

Basic Configuration Commands

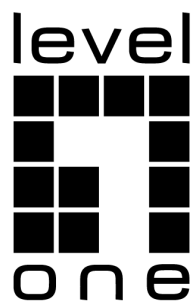


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Chapter 1 System Management Commands

1.1 File Management Configuration Commands

The file management configuration commands include:

- copy
- delete
- dir
- format
- more
- write
- rename

1.1.1 copy

In this section, the bold and black type are keywords, the optional parts in [], and the required Parameter in <>.

1.1.1.1 tftp download

Download files from the tftp server to the switch.

1. Change the version

Syntax

copy tftp filename <src_filename> host <server_ip> kernel

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<src_filename>	file name on the server
<server_ip>	server ip address

Command Mode

EXEC

Example

copy tftp filename switch.bin host 10.0.0.100 kernel

2. Change bootrom

Syntax

copy tftp filename <src_filename> host <server_ip> rom

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<src_filename>	file name on the server
<server_ip>	server ip address

Command Mode

EXEC

Example

```
copy tftp filename eprom.bin host 10.0.0.100 rom
```

3. Download the file to flash

Syntax

```
copy tftp filename <src_filename> host <server_ip> flash [filename  

<des_filename>]
```

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<src_filename>	file name on the server
<server_ip>	server ip address
[filename <des_filename>]	Specifies the file name stored in the flash drive letter, if not specified, the file name is the same as src_filename

Command Mode

EXEC

Example

```
copy tftp filename config.levelone host 10.0.0.100 flash filename config_levelone
```

```
copy tftp filename Makefile host 10.0.0.100 flash
```

1.1.1.2 tftp upload**Syntax**

To upload the file in the flash drive letter to the tftp server, run the following command.

```
copy flash filename <src_filename> tftp [filename <dest_filename>] host  

<server_ip>
```

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<src_filename>	filename on flash
<server_ip>	ip address of the tftp server
[filename <des_filename>]	Specifies the file name stored on the server, if not specified, the file name is the same as src_filename

Command Mode

EXEC

Example

```
copy flash filename cmdsync_log tftp host 10.0.0.100
copy flash filename cmdsync_log tftp filename aaa host 10.0.0.100
```

1.1.1.3 ftp download

Download files from the ftp server to the switch.

1. Change the version**Syntax**

```
copy ftp filename <src_filename> host <server_ip> username <username>
password <password> kernel
```

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<src_filename>	The file name on the server
<server_ip>	The server ip address
<username>	The ftp server username
<password>	Password corresponding to the ftp server username

Command Mode

EXEC

Example

```
copy ftp filename switch.bin host 10.0.0.100 username admin password
adminadmin kernel
```

2. Change bootrom

Syntax

```
copy ftp filename <src_filename> host <server_ip> username <username>
password <password> rom
```

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<src_filename>	The file name on the server
<server_ip>	The server ip address
<username>	The ftp server username
<password>	Password corresponding to the ftp server username

Command Mode

EXEC

Example

```
copy ftp filename eprom.bin host 10.0.0.100 username admin password
adminadmin rom
```

3. Download the file to flash

Syntax

```
copy ftp filename <src_filename> host <server_ip> username <username>
password <password> flash [filename <des_filename>]
```

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<src_filename>	The filename of server
<server_ip>	The server ip address
<username>	The server username
<password>	The password corresponding to the server username
[filename <des_filename>]	Specifies the file name stored on the flash, if not specified, the file name is the same as src_filename.

Command Mode

EXEC

Example

```
copy ftp filename bbb host 10.0.0.100 username admin password adminadmin
flash filename aaaa
```

4. ftp upload

Syntax

To upload the file in the flash drive letter to the ftp server, run the following command.

copy flash filename <src_filename> **ftp** [**filename** <dest_filename>] **username** <username> **password** <password>

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<src_filename>	The filename on flash
<server_ip>	The server ip address
[filename <des_filename>]	Specifies the file name stored on the server, if not specified, the file name is the same as src_filename
<username>	The server username
<password>	The password corresponding to the server username

Command Mode

EXEC

Example

```
copy flash filename cmdsync_log ftp filename ssss host 10.0.0.100 username
admin password adminadmin
```

Syntax

To read a file from the tftp server to a switch, use the **copy** command.

copy tftp<:filename> {**flash**<:filename>|**rom**} [*ip_addr*]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
tftp<:filename>	Read a file from the tftp server. Filename indicates the relevant filename. If not specified the filename, the system will prompt user to input the filename after executing the copy command.
flash <:filename>	Write a file to the flash memory of the switch. Filename indicates the relevant filename. If not specified the filename, the system will prompt user to input the filename after executing the copy command.
rom	Updates bootrom for the switch.
ip_addr	Specifies the IP address of tftp server. If not specified, the system will prompt user to input the IP address after executing the copy command.

