want to enable or disable traces.
- **enable Error** sets task trace settings to the error level.
- **enable Special** sets task trace settings to the special level.
- **enable State\_Transition** sets task trace settings to the state transition level.
- **enable Significant** sets task trace settings to the significant level.
- **enable Entry\_exit** sets task trace settings to the entry\_exit level.
- **enable Arbitrary** sets task trace settings to the arbitrary level.
- **enable Detailed** sets task trace settings to the detailed level.
- **disable** unsets the task trace settings.

#### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set web-security

This command sets the web security certificate information for the operating system.

#### Command Syntax

**set web-security** *orgunit orgname locality state country*

#### Parameters

- *orgunit* represents the organizational unit.
- *orgname* represents the organizational name.
- *locality* represents the organization location.
- *state* represents the organization state.
- *country* represents the organization country.

#### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

## set workingdir

This command sets the working directory for active, inactive, and installation logs.

#### Command Syntax

**set workingdir**

**activelog** *directory*  
**inactivelog** *directory*  
**install** *directory*  
**tftp** *directory*

**Parameters**

- **activelog** sets the working directory for active logs.
- **inactivelog** set the working directory for inactive logs.
- **install** sets the working directory for installation logs.
- **tftp** sets the working directory for TFTP files.
- *directory* represents the current working directory.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0 for logs, 1 for TFTP

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show account

This command lists current administrator accounts, except the master administrator account.

**Command Syntax**

**show account**

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 4

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show cert

This command displays certificate contents and certificate trust lists.

**Command Syntax**

**show cert**

**own** *filename*  
**trust** *filename*  
**list** { **own** | **trust** }

**Parameters**

- *filename* represents the name of the certificate file.
- **own** specifies owned certificates.
- **trust** specifies trusted certificates.
- **list** specifies a certificate trust list.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

**Example**

This command displays own certificate trust lists.

```
show cert list own
```

## show environment

This command displays information about the server hardware.

**Command Syntax****show environment**

**fans**

**power-supply**

**temperatures**

**Options**

- **fans**—Displays information gathered by fan probes
- **power-supply**—Displays information gathered by power supply probes
- **temperatures**—Displays information gathered by temperature probes

## show firewall list

This command displays system aspects of the server.

**Command Syntax**

**show firewall list** [**detail**] [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

**Options**

- **detail**—Displays detailed statistics on every available device on the system
- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time
- **file** *filename*—Outputs the information to a file

**Note**

The file option saves the information to platform/cli/*filename*.txt. Ensure the file name does not contain the “.” character.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show hardware

This command displays the following information on the platform hardware.

### Command Syntax

**show hardware**

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays the following information on the platform hardware:

- Platform
- Serial number
- BIOS build level
- BIOS manufacturer
- Active processors
- RAID controller status

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show ipsec

This command displays information on IPSec policies and associations.

### Command Syntax

**show ipsec**

**policy**

**association** *policy*

**information** *policy association*

**status**

### Parameters

- **policy** displays all IPSec policies on the node.
- **association** displays the association list and status for the policy.
- **information** displays the association details and status for the policy.
- **status** displays the status of all IPsec tunnels that are defined in the system.
- *policy* represents the name of a specific IPSec policy.
- *association* represents the association name.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1



Allowed during upgrade: yes

**Example**

This example displays IPsec policies.

```
show ipsec policy
```

## show logins

This command lists recent logins to the server.

**Command Syntax**

```
show logins number
```

**Parameters**

*number* specifies the number of most recent logins to display. The default is 20.

## show memory

This command displays information about the server memory.

**Command Syntax**

```
show memory  
    count  
    module [ALL | module_number]  
    size
```

**Options**

- **count**—Displays the number of memory modules on the system
- **module**—Displays detailed information about each memory module
- **size**—Displays the total amount of memory

**Parameters**

**ALL** displays information about all installed memory modules.

*module\_number* specifies which memory module to display.

## show myself

This command displays information about the current account.

**Command Syntax**

```
show myself
```

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show network

This command displays network information.

