



# Cisco IPT Platform Administration Command-Line Interface Guide

---

This topic describes commands that you can use on the Cisco EGW 2200 to perform basic platform functions. These functions are also available in the Cisco IPT Platform Administration GUI application. Typically you would use the command-line interface (CLI) only when there is a problem using Cisco IPT Platform Administration.

## Starting a CLI Session

You can access the Cisco EGW 2200 platform CLI remotely or locally:

- From a web client workstation, such as the workstation you use for Cisco EGW Administration and Cisco IPT Platform Administration, you can use SSH to connect securely to the Cisco EGW 2200.
- You can access the Cisco EGW 2200 platform CLI directly using the monitor and keyboard used during installation or using a terminal server connected to the serial port. Use this method if there is a problem with the IP address.

### Before You Begin

The Cisco EGW 2200 should be installed, with the following information 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 EGW 2200.

Perform the following steps to start a CLI session:

---

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

- From a remote system, use SSH to connect securely to the Cisco EGW 2200. In your SSH client, enter:

```
ssh adminname@hostname
```



---

Corporate Headquarters:  
Cisco Systems, Inc., 170 West Tasman Drive, San Jose, CA 95134-1706 USA

Copyright © 2004 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

where *adminname* is the Administrator ID and *hostname* is the hostname defined during installation.

For example, **ssh admin@egw-1**.

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

```
egw-1 login:
```

where **egw-1** is the host name of the system.

Enter the administrator ID defined during installation.

In either case, you are prompted for a password.

**Step 2** Enter the password defined at installation.

The CLI prompt appears. The prompt is the Administrator ID, for example:

**admin:**

Go on to use any of the CLI commands listed in [Table 1](#).

#### Related Topics

[CLI Basics](#)

[Ending a CLI Session](#)

---

## CLI Basics

### Completing Commands

Use **Tab** to complete commands:

- Type the start of a command and press **Tab** to complete the command. For example, if you type **se** and press **Tab**, **set** is completed.
- Type a menu command and press **Tab** to display all the available commands or menu commands available at this menu. For example, if you type **set** and press **Tab** you see all the set menu commands. Menus are followed by a **\***.
- If you reach a command and keep pressing **Tab**, the current command line repeats; no additional expansion is available.

### Getting Help on Commands

You can get two kinds of help on any command:

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

To get detailed help, at the CLI prompt enter:

**help <command>** where <command> is the command name or menu command and parameter. See [Example 1](#).

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

**<command> ?** where <command> is the command name or menu command and parameter. See [Example 2](#).

**Note**

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

**Example 1 Detailed Help Example:**

```
admin: help ping
```

This will send one or more ping packets to a remote destination  
Example:

```
admin:ping www.cisco.com 5
PING www.cisco.com (198.133.219.25) from 172.22.119.166 : 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 198.133.219.25: icmp_seq=1 ttl=246 time=0.837 ms
64 bytes from 198.133.219.25: icmp_seq=2 ttl=246 time=0.962 ms
64 bytes from 198.133.219.25: icmp_seq=3 ttl=246 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 198.133.219.25: icmp_seq=4 ttl=246 time=0.635 ms
64 bytes from 198.133.219.25: icmp_seq=5 ttl=246 time=0.666 ms
```

**Example 2 Query Example:**

```
ping?
```

```
Syntax:
```

```
ping dest [count]
```

```
dest      mandatory      dotted IP or host name
count     optional          count value (default is 4)
```

## Ending a CLI Session

At the CLI prompt, enter **quit**.

If you are logged in remotely, you are logged off and the ssh session is dropped. If you are logged in locally, you are logged off and the login prompt returns, for example:

```
egw-1 login:
```

## Cisco EGW 2200 CLI Commands

[Table 1](#) lists and describes the commands available on the Cisco EGW 2200 and gives their counterpart, if any, in Cisco IPT Platform Administration.

**Caution**

Use care in executing commands that may slow down call processing, as noted below.