Default

None

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

None

Example

```
monitor#copy tftp:switch.bin flash:switch.bin 192.2.2.1
```

The example shows how to read the switch.bin from the tftp server to the flash memory of the switch:

Related Command

None

1.1.2 delete**Syntax**

To delete a file, use the **delete** command.

delete *file-name*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

[file-name]	Specifies the filename
-------------	------------------------

Default

If not specified the file-name, the system will delete startup-config by default.

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

None

Related Command

None

1.1.3 dir**Syntax**

To display filename, use the **dir** command.

dir *file-name*

Parameter

None

Default

None

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

None

Related Command

None

1.1.4 format

Syntax

To format file system, use the **format** command.

format

Parameter

None

Default

None

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

All files in the file system will de deleted after executing the **format** command.

Related Command

None

1.1.5 more

Syntax

To display the contents of a file, use the **more** command.

more *file-name*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>file-name</i>	Specifies the name of a file

Default

None

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

If all files are displayable characters, they will be displayed in ASCII format, or they will be displayed binary format.

Related Command

None

1.1.6 rename**Syntax**

To change the file name, run the following command.

rename *old_file_name* *new_file_name*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>old_file_name</i>	Original file name
<i>new_file_name</i>	New file name

Default

None

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

None

Related Command

None

1.2 Basic System Management Commands

Basic System Management Commands includes:

- reboot
- show
- show configuration
- show running-config

- write

1.2.1 reboot

Syntax

To restart the current device, run the following command:

reboot [**noconfirm**]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
noconfirm	Reboot without verification

Default

None

Command Mode

EXEC, Global configuration mode, interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To reboot a switch, use the **reboot** command.

Example

For example, rebooting the device with a prompt.

Switch#reboot

Do you want to reboot the switch(y/n)?y

Related Command

None

1.2.2 show

Syntax

To display the relevant information of the system, which or specific ones of which can be filtered through the filter, run the following command:

show <sub-command> [| {more [*more_option*] | grep *grep_option*}] | > *path* | >> *path*]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

sub-command	Stands for a child command.
	Uses the output filter.
more	<p>The results of show are paginated, which can be followed by different options</p> <p>-d: Provide prompt information for users;</p> <p>-l: Cancel the function that will pause when encountering the special character ^L (feed character);</p> <p>-f: When calculating the number of lines, use the actual number of lines, not the number of lines after automatic line wrapping;</p> <p>-p: select unmatched lines;</p> <p>-c: Do not display each page in a scrolling manner, display the content first and then clear other old data;</p> <p>-s: When encountering a blank line with more than two consecutive lines, replace it with a blank line of one line;</p> <p>-u: supports underscore and error;</p> <p>-n <num>: the number of lines displayed per screen;</p> <p>-<num>: same as -n <num>;</p> <p>+<num>: display from line num;</p> <p>+/pattern: search for the string (pattern) before each document is displayed, and then start displaying after the string;</p>
grep	<p>The result of show only shows lines containing a specific word, which can be followed by different options:</p> <p>WORD: find and filter keywords;</p> <p>-A <num>: In addition to displaying the line that conforms to the template style, and displaying the content of num lines after this line;</p> <p>-B <num>: In addition to the line that conforms to the template style, display the content of num lines before the line;</p>

