Command Line Interface Reference Guide for Cisco Unified Solutions Release 8.6(1)

This document describes the Command Line Interface (CLI) commands that are available for the Cisco Unified Communications Operating System.

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Starting a CLI Session

You can access the Cisco Unified Communications Operating System CLI remotely or locally:

- From a web client workstation, such as the workstation that you use for Cisco Unified Communications Operating System Administration, you can use SSH to connect securely to the Cisco Unified Communications Operating System.

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- You can access the Cisco Unified Communications Operating System CLI directly through the monitor and keyboard that you used during installation or through a terminal server that is connected to the serial port. Use this method if a problem exists with the IP address.

Before You Begin

Ensure you have the following information that gets defined during installation:

- A primary IP address and hostname
- An administrator ID
- A password

You need this information to sign in to the Cisco IPT Platform.

Perform the following steps to start a CLI session:

Step 1 Do one of the following actions depending on your method of access:

- From a remote system, use SSH to connect securely to the Cisco IPT Platform. In your SSH client, enter

  ssh *adminname@hostname*

  where ***adminname*** specifies the Administrator ID and ***hostname*** specifies the hostname that was defined during installation.

  For example, **ssh admin@ipt-1**.

- From a direct connection, you receive this prompt automatically:

  ```
  ipt-1 login:
  ```

  where **ipt-1** represents the host name of the system.

  Enter your administrator ID.

In either case, the system prompts you for a password.

Step 2 Enter your password.

The CLI prompt displays. The prompt represents the Administrator ID; for example:

```
admin:
```

CLI Basics

The following section contains basic tips for using the command line interface.

- Completing Commands, page 3
- Getting Help about Commands, page 3
- Exiting a Command with the Ctrl-C Key Sequence, page 4
- Ending a CLI Session, page 4

Completing Commands

To complete commands, use **Tab**:

- Enter the start of a command and press **Tab** to complete the command. For example, if you enter **se** and press **Tab**, **set** gets completed.
- Enter a full command name and press **Tab** to display all the commands or subcommands that are available. For example, if you enter **set** and press Tab, you see all the **set** subcommands. An * identifies the commands that have subcommands.
- If you reach a command, press **Tab** repeatedly, and the current command line repeats; this indicates that no additional expansion is available.

Getting Help about Commands

You can get two kinds of help about any command:

- Detailed help that includes a definition of the command and an example of its use
- Short query help that includes only command syntax

Procedure

To get detailed help, at the CLI prompt, enter

help *command*

Where *command* specifies the command name or the command and parameter. See Example 1-1.

Note If you enter the **help** command without the name of a particular command as the optional parameter, the system provides information about the CLI system.

To query only command syntax, at the CLI prompt, enter

*command***?**

Where *command* represents the command name or the command and parameter. See Example 1-2.

Note If you enter a **?** after a menu command, such as **set**, it acts like the Tab key and lists the commands that are available.

Example 1-1 Detailed Help Example:

```
admin:help file list activelog

activelog help:
This will list active logging files

options are:
page    - pause output
detail  - show detailed listing
```

```
reverse - reverse sort order
date    - sort by date
size    - sort by size

file-spec can contain '*' as wildcards

Example:
admin:file list activelog platform detail
02 Dec,2004 12:00:59      <dir>    drf
02 Dec,2004 12:00:59      <dir>    log
16 Nov,2004 21:45:43        8,557  enGui.log
27 Oct,2004 11:54:33       47,916  startup.log
dir count = 2, file count = 2
```

Example 1-2 Query Example:

```
admin:file list activelog?
syntax:
file list activelog file-spec [options]
file-spec   mandatory   file to view
options     optional    page|detail|reverse|[date|size]
```

Exiting a Command with the Ctrl-C Key Sequence

You can stop most interactive commands when you enter the **Ctrl-C** key sequence, as shown in the following example:

Example 3 Exiting a Command with Ctrl-C

```
admin:utils system upgrade initiate

Warning: Do not close this window without first exiting the upgrade command.

Source:

 1) Remote Filesystem
 2) DVD/CD
 q) quit

Please select an option (1 - 2 or "q" ):
Exiting upgrade command.  Please wait...


Control-C pressed

admin:
```

Note If you execute the command **utils system switch-version** and enter **Yes** to start the process, entering **Ctrl-C** exits the command but does not stop the switch-version process.

Ending a CLI Session

At the CLI prompt, enter **quit**. If you are logged in remotely, you get logged off, and the ssh session gets dropped. If you are logged in locally, you get logged off, and the sign-in prompt returns.

The following sections list and describe the CLI commands that are available for the Cisco Unified Communications Operating System.

Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

Convention	Description
boldface font	Commands and keywords are in **boldface**.
italic font	Arguments for which you supply values are in *italics*.
[ ]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
{ x | y | z }	Alternative keywords are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars.
[x | y | z]	Optional alternative keywords are grouped in brackets and separated by vertical bars.
string	A nonquoted set of characters. Do not use quotation marks around the string or the string will include the quotation marks.
`screen` font	Terminal sessions and information the system displays are in `screen` font.
`boldface screen` font	Information you must enter is in **`boldface screen`** font.
italic screen font	Arguments for which you supply values are in *italic screen* font.
	This pointer highlights an important line of text in an example.
^	The symbol ^ represents the key labeled Control—for example, the key combination ^D in a screen display means hold down the Control key while you press the D key.
< >	Nonprinting characters, such as passwords, are in angle brackets.

Notes use the following conventions:

Note Means *reader take note*. Notes contain helpful suggestions or references to material not covered in the publication.

Timesavers use the following conventions:

Timesaver Means *the described action saves time*. You can save time by performing the action described in the paragraph.

Tips use the following conventions:

Tip Means *the information contains useful tips.*

Cautions use the following conventions:

Caution Means *reader be careful*. In this situation, you might do something that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.

Warnings use the following conventions:

Warning **This warning symbol means danger. You are in a situation that could cause bodily injury. Before you work on equipment, you must be aware of the hazards involved with electrical circuitry and familiar with standard practices to prevent accidents.**

Delete Commands

This section contains descriptions of the following commands:

- delete account, page 6
- delete cuc futuredelivery (Cisco Unity Connection Only), page 6
- delete cuc locale (Cisco Unity Connection Only), page 7
- delete dns, page 7
- delete dscp, page 8
- delete ipsec policy_group, page 8
- delete ipsec policy_name, page 9
- delete process, page 9
- delete smtp, page 10

delete account

This command allows you to delete an administrator account.

Command syntax

delete account *account-name*

Parameters

- *account-name* represents the name of an administrator account.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 4

Allowed during upgrade: No

delete cuc futuredelivery (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command deletes all messages that have been marked for future delivery.

Command syntax

delete cuc futuredelivery

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
delete cuc futuredelivery

Deleting File : UmssMtaFutureDelivery/UnityMbxDb1/5C56C086-E64B-11DC-9BAF-41FC55D89593.eml
Deleting File : UmssMtaFutureDelivery/UnityMbxDb1/6D7DD796-E64B-11DC-A0E6-D1FD55D89593.eml
Files : Found = 2, Deleted = 2

Note: Files that are in use cannot be deleted
```

delete cuc locale (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command deletes the specified locale and all of the associated files and settings from Connection.

Command syntax

delete cuc locale *locale-id*

Parameters

- *locale-id* represents the ID of the locale that you want to delete.

  For a list of installed locales and their IDs, run the **show cuc locales (Cisco Unity Connection Only)** command. Be aware that locale IDs are case sensitive.

Usage Guidelines

Before you run this command, you must stop the Connection Conversation Manager and Connection Mixer services. After you run this command, you must restart the Connection Conversation Manager and Connection Mixer services.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

The following example deletes the en-GB locale and all of the associated files and settings.