Table 1 Cisco EGW 2200 Commands


Command	Description	Counterpart in Cisco IPT Platform Administration
ping dest [count]	Execute a ping command to the specified destination. dest (mandatory): Destination, the IPv4 or domain name. count (optional): The number of pings to execute.	Utilities > Ping
set ip	Set or change various aspects of network configuration which are originally set at installation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set DHCP on or off</li> <li>• Set a new IP address and IP mask</li> <li>• Set a new gateway address</li> </ul> Syntax: set dhcp iface op iface (mandatory): interface name (eth0   eth1) op (mandatory): operation(yes   no) Example: <pre>set dhcp eth0 on</pre> set ip iface addr mask iface (mandatory): interface name (eth0   eth1) addr (mandatory): IP addr to be assigned mask (mandatory): IP mask to be assigned Example: <pre>set ip eth0 10.10.140.8 255.255.255.0</pre> set gw addr addr (mandatory): IP address to be assigned Example: <pre>set gw 10.107.140.1</pre>  <hr/> <b>Note</b> set ip commands force a system reboot and so should be used with caution. You receive a warning asking for confirmation before this command executes. <hr/>	Settings > IP Settings
set password admin	Change the password for the Administrator account (the default and only account) set during installation. You will be prompted to enter and confirm the new password.	-


Table 1 Cisco EGW 2200 Commands (continued)

Command	Description	Counterpart in Cisco IPT Platform Administration
set security orgunit orgname locality state country	<p>Create a new security certificate and key for Tomcat on this machine. The security key is used if you have configured browser access to Cisco EGW 2200 to use the secure https protocol instead of http.</p> <p><b>Note</b> This command is not applicable to Cisco EGW 2200 1.1(2), which does not support https.</p> <p>Use the set security command if the original key is compromised or if your certificate has expired. After you create the new key, use show security to display it.</p> <p>Enter spaces between parameters</p> <p>orgunit (mandatory)—Organization unit            orgname (mandatory)—Organization name            locality (mandatory)—Location            state (mandatory)—State            country (mandatory)—Country (2 letters)</p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <pre>admin:set security mydept mycorp SanJose CA US Successful in generating self signed certificate for unitname tomcat Successfully generated self signed certificate for tomcat</pre>	-
show files install [filename]	View the install logs file list filename (optional): Name of the file to view.	In Cisco EGW Administration, use the Collect Diagnostics command to collect diagnostic files
show files logs [filename]	View the runtime logs file list filename (optional): Name of the file to view. Log files are: weblog activelog inactivelog installlog	In Cisco EGW Administration, use the Collect Diagnostics command to collect diagnostic files
show hw	Show the hardware platform and serial number.	Show Status > Hardware

Table 1 Cisco EGW 2200 Commands (continued)

Command	Description	Counterpart in Cisco IPT Platform Administration
show security	<p>Show the Tomcat security key and certificate information.</p> <p>The security key is used if you have configured browser access to Cisco EGW 2200 to use the secure https protocol instead of http.</p> <p><b>Note</b> This command is not applicable to Cisco EGW 2200 1.1(2), which does not support https.</p>	-
show status	<p>Show the dynamic status of these properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Host name</li> <li>• Date</li> <li>• Time Zone</li> <li>• Primary DNS</li> <li>• Secondary DNS</li> <li>• Domain</li> <li>• Gateway</li> <li>• For Ethernet 0 and Ethernet 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– DHCP (yes or no)</li> <li>– Status of the interface</li> <li>– IP Address</li> <li>– IP Mask</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Memory: Total, Free, Used</li> <li>– CPU (percent): Idle, System, User</li> <li>– Disk Usage: Disk/activecomes from partition /, Disk/inactivecomes from partition /partB, Disk/logging comes from partition /common</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Show Status > Platform Status

Table 1 Cisco EGW 2200 Commands (continued)

Command	Description	Counterpart in Cisco IPT Platform Administration
<p>system [parameter]</p> <p> <b>Note</b> You receive a warning asking for confirmation before this command executes.</p>	<p>Restart, switch versions and restart, or shut down the server as specified in the parameter:</p> <p>system restart: Restart current version</p> <p>system switch-ver: Switch versions and restart</p> <p>system poweroff: Shut down gracefully.</p>	<p>System Poweroff or Reboot &gt; Reboot Current Version</p> <p>System Poweroff or Reboot &gt; Switch Versions and Reboot</p> <p>System Poweroff or Reboot &gt; Poweroff System</p>
<p>traceroute dest [ethX]</p>	<p>Execute a traceroute command, tracing the path a packet takes to a destination. Use to debug routing problems between hosts.</p> <p>dest (mandatory): Destination, the (ipV4 or domain name.</p> <p>ethX (optional): The source ethernet interface, eth0 or eth1.</p>	<p>-</p>

