

Introduction

This document provides a summary of the commands used to configure routers. This book is divided into sections that correspond to the chapters of the *Router Products Command Reference* publication. Within each section the commands are listed in alphabetical order. The table of contents shows the sections in this book; the index lists all the commands in alphabetical order, without regard to the section where they are located. See the *Router Products Command Reference* publication for complete command descriptions and examples.

Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

- The symbol ^ and the text Ctrl represent the key labeled *Control*.

For example, the key combination ^D or Ctrl-D mean hold down the *Control* key while you press the *D* key.

- A string is defined as a nonquoted set of characters.

For example, when setting up a community string for SNMP to “public,” do not use quotes around the string, or the string will include the quotation marks.

Command descriptions use the following conventions:

- Vertical bars (|) separate alternative, mutually exclusive, elements.
- Square brackets ([]) indicate optional elements.
- Braces ({ }) indicate a required choice.
- Braces within square brackets ([{ }]) indicate a required choice within an optional element.
- **Boldface** indicates commands and keywords that are entered literally as shown.

- *Italics* indicate arguments for which you supply values; in contexts that do not allow italics, arguments are enclosed in angle brackets (< >).
- If the **no** form of a command has exactly the same keywords and arguments as the command, **no** appears in square brackets at the beginning of the command line. If the **no** form of a command does not have all the same keywords and arguments, the **no** form is displayed separately.
- If the **no** form of a command is not explicitly explained in the description, it negates the command.

EXEC System Use

- Enter commands by typing their names at the EXEC prompt and pressing the Return key.
- There are two EXEC prompt levels. The user-level prompt is the server name followed by an angle bracket (>), as in this example:

```
Router>
```

There is also a privileged-level prompt available to the system administrator by entering a password. It is the server name followed by a pound sign (#), as in this example:

```
Router#
```

- Use the following editing commands when typing commands at the EXEC prompt:
 - Delete or Backspace to erase characters
 - Ctrl-U to delete a line
- As a shortcut, you can abbreviate commands to the fewest letters that make them unique. The letters “sho” can be entered for the **show** command, for example.

- Certain EXEC commands display multiple screens with this prompt at the bottom of the screen:

--More--

Press the space bar to continue the output or press Return to display the next line. Press any other key to return to the prompt.

System Help

You can obtain help when entering commands by using the following methods:

- For a brief description of the context-sensitive help system, type **help**.
- To list all commands for a command mode, enter a question mark (?) at the system prompt.
- To obtain a list of commands that start with a particular character set, enter an abbreviated command immediately followed by a question mark (?).
- To list a command's keywords or arguments, enter a question mark (?) in place of a keyword or argument on the command line.
- At any time during an active Telnet session, you can list the Telnet commands by typing the following command at the system prompt:

Ctrl-^ ?

Press the Ctrl, Shift, and 6 keys simultaneously, let go, and type ?.