

Using the Command Line Interface (CLI)

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Overview

The CLI is a text-based command interface for configuring and monitoring the switch. The CLI gives you access to the switch's full set of commands while providing the same password protection that is used in the web browser interface and the menu interface.

Accessing the CLI

Like the menu interface, the CLI is accessed through the switch console, and in the switch's factory default state, is the default interface when you start a console session. You can access the console out-of-band by directly connecting a terminal device to the switch, or in-band by using Telnet either from a terminal device or through the web browser interface.

Also, if you are using the menu interface, you can access the CLI by selecting the **Command Line (CLI)** option in the Main Menu.

Using the CLI

The CLI offers these privilege levels to help protect the switch from unauthorized access:

1. Operator
2. Manager
3. Global Configuration
4. Context Configuration

Note

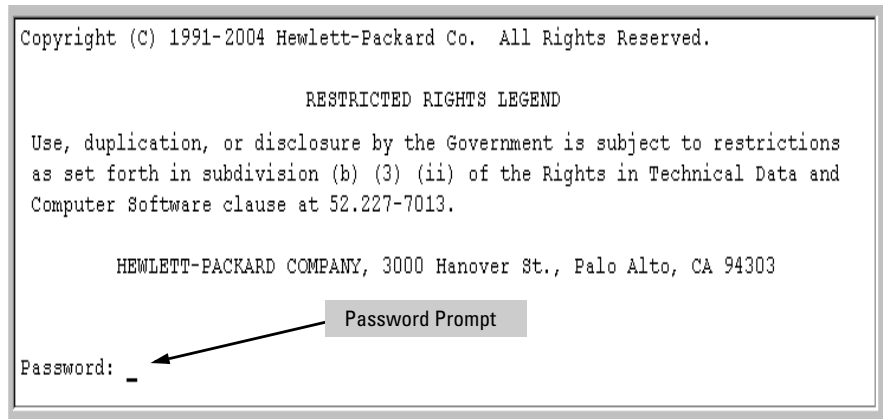
CLI commands are not case-sensitive.

When you use the CLI to make a configuration change, the switch writes the change to the Running-Config file in volatile memory. This allows you to test your configuration changes before making them permanent. To make changes permanent, you must use the **write memory** command to save them to the Startup-Config file in non-volatile memory. If you reboot the switch without first using **write memory**, all changes made since the last reboot or **write memory** (whichever is later) will be lost. For more on switch memory and saving configuration changes, see Chapter 6, “Switch Memory and Configuration”.

Privilege Levels at Logon

Privilege levels control the type of access to the CLI. To implement this control, you must set at least a Manager password. *Without a Manager password configured, anyone having serial port, Telnet, or web browser access to the switch can reach all CLI levels.* (For more on setting passwords, refer to the chapter on usernames and passwords in the *Access Security Guide* for your switch.)

When you use the CLI to log on to the switch, and passwords are set, you will be prompted to enter a password. For example:



```
Copyright (C) 1991-2004 Hewlett-Packard Co. All Rights Reserved.  
  
RESTRICTED RIGHTS LEGEND  
  
Use, duplication, or disclosure by the Government is subject to restrictions  
as set forth in subdivision (b) (3) (ii) of the Rights in Technical Data and  
Computer Software clause at 52.227-7013.  
  
HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY, 3000 Hanover St., Palo Alto, CA 94303  
  
Password: _
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window with a grey border. At the top, it displays copyright information for Hewlett-Packard Co. from 1991-2004. Below that is a "RESTRICTED RIGHTS LEGEND" section explaining government use restrictions. The company name and address are listed next. At the bottom, a "Password:" prompt is shown with a single underscore character. A grey callout box labeled "Password Prompt" has an arrow pointing to the underscore.

Figure 4-1. Example of CLI Log-On Screen with Password(s) Set

In the above case, you will enter the CLI at the level corresponding to the password you provide (operator or manager).

If no passwords are set when you log onto the CLI, you will enter at the Manager level. For example:

```
ProCurve# _
```

Caution

ProCurve strongly recommends that you configure a Manager password. If a Manager password is not configured, then the Manager level is not password-protected, and anyone having in-band or out-of-band access to the switch may be able to reach the Manager level and compromise switch and network security. Note that configuring only an Operator password *does not* prevent access to the Manager level by intruders who have the Operator password.

Pressing the Clear button on the front of the switch removes password protection. *For this reason, it is recommended that you protect the switch from physical access by unauthorized persons.* If you are concerned about switch security and operation, you should install the switch in a secure location, such as a locked wiring closet.

Privilege Level Operation

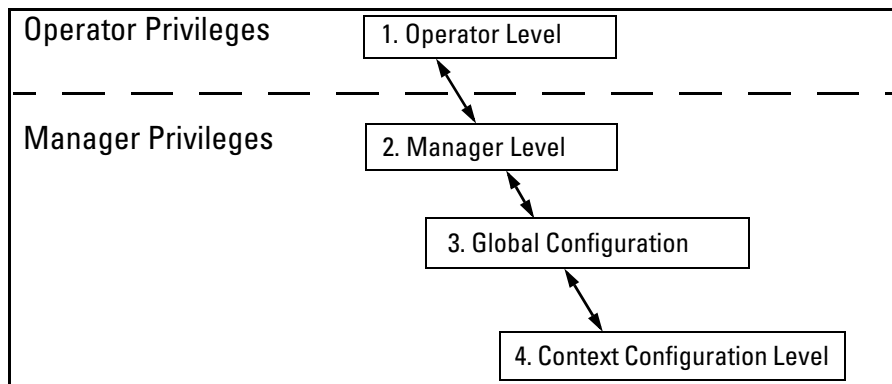


Figure 4-2. Access Sequence for Privilege Levels

Operator Privileges

At the Operator level you can examine the current configuration and move between interfaces without being able to change the configuration. A “>” character delimits the Operator-level prompt. For example:

```
ProCurve> _ (Example of the Operator prompt.)
```

When using **enable** to move to the Manager level, the switch prompts you for the Manager password if one has already been configured.

Manager Privileges

Manager privileges give you three additional levels of access: Manager, Global Configuration, and Context Configuration. A “#” character delimits any Manager prompt. For example:

ProCurve#_ *Example of the Manager prompt.*

- **Manager level:** Provides all Operator level privileges plus the ability to perform system-level actions that do not require saving changes to the system configuration file. The prompt for the Manager level contains only the system name and the “#” delimiter, as shown above. To select this level, enter the **enable** command at the Operator prompt and enter the Manager password, when prompted. For example:

```
ProCurve> enable      Enter enable at the Operator prompt.
Password:              CLI prompt for the Manager password.
ProCurve# _            The Manager prompt appears after the
                         correct Manager password is entered.
```

- **Global Configuration level:** Provides all Operator and Manager level privileges, and enables you to make configuration changes to any of the switch’s software features. The prompt for the Global Configuration level includes the system name and “(config)”. To select this level, enter the **config** command at the Manager prompt. For example:

```
ProCurve# config      Enter config at the Manager prompt.
ProCurve(config)#_    The Global Config prompt.
```

- **Context Configuration level:** Provides all Operator and Manager privileges, and enables you to make configuration changes in a specific context, such as one or more ports or a VLAN. The prompt for the Context Configuration level includes the system name and the selected context. For example:

```
ProCurve(eth-1)#
ProCurve(vlan-10)#
```

The Context level is useful, for example, for executing several commands directed at the same port or VLAN, or if you want to shorten the command strings for a specific context area. To select this level, enter the specific context at the Global Configuration level prompt. For example, to select the context level for an existing VLAN with the VLAN ID of 10, you would enter the following command and see the indicated result:

```
ProCurve(config)# vlan 10
ProCurve(vlan-10)#
```

Table 4-1. Privilege Level Hierarchy

Privilege Level	Example of Prompt and Permitted Operations		
Operator Privilege			
Operator Level	ProCurve>	show < command > setup	View status and configuration information.
		ping < argument > link-test < argument >	Perform connectivity tests.
		enable	Move from the Operator level to the Manager level.
		menu	Move from the CLI interface to the menu interface.
		logout	Exit from the CLI interface and terminate the console session.
		exit	Terminate the current session (same as logout).
Manager Privilege			
Manager Level	ProCurve#		Perform system-level actions such as system control, monitoring, and diagnostic commands, plus any of the Operator-level commands. For a list of available commands, enter ? at the prompt.
Global Configuration Level	ProCurve(config)#		Execute configuration commands, plus all Operator and Manager commands. For a list of available commands, enter ? at the prompt.
Context Configuration Level	ProCurve(eth-5)# ProCurve(vlan-100)#		Execute context-specific configuration commands, such as a particular VLAN or switch port. This is useful for shortening the command strings you type, and for entering a series of commands for the same context. For a list of available commands, enter ? at the prompt.

How To Move Between Levels

Change in Levels	Example of Prompt, Command, and Result
Operator level <i>to</i> Manager level	ProCurve> enable Password: _ ProCurve# _ After you enter enable , the Password prompt appears. After you enter the Manager password, the system prompt appears with the # symbol:
Manager level <i>to</i> Global configuration level	ProCurve# config ProCurve(config)#
Global configuration level <i>to a</i> Context configuration level	ProCurve(config)# vlan 10 ProCurve(vlan-10)#
Context configuration level <i>to another</i> Context configuration level	ProCurve(vlan-10)# interface e 3 ProCurve(int-3)# The CLI accepts "e" as the abbreviated form of "ethernet".
Move from any level to the preceding level	ProCurve(int-3)# exit ProCurve(config)# exit ProCurve# exit ProCurve>
Move from any level to the Manager level	ProCurve(int-3)# end ProCurve# -or- ProCurve(config)# end ProCurve#

Moving Between the CLI and the Menu Interface. When moving between interfaces, the switch retains the current privilege level (Manager or Operator). That is, if you are at the Operator level in the menu and select the **Command Line Interface (CLI)** option from the Main Menu, the CLI prompt appears at the Operator level.

Changing Parameter Settings. Regardless of which interface is used (CLI, menu interface, or web browser interface), the most recently configured version of a parameter setting overrides any earlier settings for that parameter.

For example, if you use the menu interface to configure an IP address of “X” for VLAN 1 and later use the CLI to configure a different IP address of “Y” for VLAN 1, then “Y” replaces “X” as the IP address for VLAN 1 in the running-config file. If you subsequently execute **write memory** in the CLI, then the switch also stores “Y” as the IP address for VLAN 1 in the startup-config file. (For more on the startup-config and running config files, see Chapter 6, “Switch Memory and Configuration”).

Listing Commands and Command Options

At any privilege level you can:

- List all of the commands available at that level
- List the options for a specific command

Listing Commands Available at Any Privilege Level

At a given privilege level you can list and execute the commands that level offers, plus all of the commands available at preceding levels. For example, at the Operator level, you can list and execute only the Operator level commands. However, at the Manager level, you can list and execute the commands available at both the Operator and Manager levels.

Type “?” To List Available Commands. 1. Typing the ? symbol lists the commands you can execute at the current privilege level. For example, typing ? at the Operator level produces this listing:

```
ProCurve> ?
  enable
  exit
  link-test
  logout
  menu
  ping
  show
  traceroute
HPswitch>
```

Figure 4-3. Example of the Operator Level Command Listing

Typing ? at the Manager level produces this listing:

```

ProCurve# ?
boot                Reboot the device.
clear               Clear table/statistics or authorized client public
                   keys.
configure           Enter the Configuration context.
copy                Copy datafiles to/from the switch.
debug              Enable/disable debug logging.
display            Display the running/saved configuration.
end                 Return to the Manager Exec context.
erase               Erase the configuration file stored in flash or.
getMIB              Retrieve and display the value of the MIB objects
                   specified.
kill                Kill other active console, telnet, or ssh sessions.
log                 Display log events.
page                Toggle paging mode.
print               Execute a command and redirect its output to the device
                   channel for current session.
redo                Re-execute a command from history.
reload              Warm reboot of the switch.
repeat              Repeat execution of a previous command.
setMIB              Set the value of a MIB object.
setup               Enter the 'Switch Setup' screen for basic switch
                   configuration.
-- MORE --, next page: Space, next line: Enter, quit: Control-C

```

When -- MORE -- appears, use the Space bar or [Return] to list additional commands.

Figure 4-4. Example of the Manager-Level Command Listing

When -- **MORE** -- appears, there are more commands in the listing. To list the next screenfull of commands, press the Space bar. To list the remaining commands one-by-one, repeatedly press [Enter].

Typing ? at the Global Configuration level or the Context Configuration level produces similar results.

Use [Tab] To Search for or Complete a Command Word. You can use [Tab] to help you find CLI commands or to quickly complete the current word in a command. To do so, type one or more consecutive characters in a command and then press [Tab] (with no spaces allowed). For example, at the Global Configuration level, if you press [Tab] immediately after typing “t”, the CLI displays the available command options that begin with “t”. For example:

```

ProCurve(config)# t [Tab]
tacacs-server
telnet-server
time
timesync
trunk
telnet
terminal
traceroute
ProCurve(config)# t

```

As mentioned above, if you type part of a command word and press **[Tab]**, the CLI completes the current word (if you have typed enough of the word for the CLI to distinguish it from other possibilities), including hyphenated extensions. For example:

```
ProCurve(config)# port-[Tab]
ProCurve(config)# port-security _
```

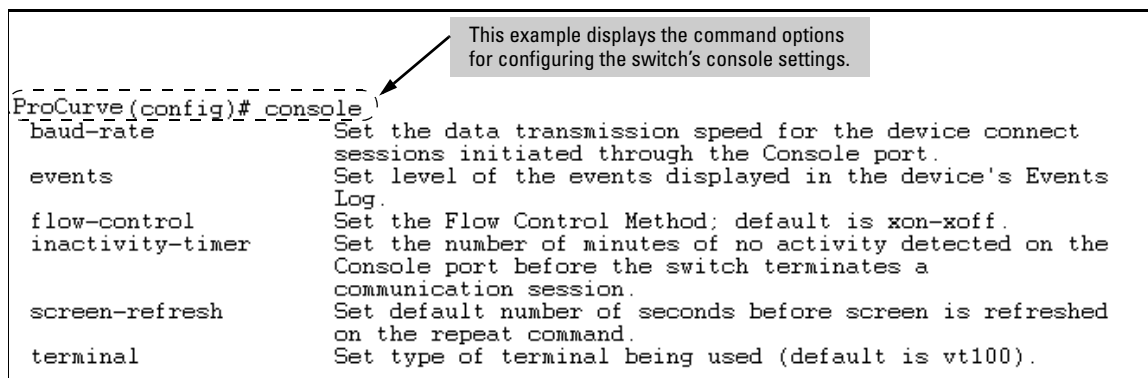
Pressing **[Tab]** after a completed command word lists the further options for that command.

```
ProCurve(config)# qos [Tab]

udp-portSet UDP port based priority.
tcp-portSet TCP port based priority.
device-priorityConfigure device-based priority.
dscp-mapDefine mapping between a DSCP
(Differentiated-Services Codepoint)
value and 802.1p priority.
type-of-serviceConfigure the Type-of-Service
method the device uses to
prioritize IP traffic.
```

Listing Command Options

You can use the CLI to remind you of the options available for a command by entering command keywords followed by **?**. For example, suppose you want to see the command options for configuring the console settings:



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the command `ProCurve(config)# console ?` entered. The output lists several options: `baud-rate`, `events`, `flow-control`, `inactivity-timer`, `screen-refresh`, and `terminal`. Each option is followed by a brief description of its function. A grey callout box with an arrow pointing to the command line contains the text: "This example displays the command options for configuring the switch's console settings."

```
ProCurve(config)# console ?
  baud-rate      Set the data transmission speed for the device connect
                 sessions initiated through the Console port.
  events         Set level of the events displayed in the device's Events
                 Log.
  flow-control   Set the Flow Control Method: default is xon-xoff.
  inactivity-timer Set the number of minutes of no activity detected on the
                 Console port before the switch terminates a
                 communication session.
  screen-refresh Set default number of seconds before screen is refreshed
                 on the repeat command.
  terminal       Set type of terminal being used (default is vt100).
```

Figure 4-5. Example of How To List the Options for a Specific Command

Displaying CLI “Help”

CLI Help provides two types of context-sensitive information:

- Command list with a brief summary of each command’s purpose
- Detailed information on how to use individual commands

Displaying Command-List Help.

Syntax: help

*Displays a listing of command Help summaries for all commands available at the current privilege level. That is, at the Operator level, executing **help** displays the Help summaries only for Operator-Level commands. At the Manager level, executing **help** displays the Help summaries for both the Operator and Manager levels, and so on.*

For example, to list the Operator-Level commands with their purposes:

```
ProCurve> help
enable          Enter the Manager Exec context.
exit            Return to the previous context or terminate current
               console/telnet session if you are in the Operator
               context level.
link-test       Test the connection to a MAC address on the LAN.
logout          Terminate this console/telnet session.
menu            Change console user interface to menu system.
ping            Send IP Ping requests to a device on the network.
show            Display switch operation information.
traceroute      Send traceroute to a device on the network.
```

Figure 4-6. Example of Context-Sensitive Command-List Help

Displaying Help for an Individual Command.

Syntax: < command-string > help

This option displays Help for any command available at the current context level.

For example, to list the Help for the **interface** command in the Global Configuration privilege level:

```
ProCurve(config)# interface help
Usage: [no] interface [ethernet] PORT-LIST [...]

Description: Enter the Interface Configuration Level, or execute one
              command for that level. Without optional parameters
              specified, the 'interface' command changes the context to
              the Interface Configuration Context Level for execution of
              configuration changes to the port or ports in the PORT-LIST.
              The 'interface [ethernet] PORT-LIST' can be followed by any
              command from the Interface Configuration Context Level in the
              same command line. In this case the context level is not
              changed, but the command is also executed for the port or ports
              in the PORT-LIST. Use 'interface [ethernet] PORT-LIST ?'
              to get a list of all valid commands.
```

Figure 4-7. Example of How To Display Help for a Specific Command

Note that trying to list the help for an individual command from a privilege level that does not include that command results in an error message. For example, trying to list the help for the **interface** command while at the global configuration level produces this result:

```
ProCurve# speed-duplex help
Invalid input: speed-duplex
```

Configuration Commands and the Context Configuration Modes

You can execute any configuration command in the global configuration mode or in selected context modes. However, using a context mode enables you to execute context-specific commands faster, with shorter command strings.

The switch offers interface (port or trunk group) and VLAN context configuration modes:

Port or Trunk-Group Context. Includes port- or trunk-specific commands that apply only to the selected port(s) or trunk group, plus the global configuration, Manager, and Operator commands. The prompt for this mode includes the identity of the selected port(s):

```
ProCurve(config)# interface c3-c6  
ProCurve(eth-C5-C8)#
```

```
ProCurve(config)# interface trk1  
ProCurve(eth-Trk1)#
```

*Commands executed at configuration level for entering port and **trk1** static trunk-group contexts, and resulting prompts showing port or static trunk contexts..*

```
ProCurve(eth-C5-C8)#  
ProCurve(eth-Trk1)#  
  
ProCurve(eth-C5-C8)# ?  
ProCurve(eth-C5-C8)# ?
```

Lists the commands you can use in the port or static trunk context, plus the Manager, Operator, and context commands you can execute at this level.

Using the Command Line Interface (CLI)

Using the CLI

```
ProCurve(eth-3-6)# ?
| broadcast-limit  Set a broadcast traffic percentage limit.
| disable         Disable port(s).
| enable         Enable port(s).
| flow-control    Enable/disable flow control on the port(s).
| gvrp           Set the GVRP timers on the port (hundreths of a
|               second).
| lacp           Define whether LACP is enabled on the port, and whether
|               it is in active or passive mode when enabled.
| mdix-mode       Set port MDI/MDIX mode (default: auto).
| monitor        Define either the port is to be monitored or not.
| name           Set/unset a name for the port(s).
| qos            Set port-based priority.
| rate-limit     Enable/disable and configure rate-limiting for incoming
|               traffic on the port(s).
| speed-duplex   Define mode of operation for the port(s).
| unknown-vlans  Configure GVRP on the port(s).
|-----|-----|
interface       Enter the Interface Configuration Level, or execute one
|               command for that level.
vlan            Add, delete, edit VLAN configuration or enter a VLAN
|               context.
-- MORE --, next page: Space, next line: Enter, quit: Control-C
```

In the port context, the first block of commands in the "?" listing show the context-specific commands that will affect only ports C3-C6.

The remaining commands in the listing are Manager, Operator, and context commands.

Figure 4-8. Context-Specific Commands Affecting Port Context

VLAN Context . Includes VLAN-specific commands that apply only to the selected VLAN, plus Manager and Operator commands. The prompt for this mode includes the VLAN ID of the selected VLAN. For example, if you had already configured a VLAN with an ID of 100 in the switch:

```
ProCurve(config)# vlan 100
```

Command executed at configuration level to enter VLAN 100 context.