```
delete cuc locale en-GB

en-GB uninstalled
```

delete dns

This command allows you to delete the IP address for a DNS server.

Command syntax

delete dns *ip-address*

Parameters

- *ip-address* represents the IP address of the DNS server that you want to delete.

Usage Guidelines

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

Caution If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

delete dscp

This command deletes a DSCP port tag.

Command syntax

delete dscp *port_tag*

Parameters

- *port_tag* represents a DSCP port tag, which is a string that is mapped to a TCP or UDP port to identify the application that uses the port. This value is for the portTag field displayed when you use the command **show dscp defaults**. The set of port tags is predefined.

Usage Guidelines

After you delete an enabled port tag, DSCP marking on that port tag stops. You can recreate a deleted port tag when you use the **set dscp marking** command; enter the name of the port tag that you previously deleted.

delete ipsec policy_group

This command deletes all policies within the specified group.

Command syntax

delete ipsec policy_group [*group* | all]

Parameters

- [*group*] (mandatory) [ALL or group]

Usage Guidelines

Use the **all** option to delete all the groups.

Requirements

Command privilege level : 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

delete ipsec policy_name

This command deletes an ipsec policy with given policy name.

Command syntax

delete ipsec policy_name [*policy_name* | **all**]

Parameters

- [*policy_name*] (mandatory) [ALL or policy name]

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

delete process

This command allows you to delete a particular process.

Command syntax

delete process *process-id* {**force** | **terminate** | **crash**}

Parameters

- *process-id* represents the process ID number.

Options

- **force—**Tells the process to stop.
- **terminate**—Tells the operating system to terminate the process.
- **crash**—Crashes the process and produces a crash dump.

Usage Guidelines

Note Use the **force** option only if the command alone does not delete the process and use the **terminate** option only if **force** does not delete the process.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

delete smtp

This command allows you to delete the SMTP host.

Command syntax

delete smtp

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

File Commands

This section contains descriptions of the following commands:

- file check, page 10
- file delete, page 11
- file fragmentation sdi, page 13
- file fragmentation sdl, page 13
- file get, page 14
- file list, page 15
- file search, page 16
- file tail, page 17
- file view, page 18

file check

This command checks the /usr directory tree to see whether files or directories have been added, removed, or changed in size since the last fresh installation or upgrade and displays the results.

Command syntax

file check *detection-size-kb*

Options

detection-size-kb specifies the minimum file size change that is required for the command to display the file as changed.

Usage Guidelines

The command notifies you about a possible impact to system performance and asks you whether you want to continue.

Caution Because this command can affect system performance, Cisco recommends that you run the command during off-peak hours.

The display includes both deleted and new files.

Defaults

The default value of *detection-size-kb* specifies 100 KB.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

file delete

This command deletes one or more files.

Command syntax

file delete

activelog *directory/filename* {**detail** | **noconfirm**}

dir tftp *directory* **detail**

inactivelog *directory/filename* {**detail** | **noconfirm**}

install *directory/filename* {**detail** | **noconfirm**}

license *filename* **detail**

tftp *directory/filename* **detail**

Parameters

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **dir tftp** *directory* deletes the TFTP directory that is specified by *directory.* You cannot enter the wildcard character (*) in *directory.*
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- **license** *filename* deletes the license file that is specified by *license*. You can enter the wildcard character (*****) as *filename* to delete all the license files.
- **tftp** specifies a TFTP file.
- *directory/filename* specifies the path and filename of the file or files to delete. You can use the wildcard character, *, for *filename*.

Options

- **detail**—Displays a listing of deleted files with the date and time.
- **noconfirm**—Deletes files without asking you to confirm each deletion.

Usage Guidelines

Caution You cannot recover a deleted file, but you may be able to with The Disaster Recovery System.

You get prompted for confirmation after you enter the command. You cannot delete directories or files that are in use.

If you delete a TFTP data file on the inactive side, you may need to manually restore that file if you switch versions to the inactive side.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

The following example deletes the install log.

```
file delete install install.log
```

file dump

This command dumps the contents of a file to the screen, a page at a time.

Command syntax

file dump

activelog *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**hex**]

inactivelog *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**hex**]

install *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**hex**]

sftpdetails *filename* [**hex**] [**regexp** *expression*] [**recent**]

tftp *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**hex**]

Parameters

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- **sftpdetails** specifies the list of files that can be dumped in the SFTP context and allows you to chose which file to dump.
- **tftp** specifies a TFTP file.
- *directory/filename* specifies the path and filename of the file to dump. You can use the wildcard character, *, for *filename* as long as it resolves to one file.
- *filename* specifies the filename of the file to dump.

Options

- **detail**—Displays listing with the date and time
- **hex**—Displays output in hexadecimal
- **regexp** *expression*—Displays only the lines in the file that match the regular expression *expression*.
- **recent**—Displays the most recently modified file in the directory.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1 for logs, 0 for TFTP files

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

This command dumps contents of file _cdrIndex.idx.

```
file dump activelog cm/cdr/_cdrIndex.idx
```

file fragmentation sdi

This command displays file fragmentation information about SDI log files.

Command syntax

file fragmentation sdi

all *outfilename*

file *filename* {**verbose**}

most fragmented *number*

most recent *number*

Parameters

- **all** records information about all files in the directory in the file that is specified by *outfilename*.
- **file** displays information about the file that is specified by *filename*.

  most fragmented displays information about the most fragmented files.

  most recent displays information about the most recently logged fragmented file.
- *number* specifies the number of files to list.

Options

- **verbose**—Displays more detailed information.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

file fragmentation sdl

This command displays file fragmentation information about SDL log files.

Command syntax

file fragmentation sdl

all *outfilename*

file *filename* {**verbose**}

most fragmented *number*

most recent *number*

Parameters

- **all** records information about all files in the directory in the file that is specified by *outfilename*.
- **file** displays information about the file that is specified by *filename*.
- **most fragmented** displays information about the most fragmented files.
- **most recent** displays information about the most recently logged fragmented file.
- *number* specifies the number of files to list.

Options

- **verbose**—Displays more detailed information

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

file get

This command sends the file to another system through SFTP.

Command syntax

file get

activelog *directory/filename* [**reltime**] [**abstime**] [**match**] [**recurs**]

inactivelog *directory/filename* [**reltime**] [**abstime**] [**match**] [**recurs**]

install *directory/filename* [**reltime**] [**abstime**] [**match**] [**recurs**]

license *filename* [**reltime**] [**abstime**] [**match**] [**recurs**] [**compress**]

partBsalog *directory/filename* [**reltime**] [**abstime**] [**match**] [**recurs**]

salog *directory/filename* [**reltime**] [**abstime**] [**match**] [**recurs**]

tftp *directory/filename* [**reltime**] [**abstime**] [**match**] [**recurs**]

Parameters

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- **license** specifies license file.
- **partBsalog** specifies the partBsalog log directory.
- **salog** specifies the salog log directory.
- **tftp** specifies a TFTP file.
- *directory/filename* specifies the path to the file or files to delete. You can use the wildcard character, *, for *filename* as long as it resolves to one file.

Options

- **abstime**—Absolute time period, specified as *hh:mm:MM/DD/YY hh:mm:MM/DD/YY*
- **reltime**—Relative time period, specified as **minutes | hours | days | weeks | months** *value*
- **match**—Match a particular string in the filename, specified as *string value*
- **recurs**—Get all files, including subdirectories
- **compress**—Transfer files as compressed file

Usage Guidelines

After the command identifies the specified files, you get prompted to enter an SFTP host, username, and password.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Examples

This command gets all files in the activelog operating system directory that match the string "plat."

```
admin: file get activelog platform match plat
```

This command gets all operating system log files for a particular time period.

```
admin: file get activelog platform/log abstime 18:00:10/20/13 18:00:10/21/13
```

file list

This command lists the log files in an available log directory.

Command syntax

file list

activelog *directory* [**page**] [**detail**] [**reverse**] [**date | size**]

inactivelog *directory* [**page**] [**detail**] [**reverse**] [**date | size**]

install *directory* [**page**] [**detail**] [**reverse**] [**date | size**]

license *filename* [**page**] [**detail**] [**reverse**] [**date | size**]

partBsalog *directory* [**page**] [**detail**] [**reverse**] [**date | size**]

salog *directory* [**page**] [**detail**] [**reverse**] [**date | size**]

tftp *directory* [**page**] [**detail**] [**reverse**] [**date | size**]

Parameters

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **activelog audit** specifies audit logs on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **inactivelog audit** specifies audit logs on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.

- **license** displays the license file that is specified by *license*. You can enter the wildcard character (*) as *filename* to list all the license files.
- **partBsalog** specifies the partBsalog log directory.
- **salog** specifies the salog log directory.
- **tftp** specifies a TFTP file.
- *directory* specifies the path to the directory to list. You can use a wildcard character, *, for *directory* as long as it resolves to one directory.

Options

- **detail**—Long listing with date and time
- **date**—Sort by date
- **size**—Sort by file size
- **reverse**—Reverse sort direction
- **page**—Displays the output one screen at a time

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1 for logs, 0 for TFTP files

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Examples

This example lists operating system log files with details.

```
file list activelog platform/log page detail
```

This example lists directories in CDR repository.

```
file list activelog cm/cdr_repository
```

This example lists CDR files in a specified directory by size.

```
file list activelog cm/cdr_repository/processed/20050812 size
```

In Cisco Unity Connection and in Cisco Unified Communications Manager Business Edition 5000 5000, this example lists all files in the cuc log directory.

```
file list activelog cuc *
```

file search

This command searches the content of a log and displays the matching lines a page at a time.

Command syntax

file search

iactivelog *directory/filename reg-exp* [**abstime** *hh*:*mm*:*ss mm*/*dd*/*yyyy hh*:*mm*:*ss mm*/*dd*/*yyyy*] [**ignorecase**] [**reltime** {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} *timevalue*]

inactivelog *directory/filename reg-exp* [**abstime** *hh*:*mm*:*ss mm*/*dd*/*yyyy hh*:*mm*:*ss mm*/*dd*/*yyyy*] [**ignorecase**] [**reltime** {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} *timevalue*]

install *directory/filename reg-exp* [**abstime** *hh*:*mm*:*ss mm*/*dd*/*yyyy hh*:*mm*:*ss mm*/*dd*/*yyyy*] [**ignorecase**] [**reltime** {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} *timevalue*]

tftp *directory/filename reg-exp* [**abstime** *hh*:*mm*:*ss mm*/*dd*/*yyyy hh*:*mm*:*ss mm*/*dd*/*yyyy*] [**ignorecase**] [**reltime** {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} *timevalue*]

Parameters

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- **tftp** specifies a TFTP file.
- *reg-exp* represents a regular expression.
- *directory/filename* represents the path to the file or files to search. You can use the wildcard character, *, to represent all or part of the filename.

Options

- **abstime**—Specifies which files to search based on file creation time. Enter a start time and an end time.
- **days|hours|minutes**—Specifies whether the file age is in days, hours, or minutes.
- **ignorecase**—Ignores case in a search.
- **reltime**—Specifies which files to search based on file creation time. Enter the age of files to search.
- *hh*:*mm*:*ss mm*/*dd*/*yyyy*—An absolute time, in the format hours:minutes:seconds month/day/year.
- *timevalue*—The age of files to search. Specify the unit of this value with the {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} option.

Usage Guidelines

Write the search term in the form of a regular expression, which is a special text string to describe a search pattern.

If the search term is found in only one file, the filename appears at the top of the output. If the search term is found in multiple files, each line of the output begins with the filename in which the matching line was found.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
file search activelog platform/log/platform.log Err[a-z] ignorecase
```

file tail

This command tails (prints the last few lines) of a log file.