**Command Syntax****show network**

**eth0** [detail]

**failover** [detail] [page]

**route** [detail]

**status** [detail] [listen] [process] [all] [nodns] [search stext]

**ip\_conntrack**

**max\_ip\_conntrack**

**dhcp eth0 status**

**all** [detail]

**Parameters**

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet 0.
- **failover** specifies Network Fault Tolerance information.
- **route** specifies network routing information.
- **status** specifies active Internet connections.
- **ip\_conntrack** specifies ip\_conntrack usage information.
- **max\_ip\_conntrack** specifies max\_ip\_conntrack information.
- **dhcp eth0 status** displays DHCP status information.
- **all** specifies all basic network information.

**Options**

- **detail**—Displays additional information
- **page**—Displays information 1 page at a time.
- **listen**—Displays only listening sockets
- **process**—Displays the process ID and name of the program to which each socket belongs
- **all**—Displays both listening and nonlistening sockets
- **nodns**—Displays numerical addresses without any DNS information
- **search stext**—Searches for the stext in the output

**Usage Guidelines**

The **eth0** parameter displays Ethernet port 0 settings, including DHCP and DNS configurations and options.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

**Example**

This example displays active Internet connections.

```
show network status
```

## show open

This command displays open files and ports on the system.

**Syntax Description****show open**

**files** [**all**] [**process** *processID*] [**regexp** *reg\_exp*]

**ports** [**all**] [**regexp** *reg\_exp*]

**Parameters**

- **files** displays open files on the system.
- **ports** displays open ports on the system.

**Options**

- **all**—Displays all open files or ports
- **process**—Displays open files that belong to the specified process
- *processID*—Specifies a process
- **regexp**—Displays open files or ports that match the specified regular expression
- *reg\_exp*—A regular expression

## show packages

This command displays the name and version for installed packages.

**Command Syntax****show packages**

**active** *name* [**page**]

**inactive** *name* [**page**]

**Parameters**

*name* represents the package name. To display all active or inactive packages, use the wildcard character, \*.

**Options**

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show perf counterhelp

This command displays the explanation text for the specified perfmon counter.

**Command Syntax**

**show perf counterhelp** *class-name counter-name*

**Parameters**

- *class-name* represents the class name that contains the counter.
- *counter-name* represents the counter that you want to view.



---

**Note** If the class name or counter name contains white spaces, enclose the name in double quotation marks.

---

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show perf list categories

This command lists all categories in the perfmon system.

**Command Syntax**

**show perf list categories**

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show perf list classes

This commands lists the perfmon classes or objects.

**Command Syntax**

**show perf list classes** [**cat** *category*] [**detail**]

**Options**

- **detail**—Displays detailed information
- **cat** *category*—Displays perfmon classes for the specified category

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show perf list counter

This command lists perfmon counters for the specified perfmon class.

Command Syntax

**list counters** *class-name* [**detail**]

**Parameters**

*class-name* represents a perfmon class name for which you want to list the counters.

**Note**

If the class name or counter name contains white spaces, enclose the name in double quotation marks.

**Options**

**detail**—Displays detailed information

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show perf list instances

The command lists the perfmon instances for the specified perfmon class.

**Command Syntax**

**list instances** *class-name* [**detail**]

**Parameters**

*class-name* represents a perfmon class name for which you want to list the counters.

**Note**

If the class name contains white spaces, enclose the name in double quotation marks.

**Options**

**detail**—Displays detailed information

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show perf query class

This command queries a perfmon class and displays all the instances and counter values of each instance.

### Command Syntax

**show perf query class** *class-name* [,*class-name*...]

### Parameters

*class-name* specifies the perfmon class that you want to query. You can specify a maximum of 5 classes per command.



**Note** If the class name contains white spaces, enclose the name in double quotation marks.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show perf query counter

This command queries the specified counter and displays the counter value of all instances.

### Command Syntax

**show perf query counter** *class-name counter-name* [,*counter-name*...]

### Parameters

- *class-name* specifies the perfmon class that you want to query.
- *counter-name* specifies the counter to view. You can specify a maximum of 5 counters per command.



