

User Interface Commands

clear line *line-number*

Use the clear line EXEC command to return a terminal line to idle state.

line-number Absolute line number

connect *host* [*port*] [*keyword*]

To make a Telnet connection, enter the **connect** EXEC command at the system prompt.

host Host name or an Internet address.
port (Optional) Decimal TCP port number; the default is the Telnet server port (decimal 23) on the host.
keyword (Optional) Keyword that can be set with the connection; see the Telnet connection keywords table the *Router Products Command Reference* publication for a list of keywords.

disable

To exit privileged EXEC mode and return to user EXEC mode, enter the **disable** EXEC command.

disconnect [*connection*]

To close a Telnet connection, enter the **disconnect** EXEC command at the system prompt.

connection (Optional) Connection name or number; the default is the current connection.

enable

To enter privileged EXEC mode, use the **enable** EXEC command.

end

To exit configuration mode, use the **end** global configuration command.

exit

To exit any command mode or close an active terminal session and terminate the EXEC, use the **exit** command at the system prompt.

full-help

To get help for the full set of user-level commands, use the **full-help** line configuration command.

help

To display a brief description of the help system, enter the **help** command.

[no] history size

To change the command history buffer size for a particular line, use the **history size** line configuration command. To disable the command history feature, use the **no** form of this command.

number-of-lines Number of command lines that the system will record in its history buffer. The range is 0 to 256.

lock

To prevent access to your session while keeping your connection open, enter the **lock** EXEC command at the system prompt.

login

To log in to a server, enter the **login** EXEC command at the system prompt.

logout

To close an active terminal session and terminate the EXEC, enter the logout EXEC command at the system prompt.

name-connection

To assign a logical name to a connection, enter the **name-connection** EXEC command at the system prompt.

resume [*connection*] [*keyword*]

To return to a previous Telnet connection, enter the **resume** EXEC command at the system prompt.

connection (Optional) Connection name or number; the default is the most recent connection.

keyword (Optional) Keyword that can be set; see the resume keywords table in the *Router Products Command Reference* publication for a list of keywords.

[no] service finger

To allow Finger protocol requests (defined in RFC 742) to be made of the network server, use the **service finger** global configuration command. This service is equivalent to issuing a remote **show users** command. The **no service finger** command removes this service.

show history

To list the commands you have entered in the current EXEC session, use the **show history** EXEC command.

show line [*line-number*]

To display a terminal line's parameters, use the **show line** EXEC command.

line-number (Optional) Absolute line number of the line for which you want to list parameters.

show sessions

Use the **show sessions** EXEC command to show the active Telnet sessions.

show tcp [*line-number*]

Use the **show tcp** EXEC command to display the status of TCP connections.

line-number (Optional) Absolute line number of the line for which you want to display Telnet connection status.

show terminal

Use the **show terminal** EXEC command to obtain information about the terminal configuration parameter settings for the current terminal line.

show users [**all**]

Use the **show users** EXEC command to display information about the active ports of the router. The information displayed includes the line number, connection name, idle time, and terminal location.

all (Optional) Specifies that all lines, whether anyone is using them, be displayed.

systat [**all**]

To display information about the active ports of the router, use the **systat** EXEC command.

all (Optional) Displays information for both active and inactive ports.

telnet *host* [*port*] [*keyword*]

To start a Telnet connection, enter the telnet EXEC command.

host A host name or an Internet address.

port (Optional) Decimal TCP port number; the default is the Telnet server port (decimal 23) on the host.

keyword (Optional) Keyword that can be set with the connection; see the Telnet (EXEC) keywords table in the *Router Products Command Reference* publication for a list of keywords.

terminal data-character-bits {**7** | **8**}

To set the number of data bits per character that are interpreted and generated by software for the current line, use the **terminal data-character-bits** EXEC command.

7 Seven data bits per character

8 Eight data bits per character

terminal databits {**5** | **6** | **7** | **8**}

To set the number of data bits per character that are interpreted and generated by hardware for the current terminal line, use the **terminal databits** EXEC command.