Command syntax

file tail

activelog *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**hex**] [**lines**]

inactivelog *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**hex**] [**lines**]

install *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**hex**] [**lines**]

tftp *directory/filename* [**detail**] [**hex**] [**lines**]

Parameters

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.
- **install** specifies an installation log.
- **tftp** specifies a TFTP file.
- *directory/filename* specifies the path to the file to tail. You can use the wildcard character, *, for filename as long as it resolves to one file.

Options

- **detail**—Long listing with date and time
- **hex**—Hexadecimal listing
- **lines**—Number of lines to display

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1 for logs, 0 for TFTP files

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

This example tails the operating system CLI log file.

```
file tail activelog platform/log/cli00001.log
```

file view

This command displays the contents of a file.

Command syntax

file view

activelog *directory/filename*

inactivelog *directory/filename*

install *directory/filename*

license *filename*

system-management-log

tftp *directory/filename*

Parameters

- **activelog** specifies a log on the active side.
- **inactivelog** specifies a log on the inactive side.

- **install** specifies an installation log.
- **license** *filename* views the license file that is specified by *license*. You can enter the wildcard character (*) as *filename* to view all the license files.
- **system-management-log** displays the contents of the Integrated Management Logs (IML).
- **tftp** specifies a TFTP file.
- *directory/filename* specifies the path to the file to view. You can use the wildcard character, *, for *filename* as long as it resolves to one file.

Usage Guidelines

Caution Do not use this command to view binary files because this can corrupt the terminal session.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Examples

This example displays the install log.

```
file view install install.log
```

This example displays a particular CDR file.

```
file view activelog /cm/cdr_repository/processed/20058012/{filename}
```

Run Commands

This section contains descriptions of the following commands:

- run cuc dbquery (Cisco Unity Connection Only), page 19
- run cuc smtptest (Cisco Unity Connection Only), page 20
- run cuc vui rebuild (Cisco Unity Connection Only), page 21
- run loadxml, page 21
- run sql, page 21

run cuc dbquery (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command runs an SQL query and displays the results.

Command syntax

run cuc dbquery *database_name sql_statement* [**page**]

Parameters

- *database_name* specifies the database that *sql_statement* operates on. Be aware that database names are case sensitive. Connection databases include

- **unitydirdb**—Contains the directory and configuration data.
- **unitydyndb**—Contains dynamic data that Connection uses internally.
- **unitymbxdb1** to **unitymbxdb5**—Contains the data about the current voice messages in the corresponding mailbox store. This data includes pointers to the audio files that are stored in the file system. If only one mailbox store is configured, the name of the mailbox store database is always unitymbxdb1.
- **unityrptdb**—Contains audit log data.

- *sql_statement* specifies the SQL query that you want to run.

Option

- **page**—Causes the output to display one page at a time. Be aware that Be aware that **page** is case sensitive.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

The following example runs the SQL query **select alias from vw_usertemplate** on the unitydirdb database.

```
run cuc dbquery unitydirdb select alias from vw_usertemplate

alias
--------------------
AdministratorTemplate
VoiceMailUserTemplate
```

run cuc smtptest (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command initiates a test that helps to verify the outgoing or incoming SMTP configuration for SpeechView transcriptions. The test sends a test message to a specified email address. You then access the email account and reply to the test message without changing the subject line. The test passes after the response is received by the Cisco Unity Connection server. The success or failure of parts of the test help to pin point problems in the outgoing or incoming SMTP configuration for transcriptions.

Command syntax

run cuc smtptest *email_address*

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

run cuc vui rebuild (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command instructs the voice recognition transport utility to immediately rebuild the voice recognition name grammars with pending changes.

Command syntax

run cuc vui rebuild

Usage Guidelines

This command rebuilds only grammars that have changes flagged in the database. This command ignores name grammar update blackout schedules and executes immediately. Due to the overhead of retrieving potentially large amounts of name-related data from the database, you should use this command sparingly and only when absolutely necessary.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

run loadxml

Run this command as a workaround after service parameters or product-specific information does not appear in the administration window as expected.

You may need to restart of some services after this command.

Command syntax

run loadxml

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

run sql

This command allows you to run an SQL command.

Command syntax

run sql *sql_statement*

Parameters

- *sql_statement* represents the SQL command to run.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Example

This example runs an SQL command.

```
run sql select name from device
```

Set Commands

This section contains descriptions of the following commands:

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- set account enable, page 24
- set accountlocking, page 24
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set account name

This command sets up a new account on the operating system.

Command syntax

set account name *name*

Parameters

- *name* represents the username for the new account.

Usage Guidelines

After you enter the username, the system prompts you to enter the privilege level and password for the new account.

The privilege level definitions are as follows:

Privilege level 0: Specifies an ordinary privilege level. Users with ordinary privileges can run CLI commands with privilege level 0 only.

Privilege level 1: Specifies an advanced privilege level. Users with advanced privileges can run CLI commands with privilege level 1 and below.

Note The administrator account that the system creates when Unified CM installs has a privilege level of 4. The administrator can run all commands in the CLI.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

set account enable

This command enables the OS user account that was disabled because of password inactivity.

Command syntax

Set account enable *user-id*

Parameters

- *user-id* specifies the user ID of the account that was disabled.

set accountlocking

This command enables and disables account locking after a user incorrectly enters his or her credentials.

Note After you enable **set accounlocking**, account lockout notification gets automatically enabled after the audit logging function is also enabled. For more information, see the utils auditd command.

Command syntax

set accountlocking [**disable | enable | unlocktime** *seconds*]

Parameters

- **disable** - disables accountlocking for the current Cisco Unified Communications Manager admin accounts.
- **enable** - enables accountlocking for the current Unified CM admin accounts.
- **unlocktime** - configures the unlock time for the current Unified CM admin accounts.
- *seconds* - specifies the unlock time in seconds. Valid values comprise greater than 300 seconds, but less than 3600 seconds (60 minutes).

set accountlocking count

This command sets the global consecutive failed sign-in attempt count that triggers locking a user account.

Note This command is only valid when account locking is enabled. If account locking is disabled, the system does not remember the account locking value and uses the default value, 3, after you enable account locking.

Command syntax

set accountlocking count *n*

Parameters

- *n* specifies the number of consecutive failed sign-in attempts before the system locks the user account.
  - Value range: 2-5
  - Default value: 3

Usage Guidelines

To change the global value for consecutive failed sign-in attempts before the system locks a user account, execute this command.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

set cert

This command affects the certificates available in the preconfigured SFTP location.

Command syntax

set cert

import [*unit*] [*name*] [*caCert*}

Command privilege level:1

Allowed during upgrade:Yes

regen [*name***]**

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Parameters

- **import** imports the specified certificate for the specified unit.
- **regen** regenerates the certificate for the specified unit.

Options

- *type* (mandatory) specifies the certificate type.

- *unit* (mandatory) specifies “own” or “trust”.
- *name* (mandatory) represents the unit name.
- *caCert* (optional) represents the name of the caCert.

Import Example

```
admin:set cert import trust tomcat
Successfully regenerated certificate for tomcat.
Please restart services related to tomcat for the new certificate to become active.
```

Regen Example

```
admin: set cert regen tomcat
Successfully regenerated certificate for tomcat.
```

Requirements

Command privilege level:1

Allowed during upgrade:Yes

set cert bulk

This command affects all the certificates that are available on the unit.

Command syntax

set cert bulk

consolidate [*unit*]

export [*unit*]

import [*unit*]

sftp

Parameters

- **consolidate** consolidates all the certificates in the preconfigured SFTP location, and exports the consolidated file to the same SFTP location.
- **export** exports all the available certificates for this unit in this cluster to the preconfigured SFTP location.
- **import** imports the certificates available in the SFTP location into the specified unit trust-store.
- **sftp** prompts for the SFTP server information to be used for bulk operations.

Options

- *unit* (mandatory) represents the unit name.

Requirements

Command privilege level:1

Allowed during upgrade:Yes

Example

```
admin:set cert bulk all
```

```
Successfully consolidated certificates for unit tomcat.
Successfully consolidated certificates for unit tftp
```

Export Example

```
admin:set cert bulk export all

Successfully exported tomcat certificate(s) to sftp server.
Successfully exported tftp certificate(s) to sftp server.
```

Import Example

```
admin:set cert bulk import all

Successfully imported tomcat certificates.
Successfully imported tftp certificates.
```

SFTP Example

```
admin:set cert bulk sftp
SFTP Ip Address :1.1.1.1
SFTP server port [22] :
User Id :user
Password :*
Remote Directory :/tmp
Sftp configuration update is successful.
```

set cert delete

This command deletes the specified file from the specified unit.