**Note** If the class name or counter name contains white spaces, enclose the name in double quotation marks.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show perf query instance

This command queries the specified instance and displays all its counter values.

### Command Syntax

**show perf query instance** *class-name instance-name* [,*instance-name*...]

### Parameters

- *class-name* specifies the perfmon class that you want to query.

- *instance-name* specifies the perfmon instance to view. You can specify a maximum of 5 instances per command.



**Note** If the class name or instance name contains white spaces, enclose the name in double quotation marks.

#### Usage Guidelines

This command does not apply to singleton perfmon classes.

#### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show perf query path

This command queries a specified perfmon path.

#### Command Syntax

**show perf query path** *path-spec* [*,path-spec...*]

#### Parameters

- For an instance-based perfmon class, specify *path-spec* as *class-name(instance-name)\counter-name*.
- For a noninstance-based perfmon class (a singleton), specify *path-spec* as *class-name\counter-name*.

You can specify a maximum of 5 paths per command.



**Note** If the path name contains white spaces, enclose the name in double quotation marks.

#### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

#### Example

```
show perf query path "Cisco Phones(phone-0)\CallsAttempted",  
"Cisco Unified Communications Manager\T1ChannelsActive"
```

## show process

This command displays process and load information.

#### Command Syntax

**show process**

```
load [cont] [clear] [noidle] [num xx] [thread] [cpu] [memory] [time] [specified] [page]
list [page] [short] [detail] [thread] [fd] [cont] [clear] [process id id] [argument id id] [owner
name name]
```

#### Parameters

- **load** displays the CPU load for each active process.
- **list** displays all processes.

#### Options

- **cont**—Command repeats continuously
- **clear**—Clears screen before displaying output
- **noidle**—Ignore idle or zombie processes
- **num *xx***—Sets the number of processes to display (Default=10, **all** = all processes)
- **thread**—Displays threads
- **cpu**—Displays output by CPU usage
- **memory**—Sorts output by memory usage
- **short**—Displays short listing
- **time**—Sorts output by time usage
- **page**—Displays one page at a time
- **detail**—Displays a detailed listing
- **process id *id***—Shows only specific process number or command name
- **argument name *name***—Show only specific process with argument name
- **thread**—Include thread processes in the listing
- **fd**—Show file descriptors that are associated with a process

#### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

#### Example

This example shows detailed process listing one page at a time.

```
show process list detail page
```

## show registry

This command displays the contents of the registry.

#### Command Syntax

```
show registry system component [name] [page]
```

#### Parameters

- *system* represents the registry system name.



- *component* represents the registry component name.
- *name* represents the name of the parameter to show.



---

**Note** To display all items, enter the wildcard character, \*.

---

### Options

**page**—Displays one page at a time

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

### Example

This example shows contents of the cm system, dbl/sdi component.

```
show registry cm dbl/sdi
```

## show risdb

This command displays RIS database table information.

### Command Syntax

#### show risdb

**list** [**file** *filename*]

**query** *table1 table2 table3 ...* [**file** *filename*]

### Parameters

- **list** displays the tables that are supported in the Realtime Information Service (RIS) database.
- **query** displays the contents of the RIS tables.

### Options

**file** *filename*—Outputs the information to a file



---

**Note** The file option saves the information to platform/cli/*filename*.txt. The file name cannot contain the “.” character.

---

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

### Example

This example displays a list of RIS database tables.

```
show risdb list
```

## show smtp

This command displays the name of the SMTP host.

### Command Syntax

**show snmp**

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show stats io

This command displays system IO statistics.

### Command Syntax

**show stats io** [**kilo**] [**detail**] [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

### Options

- **kilo**—Displays statistics in kilobytes
- **detail**—Displays detailed statistics on every available device on the system and overrides the kilo option
- **file** *filename*—Outputs the information to a file



**Note** The file option saves the information to platform/cli/*filename*.txt. The file name cannot contain the “.” character.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show status

This command displays basic platform status.