	<p>-c: count the number of lines conforming to the template style;</p> <p>-C <num>: In addition to displaying the line that conforms to the template style, and displaying the content before and after the line, that is, '-A <num> -B <num>';</p> <p>-e <string>: Specify a string as a template style for finding file content;</p> <p>-E: Use the template style as extended normal notation, which means that extended regular expressions can be used;</p> <p>-f <pattern>: Specify a template file, whose content has one or more template styles; run grep to find the file content that meets the template conditions, and the format is the template style of each line;</p> <p>-F: treat template styles as a list of fixed strings (not regular expressions);</p> <p>-i: ignore the difference in character case;</p> <p>-n: Before the line that conforms to the template style, mark the number of the line;</p> <p>-v: reverse the lookup, show unmatched lines;</p> <p>-w: Only display lines that match the whole word;</p> <p>-x: Only display the lines that match the whole line;</p> <p>-o: Only output the matched part of the file;</p> <p>-m: Stop searching after finding num lines of results, which is used to limit the number of matching lines;</p>
>	Write the result of show to a fixed path file.
>>	Append the results of show to a fixed path file.
<i>patch</i>	Redirect result path

Default

None

Command Mode

EXEC mode or configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command can be used to filter the useless information in the result of the **show** command, especially when the result is too much to read. For example, if you want to browse a designated MAC address in an MAC address table, which contains a lot of MAC addresses, this command will give you convenience for you.

Example

The following example shows how to display the lines, in which the word “interface” is contained, in the result of **show running-config**.

```
Switch#show running-config | grep interface
```

```
interface g0/0/0
interface g0/0/1
interface g0/0/2
interface g0/0/3
interface g0/0/4
interface tg0/0/1
interface tg0/0/2
interface tg0/0/3
interface tg0/0/4
interface tg0/0/5
interface tg0/0/6
interface tg0/0/7
interface tg0/0/8
```

Related Command

None

1.2.3 show configuration

Syntax

To display the running configuration file, use the **show configuration** command.

show configuration

Parameter

None

Default

None

Command Mode

EXEC, Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to display the content of the currently saved configuration file.

Example

The following example shows how to display profile information:

Switch(config)#show configuration

logging command

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

spanning-tree mode rstp

!

!

!

!

aaa authentication ssh default local

Related Command

None

1.2.4 show running-config**Syntax**

To display the current configuration information of the system, run the following command:

show running-config [**chassis** *chassis_num* [**slot** *slot_num*] | **global** | **interface** *port* | **pending** {**chassis** *chassis_num* [**slot** *slot_num*] | **global**}]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>chassis_num</i>	Chassis number, only 0 is valid for a standalone device, and a stacking device is used according to the actual situation.
<i>slot_num</i>	Slot number, only 0 is valid for stand-alone devices, and stack devices are used according to actual conditions.
<i>port</i>	port name

Default

None

Command Mode

EXEC mode or global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command can be used to display the configuration of the current application. You can view configuration information of the slot, globally, or view the configuration information that has not been delivered.

In addition, if the frame and slot information is specified, the standalone setting is only valid when the frame and slot numbers are both 0, and the information can be displayed. If it is a stacking device, it needs to be filled in according to the actual stacking information, otherwise it is invalid.

Example

The following example shows how to display current global configuration information:

Switch(config)#show running-config global

Current configuration:

!

logging command

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

!

spanning-tree mode rstp

!

!

!

aaa authentication ssh default local

Related Command

None

1.2.5 write

It is used to save system configuration information.

Parameter

None

Default

None

Command Mode

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to save the current configuration.

Example

None

Related Command

show configuration

Chapter 2 Terminal Service Configuration Commands

2.1 Telnet Configuration Commands

The chapter describes telnet and related commands. The **telnet** command is used to establish a session with the remote server. The **telnet** command is always working at the UNIX operating systems. Option negotiation is required. Telnet does not provide itself the login authentication. Telnet is different from Rlogin because telnet does not provide itself password check.

2.1.1 ip telnetd enable

Syntax

ip telnetd enable
no ip telnetd enable

Parameter

None

Default

Enabled

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to enable the telnetd service and monitor telnet connections.

Command Mode

Global configuration mode

Example

The following example shows how to disable the telnetd service:
Switch(config)#no ip telnetd enable

2.1.2 ip telnetd connections

Syntax

ip telnetd connections *maxConnections*
no ip telnetd connections

Parameter

Parameter	Description
maxConnections	The maximum number of telnet connections accepted locally, ranging from 1 to 64.

Default

64

Usage Guidelines

To prevent too many users from occupying connection resources, you can configure to limit the connection upper limit.