Command syntax

set cert delete *unit name*

Parameters

- *unit* (mandatory) specifies the name of the trust category.
- *name* (mandatory) specifies the certificate file name.

Example

```
admin:set cert delete ViPR-Quetzalcoatl siptest.pem
```

set cli pagination

For the current CLI session, this command turns automatic pagination **On** or **Off**.

Command syntax

set cli pagination {on | off}

Parameters

- **on** turns pagination On.
- **off** turns pagination Off.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Example

```
admin:set cli pagination off
Automatic pagination is turned off
```

set cli session timeout

This command sets the time, in minutes, after which an active CLI session times out and disconnects.

Be aware that the new session timeout value becomes effective immediately for a new CLI session; however, active sessions retain their original timeout value. Also the **show cli session timeout** command reflects the new value, even if the current session does not use that value.

Note This setting gets preserved through a software upgrade and does not get reset to the default value.

Command syntax

set cli session timeout *minutes*

Parameters

- minutes specifies the time, in minutes, that can elapse before an active CLI session times out and disconnects.
  - Value range: 5-99999 minutes
  - Default value: 30 minutes

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set commandcount

This command changes the CLI command prompt, so it displays how many CLI commands have executed.

Command syntax

set commandcount {**enable** | **disable**}

Parameters

- **enable** turns on command count.
- **disable** turns off command count.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set csr gen

This command regenerates the certificate for the specified unit.

Command syntax

set csr gen *unitname*

Parameter

unitname specifies the unit on which the certificate gets generated.

Example:

admin:set csr gen tomcat

Successfully regenerated certificate for tomcat.

Please restart services related to tomcat for the new certificate to become active.

set cuc trace (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command enables or disables the specified traces and trace levels.

Command syntax

set cuc trace {enable | disable} *trace_name level*

Parameters

- **enable** enables Connection traces. Be aware that **enable** is case sensitive.
- **disable** disables Connection traces. Be aware that **disable** is case sensitive.
- *trace_name* specifies the name of the trace to enable or disable. Be aware that trace names are case sensitive.
- *level* specifies the level or levels of *trace_name* that you want to enable or disable. Each trace comprises up to 31 levels, numbered 0 to 30; each level provides a different type of information for the specified trace. When you enable or disable multiple levels, use a comma to separate levels and a hyphen to indicate a range of levels. Do not include spaces.

Usage Guidelines

To display a list of the traces and trace levels that are currently enabled, use the **show cuc trace levels (Cisco Unity Connection Only)** command.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

The following example enables VUI traces 1, 13, and 17 through 20.

```
set cuc trace enable VUI 1,13,17-20

VUI trace levels are now set to: 1,13,17-20
```

The following example disables vui traces 17 through 20. VUI trace levels 1 and 13 are still set.

```
set cuc trace disable VUI 17-20

VUI trace levels are now set to: 1,13
```

set date

This command changes the time and date on the server.

Command syntax

set date *HH:mm:ss:MM/DD/YY*

Parameters

- *HH:mm:ss* represents he time format (24 hours format).
- *MM/DD/YY* represents the date format.

Note Date format MM/DD/YYYY is also accepted.

Usage guidelines

If the server is configured to synchronize with external NTP servers, this command requires the user to remove all of those NTP servers.

Example

```
To set date and time to 2:10:33 pm Feb 13th 2008

admin:set date 14:10:33:02/13/08
```

set dscp defaults

This command sets the factory default DSCP settings for all of the port tags.

Command syntax

set dscp defaults

Usage Guidelines

All non-default DSCP settings get removed after you run this command.

You can use the command **show dscp defaults** to see the factory default DSCP settings.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set dscp disable

This command disables DSCP marking on outgoing TCP or UDP packets. You can disable DSCP on a single port tag, or on all port tags at once.

Command syntax

set dscp disable [all | *port_tag***]**

Parameters

- **all** disables all DSCP port tags.
- *port_tag* represents a DSCP port tag, which is a string that is mapped to a TCP or UDP port to identify the application that uses the port. This value is for the portTag field displayed when you use the command **show dscp defaults**. The set of port tags is predefined.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set dscp enable

This command enables DSCP marking on outgoing TCP or UDP packets You can enable DSCP on a single port tag, or on all port tags at once.

Command syntax

set dscp enable [all | *port_tag***]**

Parameters

- **all** enables all DSCP port tags.
- *port_tag* represents a DSCP port tag, which is a string that is mapped to a TCP or UDP port to identify the application that uses the port. This value is for the portTag field displayed when you use the command **show dscp defaults**. The set of port tags is predefined.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set dscp marking

This command sets DSCP markings on port tags by using well-known DSCP classes and numeric values.

Command syntax

set dscp marking *port_tag value*

Parameters

- *port_tag* represents a DSCP port tag, which is a string that is mapped to a TCP or UDP port to identify the application that uses the port. This value is for the portTag field displayed when you use the command **show dscp defaults**. The set of port tags is predefined.
- *value* is a DSCP value. You can enter the name of a well-known DSCP class, or a numeric value in decimal or hexadecimal format. Precede hexadecimal values with 0x or 0X.

Usage Guidelines

The valid class names as defined by DSCP are:

- Class Selector: values **CS0**, **CS1**, **CS2**, **CS3**, **CS5**, **CS6**, **CS7**

  The class selector (CS) values correspond to IP Precedence values and are fully compatible with IP Precedence.

- Expedited Forwarding: value **EF**

  EF PHB is ideally suited for applications such as VoIP that require low bandwidth, guaranteed bandwidth, low delay, and low jitter.

- Best Effort: value **BE**

  Also called default PHB, this value essentially specifies that a packet be marked with 0x00, which gets the traditional best-effort service from the network router.

- Assured Forwarding: values **AF11**, **AF12**, **AF13**, **AF21**, **AF22**, **AF23**, **AF41**, **AF42**, **AF43**

  There are four types of Assured Forwarding classes, each of which has three drop precedence values. These precedence values define the order in which a packet is dropped (if needed) due to network congestion. For example, packets in AF13 class are dropped before packets in the AF12 class.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set ipsec policy_group

This command enables ipsec policies with the specified policy group name.

Command syntax

set ipsec policy_group [*group*]

Parameters

- [*group*] (mandatory) ALL or group name

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set ipsec policy_name

This command enables the specified policy.

Command syntax

set ipsec policy_name [*policy_name*]

Parameters

- [*policy_name*] (mandatory) ALL or policy name

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set logging

This command allows you to enable or disable CLI Admin logs.

Command syntax

set logging {**enable** | **disable**}

Parameters

- **enable** turns on logging.
- **disable** turns off logging.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

set network dhcp

This command enables or disables DHCP for Ethernet interface 0. You cannot configure Ethernet interface 1.

Command syntax

set network dhcp eth0

enable

disable *node_ip net_mask gateway_ip*

Parameters

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.
- **enable** enables DHCP.
- **disable** disables DHCP.
- *node_ip* represents the new static IP address for the server.
- *net_mask* represents the subnet mask for the server.
- *gateway_ip* represents the IP address of the default gateway.

Usage Guidelines

If Cisco Unified Communications Manager orCisco Unity Connection is installed on VMware, the **set network dhcp** command changes the calculated value of the license MAC and invalidates the Unified CM or Connection license.

For more information about replacement Unified CM licenses, see the section "Obtaining Rehosted Licenses When You Change License MAC Parameters" in the *Installing Cisco Unified Communications Manager Release 8.0(2)* guide at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/voice_ip_comm/cucm/install/8_0_2/install/cmins802.html#wp524389.

For information about replacement Connection licenses, see the "Managing Licenses in Cisco Unity Connection" chapter of the System Administration Guide for Cisco Unity Connection at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6509/prod_maintenance_guides_list.html.

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

Caution If you continue, this command causes the system to restart. Cisco also recommends that you restart all nodes whenever any IP address gets changed.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set network dns

This command sets the IP address for the primary or secondary DNS server.

Command syntax

set network dns {**primary** | **secondary**} *ip-address*

Parameters

- *ip-address* represents the IP address of the primary or secondary DNS server.

Usage Guidelines

If Cisco Unified Communications Manager or Cisco Unity Connection is installed on VMware, the **set network dns primary** command changes the calculated value of the license MAC and invalidates the Unified CM or Connection license.

For more information about replacement Unified CM licenses, see the section "Obtaining Rehosted Licenses When You Change License MAC Parameters" in the *Installing Cisco Unified Communications Manager Release 8.0(2)* guide at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/voice_ip_comm/cucm/install/8_0_2/install/cmins802.html#wp524389.

For information about replacement Connection licenses, see the "Managing Licenses in Cisco Unity Connection" chapter of the *System Administration Guide for Cisco Unity Connection* at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6509/prod_maintenance_guides_list.html.

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

Note If you change the IP address for the primary DNS server, you must also restart the Cisco Tomcat service. For more information, see the utils service command.

Caution If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity. If you change the IP address of the DNS server, you must restart Cisco Tomcat. For more information, see utils service, page 154.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set network dns options

This command sets DNS options.