### Command Syntax

**show status**

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays the following basic platform status:

- Host name
- Date
- Time zone

- Locale
- Product version
- Platform version
- CPU usage
- Memory and disk usage

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

## show tech all

This command displays the combined output of all **show tech** commands.

**Command Syntax**

**all** [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

**Options**

- **page**—Displays one page at a time
- **file** *filename*—Outputs the information to a file

**Note**

The file option saves the information to `platform/cli/filename.txt`. The file name cannot contain the “.” character.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech ccm\_service

This command displays information on all Cisco Unified Communications Manager services that can run on the system.

**Command Syntax**

**show tech ccm\_service**

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech database

This command creates a CSV file of the entire database.

**Command Syntax****show tech database****Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech dbintegrity

This command displays the database integrity.

**Command Syntax****show tech dbintegrity**

## show tech dbinuse

This command displays the database in use.

**Command Syntax****show tech dbinuse****Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech dbschema

This command displays the database schema in a CSV file.

**Command Syntax****show tech dbschema****Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech dbstateinfo

This command displays the state of the database.

**Command Syntax****show tech dbstateinfo**

## show tech devdefaults

This command displays the device defaults table.

### Command Syntax

**show tech devdefaults**

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech gateway

This command displays the gateway table from the database.

### Command Syntax

**show tech gateway**

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech locales

This command displays the locale information for devices, device pools, and end users.

### Command Syntax

**show tech locales**

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech network

This command displays network aspects of the server.

### Command Syntax

**show tech network** [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

### Options

- **page**—Displays one page at a time
- **file** *filename*—Outputs the information to a file

**Note**

The file option saves the information to `platform/cli/filename.txt`. The file name cannot contain the “.” character.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech notify

This command displays the database change notify monitor.

**Command Syntax**

**show tech notify**

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech params all

This command displays all the database parameters.

**Command Syntax**

**show tech params all**

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech params enterprise

This command displays the database enterprise parameters.

**Command Syntax**

**show tech params enterprise**

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech params service

This command displays the database service parameters.

### Command Syntax

**show tech params service**

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech prefs

This command displays database settings.

### Command Syntax

**show tech prefs**

## show tech procedures

This command displays the procedures that are in use for the database.

### Command Syntax

**show tech procedures**

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech routepatterns

This command displays the route patterns that are configured for the system.

### Command Syntax

**show tech routepatterns**

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech routeplan

This command displays the route plan that are configured for the system.

**Command Syntax****show tech routeplan****Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech runtime

This command displays runtime aspects of the server.

**Command Syntax****show tech params runtime** [**page**] [**file** *filename*]**Options**

- **page**—Displays one page at a time
- **file** *filename*—Outputs the information to a file



---

**Note** The file option saves the information to platform/cli/*filename*.txt. The file name cannot contain the “.” character.

---

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech systables

This command displays the name of all tables in the sysmaster database.

**Command Syntax****show tech systables****Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech system

This command displays system aspects of the server.

**Command Syntax****show tech system** [**page**] [**file** *filename*]



**Options**

- **page**—Displays one page at a time
- **file** *filename*—Outputs the information to a file



**Note** The file option saves the information to `platform/cli/filename.txt`. The file name cannot contain the “.” character.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech table

This command displays the contents of the specified database table.

**Command Syntax**

**show tech table** *table\_name* [**page**] [**csv**]

**Parameters**

*table\_name* represents the name of the table to display.

**Options**

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time
- **csv**—Sends the output to a comma separated values file

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech triggers

This command displays table names and the triggers that are associated with those tables.

**Command Syntax**

**show tech triggers**

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show tech version

This command displays the version of the installed components.

**Command Syntax**

**show tech version** [page]

**Options**

**Page**—Displays the output one page at a time

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show timezone

This command displays time zone information.

**Command Syntax**

**show timezone**

**config**

**list** [page]

**Parameters**

- **config** displays the current time zone settings.
- **list** displays the available time zones.

**Options**

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show trace

This command displays trace information for a particular task.