5 Five data bits per character

6 Six data bits per character

- 7 Seven data bits per character
- 8 Eight data bits per character

terminal dispatch-character *ASCII-number1* [*ASCII-number2* . . .
ASCII-number]

terminal no dispatch-character

To define a character that causes a packet to be sent for the current terminal line, use the **terminal dispatch-character** EXEC command. Use the **terminal no dispatch-character** command to remove the dispatch characters.

ASCII-number ASCII decimal representation of the character, such as Return (ASCII character 13) for line-at-a-time transmissions. The command can take multiple arguments, so you can define any number of dispatch characters.

terminal dispatch-timeout *milliseconds*

terminal no dispatch-timeout

To set the character dispatch timer for the current terminal line, use the **terminal dispatch-timeout** EXEC command. The **terminal no dispatch-timeout** command removes the timeout definition.

milliseconds An integer that specifies the number of milliseconds the router waits after putting the first character into a packet buffer before sending the packet. During this interval, more characters may be added to the packet, thus increasing the processing efficiency of the remote host.

terminal [no] download

To temporarily set the ability of a line to act as a transparent pipe for file transfers, use the **terminal download** EXEC command. Use the **terminal no download** command to remove this ability.

terminal [no] editing

To enable the enhanced editing mode on the local line, use the **terminal editing** EXEC command. To disable the enhanced editing mode on the current line, use the **no** form of this command.

terminal escape-character*ASCII-number*

terminal no escape-character

To set the escape character for the current terminal line, use the **terminal escape-character** EXEC command. The **terminal no escape-character** command sets the escape character to Break.

ASCII-number Either the ASCII decimal representation of the desired escape character or a control sequence (Ctrl-P, for example).

terminal exec-character-bits {7 | 8}

To change the ASCII character widths for characters entered for the current terminal line, use the **terminal exec-character-bits** EXEC command.

7 Selects the 7-bit ASCII character set.
8 Selects the full 8-bit character set.

terminal flowcontrol {none | software [in | out] | hardware}

To set up the method of data flow control for the current terminal line, use the **terminal flowcontrol** EXEC command.

none Prevents flowcontrol.
software Sets software flow control. An optional keyword specifies the direction: **in** causes the router to listen to flow control from the attached device, and **out** causes the router to send flow control information to the attached device. If you do not specify a direction, both directions are assumed.

hardware Sets hardware flow control. For information about setting up the RS-232 line, see the hardware manual for your product.

terminal full-help

To get help for the full set of user-level commands, use the **terminal full-help** EXEC command.

terminal history size *number-of-lines*
terminal no history size

To change the command history buffer size for the current terminal session, use the **terminal history size** EXEC command. To revert to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

number-of-lines Number of command lines that the system will record in its history buffer. The range is 0 to 256.

terminal hold-character *ASCII-number*
terminal [no] hold-character

To set the hold character, use the **terminal hold-character** EXEC command. Use the **terminal no hold-character** command to restore the default.

ASCII-number Either the ASCII decimal representation of the hold character or a control sequence (for example, Ctrl-P).

terminal length *screen-length*

terminal no length

To set the number of lines on the current terminal screen, use the **terminal length** EXEC command. The terminal no length command is the same as entering a value of zero.

screen-length Desired number of lines. The router uses this value to determine when to pause during multiple-screen output. The default length is 24 lines. A value of zero disables pausing between screens of output.

terminal [no] monitor

To set the ability to display debug command output and system error messages to the current terminal, use the **terminal monitor** EXEC command. Use the terminal no monitor command to disable this ability.

terminal [no] notify

To enable terminal notification about pending output from other connections, use the **terminal notify** EXEC command. Use the **terminal no notify** command to end such notifications.

terminal padding *ASCII-number count*

terminal no padding *ASCII-number*

To set the padding on a specific output character for the current terminal line, use the **terminal padding** EXEC command. The **terminal no padding** command removes padding for the specified output character.

ASCII-number ASCII decimal representation of the character.

count Number of NULL bytes sent after the ASCII character, up to 255 padding bytes.

terminal parity { **none** | **even** | **odd** | **space** | **mark** }

To define the generation of the parity bit for the current terminal line, use the **terminal parity** EXEC command.

none	No parity
even	Even parity
odd	Odd parity
space	Space parity
mark	Mark parity

terminal rxspeed *bps*

To set the terminal baud rate receive (from terminal) speed for the current terminal line, use the **terminal rxspeed** EXEC command.