Command syntax

set network dns options [**timeout** *seconds*] [**attempts** *number*] [**rotate**]

Parameters

- **timeout** sets the DNS request timeout.
- **attempts** sets the number of times to attempt a DNS request.
- **rotate** causes the system to rotate among the configured DNS servers and distribute the load.
- *seconds* specifies the DNS timeout period in seconds.
- *number* specifies the number of attempts.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

set network domain

This command sets the domain name for the system.

Command syntax

set network domain *domain-name*

Parameters

- *domain-name* represents the system domain that you want to assign.

Usage Guidelines

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

Caution If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connectivity.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set network failover

This command enables and disables Network Fault Tolerance on the Media Convergence Server network interface card.

Command syntax

failover {**enable** | **disable**}

Parameters

- **enable** enables Network Fault Tolerance.
- **disable** disables Network Fault Tolerance.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set network gateway

This command enables you to configure the IP address of the network gateway.

Command syntax

set network gateway *ip-address*

Parameters

- *ip-address* represents the IP address of the network gateway that you want to assign.

Usage Guidelines

If Cisco Unified Communications Manager or Cisco Unity Connection is installed on VMware, the **set network gateway** command changes the calculated value of the license MAC and invalidates the Unified CM or Connection license.

For more information about replacement Unified CM licenses, see the section "Obtaining Rehosted Licenses When You Change License MAC Parameters" in the *Installing Cisco Unified Communications Manager Release 8.0(2)* guide at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/voice_ip_comm/cucm/install/8_0_2/install/cmins802.html#wp524389.

For information about replacement Connection licenses, see the "Managing Licenses in Cisco Unity Connection" chapter of the *System Administration Guide for Cisco Unity Connection* at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6509/prod_maintenance_guides_list.html.

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

Caution If you continue, this command causes the system to restart.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set network hostname (Cisco Unified Communications Manager Only)

Note For information about renaming the host name of a Cisco Unity Connection server, see the "Renaming Cisco Unity Connection Servers" chapter in the applicable *Reconfiguration and Upgrade Guide for Cisco Unity Connection* at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6509/prod_installation_guides_list.html.

This commands sets the network host name and then causes a restart of the system.

Command syntax

set network hostname *hostname*

Parameters

- *hostname* represents the new network hostname of the system.

Note The host name must follow the rules for ARPANET host names. It must start with an alphabetic character, end with an alphanumeric character, and consist of alphanumeric characters and hyphens. The host name can have a maximum length of 63 characters.

Usage Guidelines

If Cisco Unified Communications Manager or Cisco Unity Connection is installed on VMware, the **set network hostname** command changes the calculated value of the license MAC and invalidates the Unified CM license.

For more information about replacement Unified CM licenses, see the section "Obtaining Rehosted Licenses When You Change License MAC Parameters" in the *Installing Cisco Unified Communications Manager Release 8.0(2)* guide at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/voice_ip_comm/cucm/install/8_0_2/install/cmins802.html#wp524389.

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

Caution If you continue, this command causes the system to restart.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Example

```
admin:set network hostname myname

             W A R N I N G

This will cause the system to restart - Do you want to continue ?
Enter "yes" to continue and restart or any other key to abort
yes
executing...
Broadcast message from root (Thu Jun 24 13:00:21 2008):

The system is going down for restart NOW!
```

set network ip

This command sets the IP address for Ethernet interface 0. You cannot configure Ethernet interface 1.

Command syntax

set network ip eth0 *ip-address ip-mask*

Parameters

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.
- *ip-address* represents the IP address that you want to assign.
- *ip-mask* represents the IP mask that you want to assign.

Usage Guidelines

If Cisco Unified Communications Manager or Cisco Unity Connection is installed on VMware, the **set network ip eth0** command changes the calculated value of the license MAC and invalidates the Unified CM or Connection license.

For more information about replacement Unified CM licenses, see the section "Obtaining Rehosted Licenses When You Change License MAC Parameters" in the *Installing Cisco Unified Communications Manager Release 8.0(2)* guide at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/voice_ip_comm/cucm/install/8_0_2/install/cmins802.html#wp524389.

For information about replacement Connection licenses, see the "Managing Licenses in Cisco Unity Connection" chapter of the *System Administration Guide for Cisco Unity Connection* at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6509/prod_maintenance_guides_list.html.

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

Caution If you continue, this command causes the system to restart.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set network ipv6

This command sets system and network options for IPv6.

Note IPv6 is not supported in Cisco Unified Communications Manager Business Edition 5000.

Command syntax

set network ipv6

dhcp {**enable**|**disable**} [**reboot**]

service {**enable**|**disable**} [**reboot**]

static_address *ipv6_address mask* [**reboot**]

Parameters

- **dhcp** enables or disables the DHCPv6 client on the server. By default, the server does not restart after you enable the DHCPv6 client. For your changes to take effect, you must restart the server by either entering the **reboot** parameter or manually restarting the server.
- **service** enables or disables the IPv6 service on the server. By default, the server restarts after you enable or disable the IPv6 service. If you enter the **noreboot** parameter, the server does not restart automatically, and you must restart it manually before your changes take effect.
- **static_address** assigns a static IPv6 address to the server. By default, the server does not restart after you assign the static IPv6 address. For your changes to take effect, you must restart the server by either entering the **reboot** parameter or manually restarting the server.
- *ipv6_address* specifies the static IPv6 address you assign to the server.
- *mask* specifies the IPv6 network mask (0-128).
- **reboot** causes the server to automatically restart after you enter the command.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set network mtu

This command sets the maximum MTU value.

Command syntax

set network mtu *mtu_max*

Parameters

- *mtu_max* specifies the maximum MTU value.

Note The system default MTU value equals 1500.

Usage Guidelines

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

Caution If you continue, the system loses network connectivity temporarily.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Example

```
admin:set network mtu 576
            W A R N I N G
This will cause the system to temporarily lose network connectivity

          Do you want to continue ?

Enter "yes" to continue or any other key to abort

yes
executing...
```

set network max_ip_conntrack

This command sets the ip_conntrack_max value.

Command syntax

set network max_ip_conntrack *ip_conntrack_max*

Parameters

- *ip_conntrack_max* specifies the value for ip_conntrack_max.

set network nic

This command sets the properties of the Ethernet Interface 0. You cannot configure Ethernet interface 1.

Command syntax

set network nic eth0 [**auto en | dis**] [**speed 10 | 100**] [**duplex half | full**]

Parameters

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.

  auto specifies whether auto negotiation gets enabled or disabled.

  speed specifies whether the speed of the Ethernet connection: 10 or 100 Mb/s.

  duplex specifies half-duplex or full-duplex.

Usage Guidelines

If Cisco Unified Communications Manager or Cisco Unity Connection is installed on VMware, the **set network nic eth0** command with either the **auto** parameter (to enable or disable auto negotiation) or the **speed** parameter (to specify whether the speed of the Ethernet connection is 10 or 100 Mb/s), the command changes the calculated value of the license MAC and invalidates the Unified CM or Connection license.

For more information about replacement Unified CM licenses, see the section "Obtaining Rehosted Licenses When You Change License MAC Parameters" in the *Installing Cisco Unified Communications Manager Release 8.0(2)* guide at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/voice_ip_comm/cucm/install/8_0_2/install/cmins802.html#wp524389.

For information about replacement Connection licenses, see the "Managing Licenses in Cisco Unity Connection" chapter of the *System Administration Guide for Cisco Unity Connection* at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6509/prod_maintenance_guides_list.html.

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

Note You can enable only one active NIC at a time.

Caution If you continue, this command causes a temporary loss of network connections while the NIC gets reset.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set network pmtud

This command enables and disables Path MTU Discovery.

Command syntax

set network pmtud [**enable** | **disable**]

Parameters

- **enable** enables Path MTU Discovery.
- **disable** disables Path MTU Discovery.

Usage Guidelines

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

Caution If you continue, the system loses network connectivity temporarily.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Example

```
admin:set network pmtud enable
             W A R N I N G
This will cause the system to temporarily lose network connectivity

          Do you want to continue ?

Enter "yes" to continue or any other key to abort
yes
executing...
admin:
```

set network restore

This command configures the specified Ethernet port to use a specified static IP address.

Caution Only use this command option if you cannot restore network connectivity through any other **set network** commands. This command deletes all previous network settings for the specified network interface, including Network Fault Tolerance. After you run this command, you must restore your previous network configuration manually.

Caution The server temporarily loses network connectivity after you run this command.

Command syntax

set network restore eth0 *ip-address network-mask gateway*

Parameters

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.
- *ip-address* specifies the IP address.
- *network-mask* specifies the subnet mask.
- *gateway* specifies the IP address of the default gateway.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

set network status

This command sets the status of Ethernet 0 to up or down. You cannot configure Ethernet interface 1.

Command syntax

set network status eth0 {**up** | **down**}

Parameters

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.

Usage Guidelines

The system asks whether you want to continue to execute this command.

Caution If you continue, the system loses network connectivity temporarily.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set password expiry

This command enables or disables password expiry for Cisco Unified Communications Manager OS accounts.

Command syntax

set password expiry{enable|disable}

Parameters

- **enable** turns on password expiry.
- **disable** turns off password expiry.