**Command Syntax**

**show trace** [task\_name]

**Parameters**

*task\_name* represents the name of the task for which you want to display the trace information.

**Note**

If you do not enter any parameters, the command returns a list of available tasks.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

**Example**

This example displays trace information for cdp.

```
show trace cdp
```

## show ups status

This command shows the current status of the USB-connected APC smart-UPS device and starts the monitoring service if not already started.

This command to give full status is only available on 7835-H2 and 7825-H2 servers.

**Command Syntax**

**show ups status**

## show version

This command displays the software version on the active or inactive partition.

**Command Syntax**

**show version**

**active**

**inactive**

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show web-security

This command displays the contents of the current web-security certificate.

**Command Syntax**

**show web-security**

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## show workingdir

This command retrieves the current working directory for activelog, inactivelog, install, and TFTP.

**Command Syntax****show workingdir****Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## unset ipsec

This command allows you to disable IPSec policies and associations.

**Command Syntax****unset ipsec****policy** {**ALL** | *policy-name*}**association** *policy-name* {**ALL** | *association-name*}**Parameters**

- *policy-name* represents the name of an IPSec policy.
- *association-name* represents the name of an IPSec association.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## unset network

This command unsets DNS options.

**Command Syntax****unset network dns options** [**timeout**] [**attempts**] [**rotate**]**Parameters**

- **timeout** sets the wait time before the system considers a DNS query failed to the default.
- **attempts** sets the number of DNS attempts to make before failing to the default.
- **rotate** sets the method for selecting a nameserver to the default. This affects how loads are distributed across nameservers.

**Usage Guidelines**

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

**Caution**

If you continue, the system will temporarily lose network connectivity.

## utils core list

This command lists all existing core files.

### Command Syntax

**utils core list**

## utils core analyze

This command generates a backtrace for the specified core file, a thread list, and the current value of all CPU registers.

Command Syntax

**utils core analyze** *core file name*

### Parameters

- *core file name* specifies the name of a core file.

### Usage Guidelines

The command creates a file of the same name as the core file, with a .txt extension, in the same directory as the core file. This command works only on the active partition.

## utils csa disable

This command stops Cisco Security Agent (CSA).

Command Syntax

**utils csa disable**

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils csa enable

This command enables Cisco Security Agent (CSA).

Command Syntax

**utils csa enable**

### Usage Guidelines

The system prompts you to confirm that you want to enable CSA.



#### Caution

You must restart the system after you start CSA.ca

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## **utils csa status**

This command displays the current status of Cisco Security Agent (CSA).

Command Syntax

**utils csa status**

**Usage Guidelines**

The system indicates whether CSA is running.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

## **utils dbreplication status**

This command displays the status of database replication. You should run this command only on the first node (Publisher server) of a cluster.

Command Syntax

**utils dbreplication status**

## **utils dbreplication stop**

This command stops the automatic setup of database replication.

Command Syntax

**utils dbreplication stop**

## **utils dbreplication repair**

This command repairs database replication.

Command Syntax

**utils dbreplication repair**

## **utils dbreplication reset**

This command resets and restarts database replication.

Command Syntax

**utils dbreplication reset**

## utils disaster\_recovery backup tape

This command starts a backup job and stores the resulting tar file on tape.

Command Syntax

**backup tape** *featurelist tapeid*

### Parameters

- *featurelist* specifies the list of features to back up, separated by commas.
- *tapeid* represents the ID of an available tape device.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils disaster\_recovery backup network

This command starts a backup job and stores the resulting tar file on a remote server.

Command Syntax

**backup network** *featurelist path servername username*

### Parameters

- *featurelist* specifies the list of features to back up, separated by commas.
- *path* represents the location of the backup files on the remote server.
- *servername* represents the IP address or host name of the server where you stored the backup files.
- *username* represents the username that is needed to log in to the remote server.

### Usage Guidelines



#### Note

The system prompts you to enter the password for the account on the remote server.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils disaster\_recovery cancel\_backup

This command cancels the ongoing backup job.