<i>bps</i>	Baud rate in bits per second (bps); see the router line speeds in bits per second table in the <i>Router Products Command Reference</i> publication for settings.
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terminal special-character-bits { **7** | **8** }

To change the ASCII character widths to accept special characters for the current terminal line, use the **terminal special-character-bits** EXEC command.

7	Selects the 7-bit ASCII character set.
8	Selects the full 8-bit character set.

terminal speed *bps*

To set the terminal baud rate for the current terminal line, use the **terminal speed** EXEC command. The command sets both the transmit (to terminal) and receive (from terminal) speeds.

<i>bps</i>	Baud rate in bits per second (bps), see the router line speeds in bits per second table in the <i>Router Products Command Reference</i> publication.
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terminal start-character *ASCII-number*

terminal no start-character

To set the flow control stop character for the current terminal line, use the **terminal start-character** EXEC command. The command defines the character that signals the start of data transmission when software flow control is in effect. Use the terminal no start-character command to remove the start character.

ASCII-number ASCII decimal representation of the start character

terminal stop-character *ASCII-number*

terminal no stop-character

To set the flow control stop character for the current terminal line, use the **terminal stop-character** EXEC command. The command defines the character that signals the end of data transmission when software flow control is in effect. The terminal no stop-character command removes the character.

ASCII-number ASCII decimal representation of the stop character

terminal stopbits {**1** | **1.5** | **2**}

To set the number of stop bits transmitted per byte by the current terminal line, use the **terminal stopbits** EXEC command.

1	One stop bit
1.5	One and a half stop bits
2	Two stop bits

terminal telnet break-on-ip

To cause the system to generate a hardware Break signal on the RS-232 line that is associated with a reverse Telnet connection for the current line, use the **terminal telnet break-on-ip** EXEC command.

terminal telnet refuse-negotiations

To set the current line to refuse to negotiate full duplex, remote echo options on incoming connections, use the **terminal telnet refuse-negotiations EXEC** command.

terminal telnet speed *default-speed maximum-speed*

To allow the router to negotiate transmission speed for the current line, use the **terminal telnet speed EXEC** command.

<i>default-speed</i>	Line speed (in bps) that the router will use if the device on the other end of the connection has not specified a speed.
<i>maximum-speed</i>	Maximum speed (in bps) that the device on the port will use.

terminal telnet sync-on-break

To cause the router to send a Telnet Synchronize signal when it receives a Telnet Break signal on the current line, use the **terminal telnet sync-on-break EXEC** command.

terminal telnet transparent

To cause the router to send a Return (CR) as a CR followed by a NULL instead of a CR followed by a Line Feed (LF) on the current line, use the **terminal telnet transparent EXEC** command.

terminal terminal-type *terminal-name* **terminal no terminal-type**

To specify the type of terminal connected to the current line, use the **terminal terminal-type EXEC** command. The command records the type of terminal connected to the line. The **terminal no terminal-type** command removes any information about the type of terminal and resets the line to the default terminal emulation.

<i>terminal-name</i>	Terminal name and type
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terminal transport { telnet | none }

To specify a default transport protocol for the router to use for the current session (if the user does not specify a protocol), use the **terminal transport** EXEC command. Also use to prevent any connection attempts.

telnet	Specifies all types of incoming TCP/IP connections.
none	Prevents any protocol selection on the line. This makes the port unusable by incoming connections.

terminal txspeed *bps*

To set the terminal transmit baud rate (to terminal) on the current terminal line, use the **terminal txspeed** EXEC command.

<i>bps</i>	Baud rate in bits per second (bps); see the router line speeds in bits per second table in the <i>Router Products Command Reference</i> publication for settings.
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terminal width *characters*

To set the number of character columns on the terminal screen for the current line, use the **terminal width** EXEC command.

<i>characters</i>	Number of character columns displayed on the terminal
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where

To display information about all open Telnet connections associated with the current terminal line, enter the **where** EXEC command at the system prompt.