Usage Guidelines

The **set password expiry enable** command sets the value of maximum password age to 3650 days (10 yrs) for Cisco Unified Communications Manager OS admin accounts.

The set **password expiry disable** command results in Cisco Unified Communications Manager OS admin accounts never expiring.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

set password expiry minimum-age

This command disables or enables minimum password aging for OS accounts.

Command syntax

set password expiry minimum-age {enable | disable}

Parameters

- **enable** enables password expiry for OS accounts. This command sets the value of minimum password age to one day (24 hrs) for OS admin accounts.
- **disable** disables minimum password aging for OS accounts. This means that passwords for OS admin accounts can be changed at any interval.

set password expiry user maximum-age

This command disables or enables password expiry maximum age settings for a specified OS account.

Command syntax

set password expiry user maximum- age {disable | enable} *userid*

Parameters

- **disable** disables password expiry maximum age settings for the specified OS account.
- **enable** enables password expiry maximum age settings for the specified OS account.
- *userid* specifies the affected OS account.

set password expiry user minimum-age

This command disables or enables password expiry minimum age settings for a specified OS account.

Command syntax

set password expiry user minimum- age {disable | enable} *userid*

Parameters

- **disable** disables password expiry minimum age settings for the specified OS account.
- **enable** enables password expiry minimum age settings for the specified OS account.
- *userid* specifies the affected OS account.

set password age maximum

This command modifies the value for maximum password age, in days, for Cisco Unified Communications Operating System accounts.

Command syntax

set password age maximum *days*

Parameters

days specifies the maximum password age and must be greater-than or equal-to 90 days.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set password age minimum

Use this command to modify the value of minimum password age for OS admin accounts in days.

Command syntax

set password age minimum *days*

Parameters

days mandatory Acceptable values equal 0 - 10.

Requirements

Command privilege level:1

Allowed during upgrade:Yes

set password change-at-login

Use this command to force new or existing users to change their password when they sign in to the system the next time.

Note By default, this command is enabled for new users, so users have to change their password the first time they sign in to the system.

Command syntax

set password change-at-login {enable|disable} *userid*

Parameters

- **enable** forces users to change their password when they sign in to the system the next time.
- **disable** does not force users to change their password.
- *userid* specifies the affected user account.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 4

Allowed during upgrade: No

set password complexity character

This command enables password complexity rules for the type of characters in a password.

Command syntax

set password complexity character {enable|disable} [*num-chars*]

Parameters

- **enable** turns on password complexity for character types.
- **disable** turns off password complexity for character types.

Note When you disable password complexity, you also turn off **password character difference**, **password character max-repeat**, and **password history**.

- *num-chars* specifies the number of characters required from each of the four character sets: lowercase, uppercase, numbers, and special characters.
  - Value range: 0-8
  - Default value: 1

Note After you enable password complexity, this command also enables password history if it has not already been enabled (for more information, see the **set password history** command). If you had not previously enabled password history, the password history *number* parameter value gets set to 10. If you previously enabled password history with a value of less than 10, the value gets reset to 10 after you execute this command. If you previously enabled password history with a value of 10 or greater, the value remains unchanged after you execute this command.

Usage Notes

When you enable password complexity, you must follow these guidelines when you assign a password:

- It must have at least the current setting, num-chars, of lower-case character.
- It must have at least the current setting, num-chars, of uppercase characters.
- It must have at least the current setting, num-chars, of digit characters.
- It must have at least the current setting, num-chars, of special characters.
- You cannot use adjacent characters on the keyboard; for example, qwerty.
- You cannot reuse any of the previous passwords that match the passwords retained by password history.
- By default, the admin user password can be changed only once in a 24-hour day.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set password complexity character difference

This command specifies the number of characters that the character sequence in a new password must differ from the character sequence in the old password.

Command syntax

set password complexity character difference *num-chars*

Parameters

- *num-chars* specifies the number of characters that the character sequence in a new password must differ from the character sequence in the old password.
  - Value range: 0-31

Note The maximum password length is 31 characters.

Usage Notes

- Enter **0** to indicate no difference.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set password complexity character max-repeat

This command specifies the number of times you can consecutively repeat a single character in a new password.

Command syntax

set password complexity character max-repeat *num-repeat*

Parameters

num-repeat specifies the number of times you can consecutively repeat a single character in a new password. – Value range: 0 – 10 – Default value: 0

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set password complexity minimum-length

This command modifies the value for the minimum password length for Cisco Unified Communications Operating System accounts.

Note Use this command only after you enable password character complexity.

Command syntax

set password complexity minimum-length *length*

Parameters

- *length* specifies the minimum number of characters and must be greater-than or equal-to 6.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set password expiry user maximum-age configure

This command sets the maximum number of days that a user password is valid.

Note Before using this command, you must enable password maximum aging by using the **set password expiry maximum-age enable** command.

Command syntax

set password expiry user maximum-age configure *userid days*

Parameters

- *userid* specifies the user account you want to configure.
- *days* specifies the number of days that the user password is valid.
  - Value range: 10-3650 days

Usage Notes

- To display the value for the maximum password age for a specific user account, enter the command

show password expiry user maximum-age.

- If you disable password maximum aging by using the **set password expiry maximum-age disable** command, the system loses the password maximum-age values for specific user accounts.
- If you set the password maximum-age value on a system-wide basis by using the **set password age maximum** command, the password maximum-age values for specific user accounts get changed to the new system-wide default value.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

set password history

This command modifies the number of passwords that get maintained in the history for OS admin accounts. New passwords matching remembered passwords get rejected.

Command syntax

set password history *number*

Parameters

number mandatory number of passwords to maintain in history

Useage Guidelines

- To disable, enter 0.
- Default specifies 10.
- Upper limit specifies 20.

Requirements

Command privilege level:1

Allowed during upgrade:Yes

set password inactivity

This command enables, disables and configures password inactivity.

Command syntax

set password inactivity [**enable** | **disable** | **period** *days*]

Parameters

- *days* specifies the number of days of inactivity after a password has expired before the account gets disabled.

Usage guidelines

- To enable password inactivity globally, execute the **set password inactivity enable** command. This command enables the password inactivity globally and updates individual OS users according to the setting.
- To disable password inactivity globally, execute the **set password inactivity disable** command. This command disables the password inactivity globally and updates individual OS users according to the setting.

  A user whose account is disabled must contact the system administrator to use the system again.
- To configure the password inactivity period execute the **set password inactivity period** *days* command. This command configures the password inactivity globally and updates individual OS users according to the setting.

set password user

This command allows you to change the administrator and security passwords.

Command syntax

set password user {**admin** | **security**}

Parameters

- **admin** specifies the administrator password.
- **security** specifies the security password.

Usage Guidelines

The systems prompts you for the old and new passwords.

Note The password must contain at least six characters, and the system checks it for strength.

Servers in a cluster use the security password to authenticate communication between servers. You must reset the cluster after you change the security password.

Procedure

Step 1 Change the security password on the publisher server (first node) and then reboot the server (node).

Step 2 Change the security password on all the subsequent servers/nodes to the same password that you created on the first node and restart subsequent nodes, including application servers, to propagate the password change.

Note Cisco recommends that you restart each server after the password is changed on that server.

Caution Failure to reboot the servers (nodes) causes system service problems and problems with the Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration windows on the subscriber servers.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set smtp

This command sets the SMTP server hostname.

Command syntax

set smtp *hostname*

Parameters

- *hostname* represents the SMTP server name.

Usage Guidelines

If Cisco Unified Communications Manager or Cisco Unity Connection is installed on VMware, the **set smtp** command changes the calculated value of the license MAC and invalidates the Unified CM or Connection license.

For more information about replacement Unified CM licenses, see the section "Obtaining Rehosted Licenses When You Change License MAC Parameters" in the *Installing Cisco Unified Communications Manager Release 8.0(2)* guide at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/voice_ip_comm/cucm/install/8_0_2/install/cmins802.html#wp524389.

For information about replacement Connection licenses, see the "Managing Licenses in Cisco Unity Connection" chapter of the *System Administration Guide for Cisco Unity Connection* at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6509/prod_maintenance_guides_list.html.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

set timezone

This command lets you change the system time zone.

Command syntax

set timezone *timezone*

Parameters

- *timezone* specifies the new time zone.

Note Although the list of available time zones produced by the **show timezone list** command includes **Factory**, Cisco Unified Communications Manager does not support the **Factory** time zone.

Usage Guidelines

If Cisco Unified Communications Manager or Cisco Unity Connection is installed on VMware, the **set timezone** command changes the calculated value of the license MAC and invalidates the Unified CM or Connection license.

For more information about replacement Unified CM licenses, see the section "Obtaining Rehosted Licenses When You Change License MAC Parameters" in the *Installing Cisco Unified Communications Manager Release 8.0(2)* guide at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/voice_ip_comm/cucm/install/8_0_2/install/cmins802.html#wp524389.

For information about replacement Connection licenses, see the "Managing Licenses in Cisco Unity Connection" chapter of the *System Administration Guide for Cisco Unity Connection* at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6509/prod_maintenance_guides_list.html.

In a Cisco Unity Connection cluster, the subscriber server must be configured to use the same time zone as the publisher server.

Enter enough characters to uniquely identify the new time zone. Be aware that the time-zone name is case-sensitive.