### Command Syntax

**utils disaster\_recovery cancel\_backup**

### Usage Guidelines

The system prompts you to confirm that you want to cancel the backup job.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils disaster\_recovery restore tape

This command starts a restore job and takes the backup tar file from tape.

Command Syntax

**restore tape** *server tarfilename tapeid*

**Parameters**

- *server* specifies the hostname of the server that you want to restore.
- *tarfilename* specifies the name of the file to restore.
- *tapeid* specifies the name of the tape device from which to perform the restore job.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils disaster\_recovery restore network

This command starts a restore job and takes the backup tar file from a remote server.

Command Syntax

**restore network** *restore\_server tarfilename path servername username*

**Parameters**

- *restore\_server* specifies the hostname of the server that you want to restore.
- *tarfilename* specifies the name of the file to restore.
- *path* represents the location of the backup files on the remote server.
- *servername* represents the IP address or host name of the server where you stored the backup files.
- *username* represents the username that is needed to log in to the remote server.

**Usage Guidelines****Note**

---

The system prompts you to enter the password for the account on the remote server.

---

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes



## utils disaster\_recovery show\_backupfiles network

This command starts a restore job and takes the backup tar file from a remote server.

Command Syntax

**utils disaster\_recovery show\_backupfiles network** *path servername username*

### Parameters

- *path* represents the location of the backup files on the remote server.
- *servername* represents the IP address or host name of the server where you stored the backup files.
- *username* represents the username that is needed to log in to the remote server.

### Usage Guidelines



#### Note

The system prompts you to enter the password for the account on the remote server.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils disaster\_recovery show\_backupfiles tape

This command displays information about the backup files that are stored on a tape.

Command Syntax

**utils disaster\_recovery show\_backupfiles tape** *tapeid*

### Parameters

- *tapeid* represents the ID of an available tape device.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils disaster\_recovery show\_registration

This command displays the registered features and components on the specified server.

Command Syntax

**utils disaster\_recovery show\_registration** *hostname*

### Parameters

- *hostname* specifies the server for which you want to display registration information.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils disaster\_recovery show\_tapeid

This command displays a list of tape device IDs.

### Command Syntax

**utils disaster\_recovery show\_tapeid**

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils disaster\_recovery status

This command displays the status of the current backup or restore job.

### Command Syntax

**utils disaster\_recovery status** *operation*

### Parameters

- *operation* specifies the name of the ongoing operation: **backup** or **restore**.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils fior

This command allows you to monitor the I/O on the server. The File I/O Reporting service provides a kernel based daemon for collecting file I/O per process.

### Command Syntax

**utils fior**

**disable**

**enable**

**list**

**start**

**status**

**stop**

**top**

**Options**

- **disable**—Prevents the file I/O reporting service from starting automatically when the machine boots. This command does not stop the service without a reboot. Use the **stop** option to stop the service immediately.
- **enable**—Enables the file I/O reporting service to start automatically when the machine boots. This command does not start the service without a reboot. Use the **start** option to start the service immediately.
- **list**—This command displays a list of file I/O events, in chronological order, from oldest to newest.
- **start**—Starts a previously stopped file I/O reporting service. The service remains in a started state until it is manually stopped or the machine is rebooted.
- **status**—Displays the status of the file I/O reporting service.
- **stop**—Stops the file I/O reporting service. The service remains in a stopped state until it is manually started or the machine is rebooted.
- **top**—Displays a list of top processes that create file I/O. This list can be sorted by the total number of bytes read, the total number of bytes written, the rate of bytes read, or the rate of bytes written.

## utils iothrottle enable

This command enables I/O throttling enhancements. When enabled, I/O throttling enhancements lower the impact of upgrades on an active system.

**Command Syntax**

**utils iothrottle enable**

## utils iothrottle disable

This command disables I/O throttling enhancements. This could adversely affect the system during upgrades.

**Command Syntax**

**utils iothrottle disable**

## utils iothrottle status

This command displays the status of I/O throttling enhancements.

**Command Syntax**

**utils iothrottle status**

## utils netdump client

This command configures the netdump client.