Command Mode

Global configuration mode

Example

The following example shows how to set the maximum number of connections to 10:

```
Switch(config)# ip telnetd connections 10
```

2.1.3 ip telnetd port

Syntax

ip telnetd port *listen-port*
no ip telnetd port

Parameter

Parameter	Description
listen-port	User-specified listening port number.

Default

23

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to modify the listening port number of the telnetd service.

Command Mode

Global configuration mode

Example

The following example shows how to change the listening port number to 3030:

```
Switch(config)# ip telnetd port 3030
```

2.2 Terminal Configuration Commands

The terminal configuration commands include:

- exec-timeout
- terminal monitor

2.2.1 exec-timeout

Syntax

To set the maximum spare time for the terminal, use the following command:

```
[no] exec-timeout time
```

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>time</i>	Spare time whose unit is second. Range: 0-4294967295.

Default

900 (15min)

Command Mode

Line configuration mode

Example

Set the spare time of the line to one hour.

```
Switch(config)#exec-timeout 3600
```

2.2.2 terminal monitor

Syntax

It is used to display the debugging output information and system faulty information at the current terminal. The no form of the command is used to

disable the monitoring:

terminal monitor

no terminal monitor

Parameter

None

Default

The system monitoring port (console) is open by default. Other terminals are closed by default.

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

The command is effective only to the current terminal. When the session is complete, the terminal attribute is invalid.

Example

switch#terminal monitor

Related Command

line

debug

Chapter 3 SSH Configuration Commands

3.1.1 ip sshd enable

Syntax

ip sshd enable
no ip sshd enable

Parameter

None

Default

Disable

Usage Guidelines

It is used to monitor the connection to the ssh server.

Command Mode

Global configuration mode

Example

In the following example, the SSH service is generated.
Switch(config)#ip sshd enable

3.1.2 ip sshd connections

Syntax

ip sshd connections *maxConnections*
no ip sshd connections

Parameter

Parameter	Description
maxConnections	The maximum number of ssh connections accepted locally, ranging from 1 to 64.

Default

64

Usage Guidelines

To prevent too many users from occupying connection resources, you can configure to limit the connection upper limit.

Command Mode

Global configuration mode

Example

The following example shows how to set the maximum number of connections to 10:

```
Switch(config)# ip sshd connections 10
```

3.1.3 ip sshd port

Syntax

ip sshd port *listen-port*

no ip sshd port

Parameter

Parameter	Description
listen-port	User-specified listening port number.

Default

22

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to modify the listening port number of the sshd service.

Command Mode

Global configuration mode

Example

The following example shows how to change the listening port number to 3040:

```
Switch(config)# ip sshd port 3040
```

3.1.4 ssh

Syntax

ssh *destIP* **user** *userid* [**port** *port*]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>destIP</i>	Destination IP address in the dotted decimal system
user <i>userid</i>	User account on the server
port <i>port</i>	Port number that the server monitors. Its default value is 22.

Default

None

Usage Guidelines

The command is used to create a connection with the remote ssh server.

Command Mode

Privileged mode

Example

In the following example, a connection with the ssh server whose IP address is 192.168.20.41 is created. The account is **zmz**:

```
Switch#ssh 192.168.20.41 user zmz
```

3.1.5 show ip sshd

Syntax

show ip sshd

Parameter

None

Default

None

Usage Guidelines

It is used to display the current state of the ssh server.

Command Mode

Privileged mode

Example

In the following example, the current state of the ssh server is displayed:

```
Switch#show ip sshd
```

```
state: enable
```

```
connections: 64
```

```
port: 22
```

```
PasswordAuthentication: enable
```

```
PubkeyAuthentication: enable
```

Chapter 4 Maintenance and Debugging Tool Commands

4.1 Network Testing Tool Commands

4.1.1 ping

Syntax

It is used to test host accessibility and network connectivity. After the **ping** command is run, an ICMP request message is sent to the destination host, and then the destination host returns an ICMP response message.

ping host [-l length] [-n number] [-t ttl] [-w waittime] [-b interval] [-s tos] [-a]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
-l length	Sets the length of ICMP data in the message. Default: 56 bytes
-n number	Sets the total number of messages. Default: 5 messages
-s tos	Sets IP TOS of the message to tos . Default: 0
-t ttl	Sets IP TTL of the message to ttl . Default: 255
-w waittime	Time for each message to wait for response Default: 2 seconds
-b interval	Sets the time interval of sending ping packet. Unit: 10ms; Value range: 0-65535; Default Value: 0.
-a	Destination host

Command Mode

EXEC mode, global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The command supports that the destination address is the broadcast address or the multicast address. If the destination address is the broadcast address (255.255.255.255) or the multicast address, the ICMP request message is sent on all interfaces that support broadcast or multicast. The routing switch is to export the addresses of all response hosts. By pinging multicast address 224.0.0.1, you can obtain the information about all hosts in directly-connected network segment that support multicast transmission.

