

Where to Go from Here

The “First-Time Startup” chapter described how to get your server product started for the first time using the **setup** command facility. This chapter describes the following tasks:

- How to use the **setup** command facility after first-time startup to review and alter the basic setup configuration
- How to use the streamlined **setup** command facility to netboot your server product when your interfaces are down
- Where to go to perform advanced configuration on the server product

For information about using the EXEC command interpreter, refer to the *Access and Communication Servers Configuration Guide*. For information about specific commands, refer to the *Access and Communication Servers Command Reference* publication. For information about making connections to network hosts, refer to the *Cisco Access Connection Guide*.

Using the Setup Command after First-Time Startup

You can use the **setup** command facility after first-time startup to make basic configuration changes at any time. The changes you make affect only the changed elements in current running memory and in nonvolatile memory (NVRAM).

To run the **setup** command facility, enter the following command from privileged EXEC mode. (Your server product’s host name followed by a pound symbol (#) signals that you are in privileged EXEC mode.)

```
cs#setup
```

Note If you are not already in privileged EXEC mode, you must enter it using the **enable** command. Refer to the “Understanding the User Interface” chapter of the *Access and Communication Servers Configuration Guide* for instructions on entering the privileged EXEC mode. The **enable** command requires you to enter the enable password you specified during setup. If you do not remember the enable password, refer to the “Managing the System” chapter of the *Access and Communication Servers Configuration Guide* for instructions on recovering a lost enable password.

When you enter the **setup** command facility after first-time startup, you must run through the entire dialog until you come to the element you intend to change. The default values shown in brackets are the values last set using the **setup** command facility or using the **configure** command. Refer to the “Preparing for First-Time Startup” chapter for complete descriptions of the values you can enter during the **setup** command facility dialog.

To return to the privileged EXEC prompt without making changes and without running through the entire System Configuration Dialog, press Ctrl-C.

Using the Streamlined Setup Command Facility

The streamlined **setup** command facility is available only if your system is running from ROM monitor and has RXBOOT ROMs installed.

The streamlined **setup** command facility permits your server product to load a system image from a network server when there are problems with the configuration in NVRAM. The IOS software automatically puts you in the streamlined **setup** command facility when your server product is accidentally or intentionally rebooted (or when you attempt to load a system image from a network server) after any of the following circumstances:

- You issued a **write erase** command, thereby deleting the configuration file in NVRAM.
- You have bit 6 (ignore NVRAM configuration) set in the configuration register.
- Your configuration in NVRAM has been corrupted.

The streamlined **setup** command facility differs from the standard **setup** command facility in that the streamlined facility does not ask you to configure global system parameters. The facility prompts you only for interface parameters, which permit your server product to boot.

Example

The following example shows a server product automatically entering the streamlined **setup** command facility:

```
--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Refer to the 'Getting Started' Guide for additional help.
Default settings are in square brackets '['].

Configuring interface IP parameters for netbooting:
```

Note The message “Configuring interface IP parameters for netbooting” only appears if you are loading a system image from the network server and your configuration has insufficient IP information.

The streamlined **setup** command facility continues by prompting you for interface parameters for each installed interface. The facility asks whether an interface is in use. If so, the facility then prompts you to provide an IP address and subnet mask bits for the interface. Enter the subnet mask bits as a decimal value, such as 8. The following example shows the portion of the streamlined **setup** command facility that prompts for interface parameters. In the example, the facility is prompting for Ethernet0 interface parameters:

```
Configuring interface Ethernet0:
Is this interface in use? [yes]:
IP address for this interface: 131.108.169.23
Number of bits in subnet field [0]: 8
Class B network is 131.108.0.0, 8 subnet bits; mask is
255.255.255.0
```

The configuration information you provide at this screen is temporary and exists only so that you can proceed with booting your system with a network server image. When you reload the system, your original configuration is left intact. If your image in NVRAM is corrupt, enter the **setup** command facility, configure the basic parameters, then issue the **write memory** command to write this configuration to NVRAM. Refer to the *Access and Communication Servers Configuration Guide* for further details. Refer to the *Access and Communication Servers Command Reference* publication for information about specific commands.

Reviewing the Modifications to the Configuration

You can review the changes you have made to the configuration. To display information stored in NVRAM, use the EXEC command **show configuration**. To make changes, use the **configure** command as described in the *Access and Communication Servers Configuration Guide*.

Implementing Other Configuration Tasks

After you establish the basic startup configuration for your server product, refer to the *Access and Communication Servers Configuration Guide* for information about using the **configure** command to make advanced configuration changes.

The configuration guide also provides information about the following tasks:

- Booting and rebooting the communication server
- Setting the configuration register
- Loading configuration files or system images using TFTP
- Reloading the operating system