Caution You must restart the system after you change the time zone.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

Example

This example sets the time zone to Pacific time.

```
set timezone Pac
```

set trace

This command sets trace activity for the specified task.

Command syntax

set trace

enable Error *tname*

enable Special *tname*

enable State_Transition *tname*

enable Significant *tname*

enable Entry_exit *tname*

enable Arbitrary *tname*

enable Detailed *tname*

disable *tname*

Parameters

- *tname* represents the task for which you want to enable or disable traces.
- **enable Error** sets task trace settings to the error level.
- **enable Special** sets task trace settings to the special level.
- **enable State_Transition** sets task trace settings to the state transition level.
- **enable Significant** sets task trace settings to the significant level.
- **enable Entry_exit** sets task trace settings to the entry_exit level.
- **enable Arbitrary** sets task trace settings to the arbitrary level.
- **enable Detailed** sets task trace settings to the detailed level.
- **disable** unsets the task trace settings.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set webapp session timeout

This command sets the time, in minutes, that can elapse before a web application, such as Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration, times out and logs off the user.

For the new webapp session timeout setting to become effective, you must restart the Cisco Tomcat service. This command prompts you to restart the service.

Caution Restarting the Cisco Tomcat service ends all active sessions and can affect system performance. Cisco recommends that you only execute this command during off-peak traffic hours.

Tip Until you restart the Cisco Tomcat service, the **show webapp session timeout** command reflects the new values, but system continues to use and reflect the old values.

Note This setting gets preserved through a software upgrade and does not get reset to the default value.

Command syntax

set webapp session timeout *minutes*

Parameters

- minutes specifies the time, in minutes, that can elapse before a web application times out and logs off the user.
  - Value range: 5-99999 minutes
  - Default value: 30 minutes

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

set web-security

This command sets the web security certificate information for the operating system.

Command syntax

set web-security *orgunit orgname locality state* [*country alternatehostname*]

Parameters

- *orgunit* represents the organizational unit (OU) name.

Tip You can use this command to enter multiple organizational units. To enter more than one organizational unit name, separate the entries with a comma. For entries that already contain a comma, enter a backslash before the comma that is included as part of the entry. To enter multiple values for organizational unit, enclose them in quotation marks, as shown in the example for this command.

- *orgname* represents the organizational name.
- *locality* represents the organization location.
- *state* represents the organization state.
- *country* (optional) represents the organization country.
- *alternatehostname* (optional) specifies an alternate name for the host when you generate a web-server (Tomcat) certificate.

Note When you set an alternate-host-name parameter with the **set web-security** command, self-signed certificates for tomcat contain the Subject Alternate Name extension with the alternate-host-name specified. CSR for Cisco Unified Communications Manager contains Subject Alternate Name Extension with the alternate host name included in the CSR.

Usage Guidelines

If Cisco Unified Communications Manager or Cisco Unity Connection is installed on VMware, the **set web-security** command changes the calculated value of the license MAC and invalidates the Unified CM or Connection license.

For more information about replacement Unified CM licenses, see the section "Obtaining Rehosted Licenses When You Change License MAC Parameters" in the *Installing Cisco Unified Communications Manager Release 8.0(2)* guide at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/voice_ip_comm/cucm/install/8_0_2/install/cmins802.html#wp524389.

For information about replacement Connection licenses, see the "Managing Licenses in Cisco Unity Connection" chapter of the *System Administration Guide for Cisco Unity Connection* at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6509/prod_maintenance_guides_list.html.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

Example

This example shows the **set web-security** command with multiple organizational unit names that include commas.

```
set web-security "accounting,personnel\,CA,personnel\,MA" Cisco Milpitas CA
```

In the preceding example, the certificate has three OU fields:

- OU=accounting
- OU=personnel, CA
- OU=personnel, MA

set workingdir

This command sets the working directory for active, inactive, and installation logs.

Command syntax

set workingdir

activelog *directory*

inactivelog *directory*

tftp *directory*

Parameters

- **activelog** sets the working directory for active logs.
- **inactivelog** set the working directory for inactive logs.
- **tftp** sets the working directory for TFTP files.
- *directory* represents the current working directory.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0 for logs, 1 for TFTP

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Show Commands

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show account

This command lists current administrator accounts, except the master administrator account.

Command syntax

show account

Requirements

Command privilege level: 4

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show accountlocking

This command displays the current account locking settings.

Command syntax

show accountlocking

Parameters

None

Example

```
admin:show accountlocking
Account Lockout is disabled
```

show cert

This command displays certificate contents and certificate trust lists.

Command syntax

show cert

own *filename*

trust *filename*

list {**own** | **trust**}

Parameters

- *filename* represents the name of the certificate file.
- **own** specifies owned certificates.
- **trust** specifies trusted certificates.
- **list** specifies a certificate trust list.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

This command displays owned certificate trust lists.

```
show cert list own
```

show cli pagination

This command displays the status of automatic CLI automatic pagination.

Command syntax

show cli pagination

Parameters

None

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
admin: show cli pagination
Automatic Pagination : Off.
```

show cli session timeout

This command displays the CLI session timeout value, which is the amount of time, in minutes, that can elapse before a CLI session times out and disconnects.

Command syntax

show cli session timeout

Parameters

None

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show csr

This command displays certificate sign request contents and certificate trust lists.

Command syntax

show csr

own *name*

list {**own** | **trust**}

Parameters

- *name* represents the name of the csr file.
- **own** specifies owned csr.
- **trust** specifies trusted csr.

Usage guidelines

The certificate name can be obtained by using the **show cert list own** command.

Example

```
admin:show csr own tomcat/tomcat.csr
[
[
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE SIGN REQUEST-----
MIIDrDCCAxUCBENeUewwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEEBQAwggEbMTQwMgYDVQQGEytVbmFibGUgdG8gZmlu
ZCBDb3VudHJ5IGluIHBsYXRmb3JtIGRhdGFiYXNlMTIwMAYDVQQIEylVbmFibGUgdG8gZmluZCBT
dGF0ZSBpbiBwbGF0Zm9ybSBkYXRhYmFzZTE1MDMGA1UEBxMsVW5hYmxlIHRvIGZpbmQgTG9jYXRp
b24gaW4gcGxhdGZvcm0gZGF0YWJhc2UxMDAuBgNVBAoTJ1VuYWJsZSB0byBmaW5kIE9yZyBpbiBw
bGF0Zm9ybSBkYXRhYmFzZTExMC8GA1UECxMoVW5hYmxlIHRvIGZpbmQgVW5pdCBpbiBwbGF0Zm9y
bSBkYXRhYmFzZTETMBEGA1UEAxMKYmxkci1jY20zNjAeFw0wNTEwMjUxNTQwMjhaFw0xMDEwMjQx
NTQwMjhaMIIBGzE0MDIGA1UEBhMrVW5hYmxlIHRvIGZpbmQgQ291bnRyeSBpbiBwbGF0Zm9ybSBk
YXRhYmFzZTEyMDAGA1UECBMpVW5hYmxlIHRvIGZpbmQgU3RhdGUgaW4gcGxhdGZvcm0gZGF0YWJh
c2UxNTAzBgNVBAcTLFVuYWJsZSB0byBmaW5kIExvY2F0aW9uIGluIHBsYXRmb3JtIGRhdGFiYXNl
MTAwLgYDVQQKEydVbmFibGUgdG8gZmluZCBPcmcgaW4gcGxhdGZvcm0gZGF0YWJhc2UxMTAvBgNV
BAsTKFVuYWJsZSB0byBmaW5kIFVuaXQgaW4gcGxhdGZvcm0gZGF0YWJhc2UxEzARBgNVBAMTCmJs
ZHItY2NtMzYwgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMoZ4eLmk1Q3uEFwmb4iU5nrMbhm
J7bexSnC3PuDGncxT3Au4zpGgMaQRL+mk+dAt8gDZfFKz8uUkUoibcUhvqk4h3FoTEM+6qgFWVMk
```

```
gSNUU+1i9MST4m1aq5hCP87GljtPbnCXEsFXaKH+gxBq5eBvmmzmO1D/otXrsfsnmSt1AgMBAAEw
DQYJKoZIhvcNAQEEBQADgYEAKwhDyOoUDiZvlAOJVTNF3VuUqv4nSJlGafB6WFldnh+3yqBWwfGn

admin:show csr list own
tomcat/tomcat.csr
Vipr-QuetzalCoatl/Vipr-QuetzalCoatl.csr

.....
.....
.....
```

show ctl

This command displays the contents of the Certificate Trust List (CTL) file on the server. It notifies you if the CTL is not valid.

Command syntax

show ctl

show cuc cluster status (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command shows the status of the servers in the cluster.

Command syntax

show cuc cluster status

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc cluster status

Server Name     Member ID  Server State  Internal State  Reason
--------------  ---------  ------------  --------------  ------
cuc-server-1    0          Primary       Pri Active      Normal
cuc-server-2    1          Secondary     Sec Active      Normal
```

show cuc config groups (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays a list of the valid configuration group names.

Command syntax

show cuc config groups [**page**]

Option

- **page**—Causes the output to display one page at a time. Be aware that **page** is case sensitive.