```
ProCurve(vlan-100)#
```

Resulting prompt showing VLAN 100 context.

```
ProCurve(vlan-100)# ?
```

Lists commands you can use in the VLAN context, plus Manager, Operator, and context commands you can execute at this level.

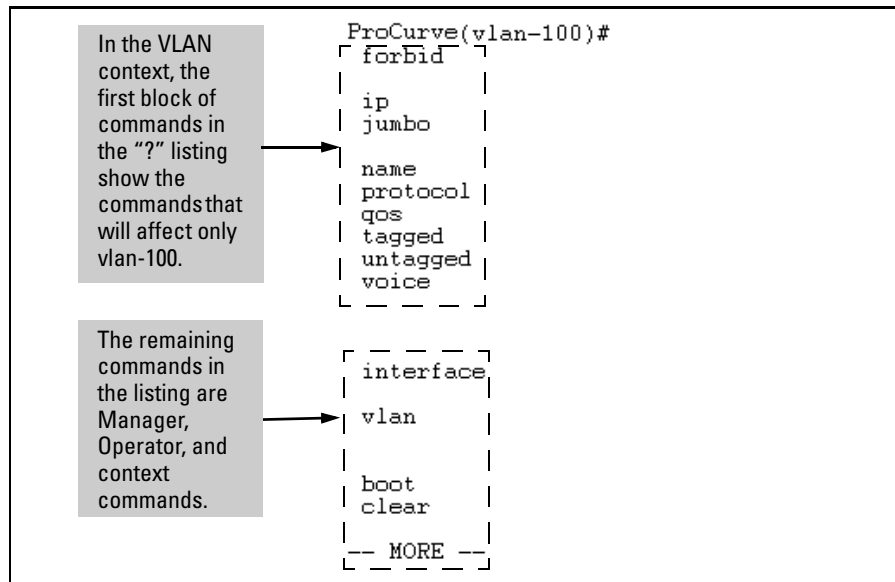


Figure 4-9. Context-Specific Commands Affecting VLAN Context

CLI Control and Editing

Executing a Prior Command—Redo

The redo command executes a prior command in the history list.

Syntax: redo [number | command-str]

Re-executes a command from history. Executes the last command by default.

*number: The position of the command to execute in the history list. When **number** is specified, the n^{th} command starting from the most recent command in the history is executed.*

*command-str: When **command-str** is specified, the most recent command whose name matches the specified string is executed.*

```
ProCurve(config)# show history
2      show arp
1      show flash

ProCurve(config)# redo 2
```

Executes the **show arp** command again.

```
IP ARP table
```

IP Address	MAC Address	Type	Port
-----	-----	-----	-----
15.255.128.1	00000c-07ac00	dynamic	All

Figure 4-10. Example of the redo Command

Repeating Execution of a Command

The **repeat** command executes a previous command in the history list.

Syntax: repeat [cmdlist] [count] [delay]

Repeats execution of a previous command. Repeats the last command by default until a key is pressed.

cmdlist: If a number or range of numbers is specified, the command repeats the n^{th} most recent commands (where “ n ” is the position in the history list).

count: Repeats the command for the number of times specified.

delay: The command repeats execution after a delay for the number of seconds specified.

For example:

```
ProCurve(config)# repeat 1-4,7-8,10 count 2 delay 3
```

```
ProCurve(config)# show history
3      show ver
2      show ip
1      show arp

ProCurve(config)# repeat 1-2
```

Repeats the **show arp** and **show ip** commands.