Press the **ctrl+c** to stop the **ping** command.

Simple output is adopted by default.

The z statistics information is exported:

Parameter	Description
packets transmitted	Number of transmitted messages
packets received	Number of received response messages, excluding other ICMP messages
packet loss	Rate of messages that are not responded to
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev	Minimum/average/maximum time of a round trip (ms). The fourth value is the degree to which the RTT of the icmp packet deviates from the average value, reflecting the degree of network jitter. The larger the value, the more unstable the link. Smaller values the value, the more stable.

Example

```
Switch#ping 1.1.1.2
PING 1.1.1.2 (1.1.1.2): 56 data bytes

64 bytes from 1.1.1.2: icmp_seq=0 ttl=128 time=1.709 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=1.353 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=1.180 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=1.111 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.2: icmp_seq=4 ttl=128 time=1.138 ms
--- 1.1.1.2 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.111/1.298/1.709/0.222 ms
```

4.1.2 traceroute

Syntax

It is used to detect which routes have already reached the destination.

You can transmit to the destination the UDP packets (or ICMP ECHO packets) of different TTLs to confirm which routes have come to the destination. Each router on this path has to deduct 1 from the TTL value before forwarding ICMP ECHO packets. Speaking from this aspect, TTL is an effective hop count. When the TTL value of a packet is deducted to zero, the router sends back to the source system the ICMP timeout message.

By checking the ICMP timeout message sent back by intermedial routers, you can confirm the routers. At the arrival of the destination, the traceroute sends a UDP packet whose port ID is larger than 30000; the destination node hence can only transmit back a Port Unreachable ICMP message. This reception of this message means the arrival of destination.

traceroute host [-p port-number] [-q probe-count] [-m hops] [-t ttl] [-s tos] [-x

icmp] [-w waittime]**Parameter**

Parameter	Description
-p <i>port-number</i>	Sets the ID of destination port that transmits UDP packets. Default: 33434
-q <i>probe-count</i>	Sets the number of packets that you detect each time. Default: 3 packets
-w <i>waittime</i>	The time for each message to wait for a response.
-m <i>hops</i>	Records the routes (at most hops routes can be recorded). Default: The routes are not recorded.
-t <i>tll</i>	Sets the IP TTL of packets as TTL. Default: the minimum and maximum TTLs are 1 and 30 respectively.
-s <i>tos</i>	Sets the IP TOS of the packet to tos. Default: 0.
-x <i>icmp</i>	Sets the detection packet to be the ICMP ECHO packet. Default: UDP packet
<i>host</i>	Means the destination host.

Command Mode

EXEC or global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The UDP packet is used for detection by default, but you can run **-x icmp** to replace it with ICMP ECHO for detection.

If you want to stop traceroute, press “ctrl+c”.

The exported statistics information is as follows:

Parameter	Description
hops max	Means the maximum detection hops (the threshold of ICMP).
byte packets	Stands for the size of each detection packet.

Example

```
switch#traceroute 1.1.1.2
traceroute to 1.1.1.2 (1.1.1.2), 64 hops max
 1  1.1.1.2  0.627ms  1.087ms  0.956ms
```

4.2 Fault Diagnosis Commands

The chapter describes the commands used for fault diagnosis. All the following commands are used to detect the reason of the fault. You can use

other commands to remove the fault, such as the **debug** command.

The fault diagnosis commands include:

- logging command
- show debug
- no debug all
- syslog remote

4.2.1 logging command

Syntax

To enable the command execution recording, run **logging command**. After this function is opened, a log will be generated for each of all entered commands, in which the line to execute this command, the command line, the execution result, the login line and the login address will be recorded.