**Command Syntax****utils netdump client**

**start** *ip-address-of-netdump-server*  
**status**  
**stop**

**Parameters**

- **start** starts the netdump client.
- **status** displays the status of the netdump client.
- **stop** stops the netdump client.
- *ip-address-of-netdump-server* specifies the IP address of the netdump server to which the client will send diagnostic information.

**Usage Guidelines**

In the event of a kernel panic crash, the netdump client sends diagnostic information about the crash to a netdump server.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils netdump server

This command configures the netdump server.

**Command Syntax****utils netdump server**

**add-client** *ip-address-of-netdump-client*  
**delete-client** *ip-address-of-netdump-client*  
**list-clients**  
**start**  
**status**  
**stop**

**Parameters**

- **add-client** adds a netdump client.
- **delete-client** deletes a netdump client.
- **list-clients** lists the clients that are registered with this netdump server.
- **start** starts the netdump server.
- **status** displays the status of the netdump server.
- **stop** stops the netdump server.
- *ip-address-of-netdump-client* specifies the IP address of a netdump client.

### Usage Guidelines

In the event of a kernel panic crash, a netdump-enabled client system sends diagnostic information about the crash to the netdump server.

netdump diagnostic information gets stored in the following location on the netdump server: *crash/*. The subdirectories whose names comprise a client IP address and a date contain netdump information.

You can configure each Cisco Unified Communications Operating System server as both a netdump client and server.

If the server is on another Cisco Unified Communications Operating System server, only the kernel panic trace signature gets sent to the server; otherwise, an entire core dump gets sent.

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils network arp

This command lists, sets, or deletes Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table entries.

### Command Syntax

#### utils network arp

**list** [*host host*] [*page*] [*numeric*]

**set** {*host*} {*address*}

**delete** *host*

### Parameters

- **list** lists the contents of the address resolution protocol table.
- **set** sets an entry in the address resolution protocol table.
- **delete** deletes an entry in the address resolution table.
- *host* represents the host name or IP address of the host to add or delete to the table.
- *address* represents the MAC address of the host to be added. Enter the MAC address in the following format: XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX.

### Options

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time
- **numeric**—Displays hosts as dotted IP addresses

### Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils network capture eth0

This command captures IP packets on the specified Ethernet interface.

**Command Syntax**

**utils network capture eth0** [*page*] [*numeric*] [*file fname*] [*count num*] [*size bytes*] [*src addr*] [*dest addr*] [*port num*]

**Parameters**

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.

**Options**

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time  
When you use the page or file options, the complete capture of all requested packets must occur before the command completes.
- **numeric**—Displays hosts as dotted IP addresses
- **file *fname***—Outputs the information to a file  
The file option saves the information to platform/cli/*fname*.cap. The filename cannot contain the “.” character.
- **count *num***—Sets a count of the number of packets to capture  
For screen output, the maximum count equals 1000, and, for file output, the maximum count equals 10,000.
- **size *bytes***—Sets the number of bytes of the packet to capture  
For screen output, the maximum number of bytes equals 128, for file output, the maximum of bytes can be any number or **ALL**
- **src *addr***—Specifies the source address of the packet as a host name or IPv4 address
- **dest *addr***—Specifies the destination address of the packet as a host name or IPv4 address
- **port *num***—Specifies the port number of the packet, either source or destination

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils network host

This command resolves a host name to an address or an address to a host name.

**Command Syntax**

**utils network host** *hostname* [**server** *server-name*] [**page**] [**detail**] [**srv**]

**Parameters**

- *hostname* represents the host name or IP address that you want to resolve.

**Options**

- *server-name*—Specifies an alternate domain name server
- **page**—Displays the output one screen at a time
- **detail**—Displays a detailed listing

- **srv**—Displays DNS SRV records.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils network ping

This command allows you to ping another server.

**Command Syntax**

**utils network ping** *destination* [*count*]

**Parameters**

- *destination* represents the hostname or IP address of the server that you want to ping.