```
IP ARP table

  IP Address      MAC Address      Type      Port
  -----
15.255.128.1     000000-000000    dynamic

Internet (IP) Service

  IP Routing : Disabled

  Default Gateway :
  Default TTL    : 64
  Arp Age       : 20
  Domain Suffix :
  DNS server    :

VLAN          | IP Config  IP Address      Subnet Mask      Proxy ARP
-----+-----
DEFAULT_VLAN  | DHCP/Bootp 15.255.131.90 255.255.248.0    No No
```

Figure 4-11. Example of repeat Command Using a Range

Using a Command Alias

You can create a simple command alias to use in place of a command name and its options. Choose an alias name that is *not* an existing CLI command already. Existing CLI commands are searched before looking for an alias command; an alias that is identical to an existing command will not be executed.

The **alias** command is executed from the current configuration context (operator, manager, or global). If the command that is aliased has to be executed in the global configuration context, you must execute the alias for that command in the global configuration context as well. This prevents bypassing the security in place for a particular context.

ProCurve recommends that you configure no more than 128 aliases.

Syntax: [no] alias <name> <command>

*Creates a shortcut alias name to use in place of a commonly used command. The **alias** command is executed from the current config context.*

name: *Specifies the new command name to use to simplify keystrokes and aid memory.*

command: *Specifies an existing command to be aliased. The command must be enclosed in quotes.*

*Use the **no** form of the command to remove the alias.*

For example, if you use the **show interface custom** command to specify the output, you can configure an alias for the command to simplify execution. It is recommended that you use an alias that does not have an existing tab completion in the CLI. For example, using an alias that starts with “show” or “int” would complete to “show” and “interface” respectively when you use the tab completion function.

```
ProCurve(config)# show int custom 1-4 port name:4 type vlan intrusion speed
enabled mdi
```

```
Status and Counters - Custom Port Status
```

Port Name	Type	VLAN	Intrusion Alert	Speed	Enabled	MDI-mode
1	Acco	100/1000T	1	No	1000FDx	Yes Auto
2	Huma	100/1000T	1	No	1000FDx	Yes Auto
3	Deve	100/1000T	1	No	1000FDx	Yes Auto
4	Labl	100/1000T	1	No	1000FDx	Yes Auto

```
ProCurve(config)# alias sic "show int custom 1-4 port name:4 type vlan intrusion
speed enabled mdi"
```

```
ProCurve(config)#
```

```
ProCurve(config)# sic
```

```
Status and Counters - Custom Port Status
```

Port Name	Type	VLAN	Intrusion Alert	Speed	Enabled	MDI-mode
1	Acco	100/1000T	1	No	1000FDx	Yes Auto
2	Huma	100/1000T	1	No	1000FDx	Yes Auto
3	Deve	100/1000T	1	No	1000FDx	Yes Auto
4	Labl	100/1000T	1	No	1000FDx	Yes Auto

Figure 4-12. Example of Using the Alias Command with show int custom

Note

Remember to enclose the command being aliased in quotes.

Command parameters for the aliased command can be added at the end of the alias command string. For example:

```
ProCurve(config)# alias sc "show config"
ProCurve(config)# sc status
```

To change the command that is aliased, re-execute the alias name with new command options. The new options are used when the alias is executed.





To display the alias commands that have been configured, enter the **show alias** command.

```
ProCurve(config)# show alias

      Name                Command
-----
sc                show config
sic               show int custom 1-4 port name:4 type vlan intrusion
                  speed enabled mdi
```

Figure 4-13. Example of Alias Commands and Their Configurations

CLI Shortcut Keystrokes

Keystrokes	Function
[Ctrl] [A]	Jumps to the first character of the command line.
[Ctrl] [B] or 	Moves the cursor back one character.
[Ctrl] [C]	Terminates a task and displays the command prompt.
[Ctrl] [D]	Deletes the character at the cursor.
[Ctrl] [E]	Jumps to the end of the current command line.
[Ctrl] [F] or 	Moves the cursor forward one character.
[Ctrl] [K]	Deletes from the cursor to the end of the command line.
[Ctrl] [L] or [Ctrl] [R]	Repeats current command line on a new line.
[Ctrl] [N] or 	Enters the next command line in the history buffer.
[Ctrl] [P] or 	Enters the previous command line in the history buffer.
[Ctrl] [U] or [Ctrl] [X]	Deletes from the cursor to the beginning of the command line.
[Ctrl] [W]	Deletes the last word typed.
[Esc] [B]	Moves the cursor backward one word.
[Esc] [D]	Deletes from the cursor to the end of the word.
[Esc] [F]	Moves the cursor forward one word.
[Backspace]	Deletes the first character to the left of the cursor in the command line.
[Spacebar]	Moves the cursor forward one character.