You can use **no logging command** to disable this function.

Parameter

None

Default

no logging command

Command Mode

Global configuration mode

Example

```
Switch(config)#logging command
```

```
Switch(config)#Jul 11 15:26:56 %CMD-6-EXECUTE: `logging command ` return 0, switch(vty 0, 192.168.25.42).
```

Related Command

logging

4.2.2 show debug

Syntax

It is used to display all the enabled debugging options of the switch.

show debug

Parameter

None

Command Mode

EXEC mode or global configuration mode

Example

```
Switch#show debug
      sys error debugging is on
      sys gs debugging is on
      sys mblk debugging is on
      Crypto Packet debugging is on
```

Related Command

Debug

4.2.3 no debug all

Syntax

This command is used to disable all debug output for the current VTY.

no debug all

Parameter

None

Command Mode

EXEC mode or global configuration mode

Example

switch#no debug all

4.2.4 syslog remote

Syntax

Use the **syslog remote** command to configure the log server address. After enabled, all logs will be sent to the specified log server.

syslog remote *host port*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>host</i>	Configures the log server address to receive logs.

<i>port</i>	Configures the log server port number for receiving logs.
-------------	---

Default

None

Command Mode

Global configuration mode

Example

Switch(config)#syslog remote 192.169.1.11 514

Related Command

None

4.3 System Monitoring Commands

4.3.1 show temperature

Syntax

This command is used to display temperature.

Parameter

None

Command Mode

EXEC mode and configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

None

Related Command

None

4.3.2 show power

Syntax

This command is used to show power status.

Parameter

None

Command Mode

EXEC mode and configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

None

Related Command

None

4.3.3 show fan

Syntax

This command is used to show fan status.

Parameter

None

Command Mode

EXEC mode and configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

None

Related Command

None

4.3.4 show cpu

Syntax

This command is used to view CPU usage.

Parameter

None

Command Mode

EXEC mode and configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

None

Related Command

None

4.3.5 show mem

This command is used to view the mem occupancy rate.

Parameter

None

Command Mode

EXEC mode and configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

None

Related Command

None

4.4 Commands in EXEC

4.4.1 ip address

Syntax

To configure the IP address, run the following command.

ip address *ip-address mask*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address.
<i>mask</i>	IP netmask.

Default

None

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

None

Example

```
monitor#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

Related Command

ping

4.4.2 copy

3.4.2.1 Upgrade bootrom

Syntax

copy tftp[:filename] rom <server_ip>

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>[:filename]</i>	File name. If not specified, the user will be prompted to add after the copy command is executed.
<i><server_ip></i>	ip address of the tftp server

Default

None

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

None

Example

```
monitor#copy tftp:eprom.bin rom 192.168.1.100
```

4.4.3 Upgrade version

Syntax

```
copy tftp[:filename] kernel <server_ip>
```

Parameter

Parameter	Description
[:filename]	File name. If not specified, the user will be prompted to add after the copy command is executed.
<server_ip>	ip address of the tftp server

Default

None

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

None

Example

```
monitor#copy tftp:switch.bin kernel 192.168.1.100
or
monitor#copy tftp kernel 192.168.1.100
Source file name[]?
```

4.4.4 boot kernel

Syntax

Enable the version.

Parameter

None

Default

None

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

None

4.4.5 format

Syntax

To format the kernel partition, flash partition, systemd partition, run the following command.

format *kernel|flash|system|all*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>kernel</i>	Formats the kernel partition
<i>flash</i>	Formats the flash partition
<i>system</i>	Formats the system partition
<i>all</i>	Formats all Kernel, flash, system

Default

Without Parameter, format kernel by default.

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

None

4.4.6 ping

Syntax

To do ping packet test, run the following command.

ping *ip-address*

Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>ip-address</i>	The IP address to ping.

Default

None

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

None

4.4.7 reboot

Syntax

To reboot, run the following command.

reboot [noconfirm]

Parameter

Parameter	Description
noconfirm	Run the command with this parameter, restart directly; if not, then the user will be asked whether to restart.

Default

None

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

None

Example

The following example shows how to reboot directly:

```
monitor#reboot noconfirm
```

The following example shows how to ask the user whether to reboot:

```
monitor#reboot
```

Do you want to reboot the Switch (y/n)