**Options**

- *count*—Specifies the number of times to ping the external server. The default count equals 4.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils network tracert

This command traces IP packets that are sent to a remote destination.

**Command Syntax**

**utils network tracert** *destination*

**Parameters**

- *destination* represents the hostname or IP address of the server to which you want to send a trace.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils ntp

This command displays the NTP status or configuration.

**Command Syntax**

**utils ntp** {*status* | *config*}

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils remote\_account

This command allows you to enable, disable, create, and check the status of a remote account.

**Command Syntax****utils remote\_account**

**status**

**enable**

**disable**

**create** *username life*

**Parameters**

- *username* specifies the name of the remote account. The username can contain only lowercase characters and must be more than six-characters long.
- *life* specifies the life of the account in days. After the specified number of day, the account expires.

**Usage Guidelines**

A remote account generates a pass phrase that allows Cisco Systems support personnel to get access to the system for the specified life of the account. You can have only one remote account that is enabled at a time.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

**Example**

```
utils remote_account status
```

## utils reset\_ui\_administrator\_name

This command resets the Cisco Unified Communications Operating System Administration administrator account name.

**Command Syntax**

**utils reset\_ui\_administrator\_name**

## utils reset\_ui\_administrator\_password

This command resets the Cisco Unified Communications Operating System Administration password.



**Command Syntax****utils reset\_ui\_administrator\_password**

## utils service list

This command retrieves a list of all services and their status.

**Command Syntax****utils service list** [page]**Options**

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

## utils service

This command stops, starts, or restarts a service.

**Command Syntax****utils service****start** *service-name***stop** *service-name***restart** *service-name***auto-restart** {**enable** | **disable** | **show**} *service-name***Parameters**

- *service-name* represents the name of the service that you want to stop or start:
  - System NTP
  - System SSH
  - Service Manager
  - A Cisco DB
  - Cisco Tomcat
  - Cisco Database Layer Monitor
  - Cisco Unified Serviceability
- **enable** enables auto-restart.
- **disable** disables auto-restart
- **show** shows the auto-restart status

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils sftp handshake

This command exchanges SFTP SSH keys to all members of the cluster.

**Command Syntax**

**utils sftp handshake**

## utils snmp test

This command tests the SNMP host by sending sample alarms to local syslog, remote syslog, and SNMP trap.

**Command Syntax**

**utils snmp test**

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils soap realservice test

This command executes a number of test cases on the remote server.

**Command Syntax**

**utils soap realservice test** *remote-ip remote-https-user remote-https-password*

**Parameters**

- *remote-ip* specifies the IP address of the server under test.
- *remote-https-user* specifies a username with access to the SOAP API.
- *remote-https-password* specifies the password for the account with SOAP API access.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils system

This command allows you to restart the system on the same partition, restart the system on the inactive partition, or shut down the system.

**Command Syntax**

**utils system {restart | shutdown | switch-version}**

**Usage Guidelines**

The **utils system shutdown** command provides a 5-minute timeout. If the system does not shut down within 5 minutes, the command gives you the option of doing a forced shutdown.

**Requirements**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

## utils system upgrade

This command allows you to upgrade the server.

**Command Syntax**

**utils system upgrade**

**cancel**

**get {local | remote} filename**

**list {local | remote} path**

**start**

**Parameters**

- **cancel** cancels the active upgrade.
- **get** gets an upgrade file from which to upgrade.
- **local** specifies that the upgrade files are on a local drive.
- **remote** specifies that the upgrade files are on a remote system.
- *filename* specifies the name of the upgrade file.
- *path* specifies the path to the upgrade file(s).
- **list** lists the available upgrade files.
- **start** starts an upgrade with the upgrade file that is obtained with the **get** parameter.

**Usage Guidelines**

To upgrade the system, follow these major steps:

1. Use the **utils system upgrade list** command to display a list of the .iso upgrade files available on the local disk or remote server from which you plan to upgrade.
2. Use the **utils system upgrade get** command to get the upgrade file that you want to use.
3. Use the **utils system upgrade start** command to start upgrading from the upgrade file you got.