Usage Guidelines

To see a list of the settings for a specified group, run the command **show cuc config settings (Cisco Unity Connection Only)**.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc config groups

CiscoLicensing
ConfigurationAssistant
Conversations
Directory
Groupware
LogMgr
Messaging
    :
    :
Telephony
```

show cuc config settings (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays the settings and values for a specified group of Connection configuration settings.

Command syntax

show cuc config settings *group_name* [**page**]

Parameter

- *group_name* specifies the name of the configuration group whose settings you want to display.

  To see a list of valid group names, run the command **show cuc config groups (Cisco Unity Connection Only)**. Be aware that group names are case sensitive.

Option

- **page**—Causes the output to display one page at a time. Be aware that **page** is case sensitive.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

The following example shows the configuration settings for the group SA.

```
show cuc config settings SA

SA Setting          Value
------------------  -----
SessionTimeout      20
Use24HrClockFormat  0
```

show cuc dbconsistency (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command checks the tables and indexes of a specified database for inconsistencies.

Command syntax

show cuc dbconsistency *database_name*

Parameters

- *database_name* specifies the name of the database that you want to check. Be aware that database names are case sensitive. Connection databases include
  - **unitydirdb**—Contains the directory and configuration data.
  - **unitydyndb**—Contains dynamic data that Connection uses internally.
  - **unitymbxdb1** to **unitymbxdb5**—Contains the data about the current voice messages in the corresponding mailbox store, including pointers to the audio files that are stored in the file system. If only one mailbox store is configured, the name of the mailbox store database is always unitymbxdb1.
  - **unityrptdb**—Contains audit log data.

Usage Guidelines

After the command completes, the system saves detailed information in a log file and displays a summary of the results, including the location of the log file. Use the **file** commands to display the contents of the file.

Caution Checking database consistency makes a significant impact on system performance. Run this command only when little or no system activity is occurring. After the operation begins, you cannot cancel it. Do not restart the server during the operation; the operation must complete successfully before Connection will function properly.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

The following example checks the consistency of the unityrptdb database.

```
show cuc dbconsistency unityrptdb

Checking consistency of unityrptdb tables. Please wait.

Consistency check of unityrptdb tables successful.

Validation of unityrptdb indexes successful.

Output is in file: cuc/cli/consistency_unityrptdb_070404-123636.txt
```

show cuc dbcontents (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command exports the data from a specified database to a CSV file.

Command syntax

show cuc dbcontents *database_name*

Parameters

- *database_name* specifies the name of the database whose data you want to export to a CSV file. Be aware that database names are case sensitive. Connection databases include
  - **unitydirdb**—Contains the directory and configuration data.
  - **unitydyndb**—Contains dynamic data that Connection uses internally.
  - **unitymbxdb1** to **unitymbxdb5**—Contains the data about the current voice messages in the corresponding mailbox store, including pointers to the audio files that are stored in the file system. If only one mailbox store is configured, the name of the mailbox store database is always unitymbxdb1.
  - **unityrptdb**—Contains audit log data.

Usage Guidelines

After the command completes, the location of the CSV file displays. Use the **file** commands to display the contents of the file.

Caution Saving the contents of a database to a CSV file affects system performance. Run this command only when little or no system activity is occurring.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

The following example exports the data from the unitydirdb database to a CSV file and displays the location of the file.

```
show cuc dbcontents unitydirdb

This operation may take a few minutes to complete. Please wait.

Output is in file: cuc/cli/contents_unitydirdb_070404-124027.csv
```

show cuc dbschema (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command exports the SQL statements that are necessary to replicate the schema for a specified database to a file.

Command syntax

show cuc dbschema *database_name*

Parameters

- *database_name* specifies the name of the database whose schema you want to export. Be aware that database names are case sensitive. Connection databases include
  - **unitydirdb**—Contains the directory and configuration data.
  - **unitydyndb**—Contains dynamic data that Connection uses internally.
  - **unitymbxdb1** to **unitymbxdb5**—Contains the data about the current voice messages in the corresponding mailbox store, including pointers to the audio files that are stored in the file system. If only one mailbox store is configured, the name of the mailbox store database is always unitymbxdb1.
  - **unityrptdb**—Contains audit log data.

Usage Guidelines

After the command completes, the location of the file displays. Use the **file** commands to display the file.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

The following example exports the schema of the unitydirdb database to a file and displays the location of the file.

```
show cuc dbschema unitydirdb

Output is in file: cuc/cli/schema_unitydirdb_061013-115815.sql
```

show cuc dbserver disk (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays summary information about Informix storage space for all Connection databases on the current server.

Command syntax

show cuc dbserver disk [**page** | **file**]

Options

- **page**—Causes the output to display one page at a time. Be aware that **page** is case sensitive.
- **file**—Saves the output to a file. If you include this option, the summary includes the location of the file. Be aware that **file** is case sensitive.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc dbserver disk

Dbspaces
```

```
========
Dbspace  Dbspace             Size    Used    Free    Percent
Number   Name                MB      MB      MB      Free
-------  ------------------  ------  -----   ------  -------
1        rootdbs             300.0   107.3   192.7   64
2        ciscounity_sbspace  20.0    19.0    1.0     5

Chunks
======
                 Size    Free
Chunk  Offset    MB      MB      Path
-----  ------    ------  ------  ------------------------------------------------
1      0         300.0   192.7   /var/opt/cisco/connection/db/root_dbspace
2      250       20.0    1.0     /usr/local/cm/db/informix/databases/ciscounity_sbspace
```

show cuc dbserver session (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays summary information about a specified Informix database user session.

Command syntax

show cuc dbserver session *session_id* [**page** | **file**]

Parameter

- *session_id* specifies the database user session for which you want to display summary information. To get a list of current sessions, use either the **show cuc dbserver sessions list (Cisco Unity Connection Only)** command or the **show cuc dbserver user list (Cisco Unity Connection Only)** command.

Options

- **page**—Causes the output to display one page at a time. Be aware that **page** is case sensitive.
- **file**—Saves the output to a file. If you include this option, the summary includes the location of the file. Be aware that **file** is case sensitive.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

The following example displays summary information about database user session 63.

```
show cuc dbserver session 63

IBM Informix Dynamic Server Version 10.00.UC4W3   -- On-Line -- Up 5 days 20:38:40 --
255716 Kbytes

session                                        #RSAM    total      used       dynamic
id       user     tty      pid      hostname  threads  memory     memory     explain
63       dbuser   -        11488    smilliga  1        184320     143808     off

tid      name     rstcb    flags    curstk   status
108      sqlexec  4bedd2b0 Y--P---  4064     cond wait(netnorm)

Memory pools    count 1
name         class addr     totalsize freesize #allocfrag #freefrag
```

```
63           V     4e774020 180224    38064    134        30

name           free       used           name           free       used
sql            0          40             rdahead        0          448

Sess  SQL            Current            Iso Lock       SQL  ISAM F.E.
Id    Stmt type      Database           Lvl Mode       ERR  ERR  Vers Explain
63    -              ccm0500v0000       CR  Wait 30    0    0    9.03 Off

Last parsed SQL statement :
  select paramvalue from processconfig where
    paramName='RisCleanupTimeOftheDay'
```

show cuc dbserver sessions all (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays summary information about all the current Informix database user sessions.

Command syntax

show cuc dbserver sessions all [page | file]

Options

- **page**—Causes the output to display one page at a time. Be aware that **page** is case sensitive.
- **file**—Saves the output to a file. If you include this option, the summary includes the location of the file. Be aware that **file** is case sensitive.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc dbserver sessions all

IBM Informix Dynamic Server Version 10.00.UC4W3   -- On-Line -- Up 5 days 20:38:40 --
255716 Kbytes

session                                          #RSAM    total      used       dynamic
id       user     tty      pid      hostname threads  memory     memory     explain
63       dbuser   -        11488    smilliga 1        184320     143808     off

tid      name     rstcb    flags    curstk   status
108      sqlexec  4bedd2b0 Y--P---  4064     cond wait(netnorm)

Memory pools    count 1
name         class addr     totalsize freesize #allocfrag #freefrag
63           V     4e774020 180224    38064    134        30

name           free       used           name           free       used
opentable      0          3256           filetable      0          704

Sess  SQL            Current            Iso Lock       SQL  ISAM F.E.
Id    Stmt type      Database           Lvl Mode       ERR  ERR  Vers Explain
63    -              ccm0500v0000       CR  Wait 30    0    0    9.03 Off

Last parsed SQL statement :
  select paramvalue from processconfig where
```

```
paramName='RisCleanupTimeOftheDay'
```

show cuc dbserver sessions list (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays a list of the current Informix database user sessions.

Command syntax

show cuc dbserver sessions list [**page**]

Option

- **page**—Causes the output to display one page at a time. Be aware that **page** is case sensitive.

Usage Guidelines

The names of internal database users generally correspond with the names of Connection components. Run this command before you run the **show cuc dbserver session (Cisco Unity Connection Only)** command to obtain the required session id.

Results are sorted by session id.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc dbserver sessions list

Session  Database     User                PID
-------  -----------  ------------------  ----
14       unitydirdb   tomcat              4707
4986     unitydirdb   cudbeventpublisher  5818
```

show cuc dbserver user list (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays a list of the active Connection internal database users.

Command syntax

show cuc dbserver user list [**page**]

Option

- **page**—Causes the output to display one page at a time. Be aware that **page** is case sensitive.

Usage Guidelines

The names of internal database users generally correspond with the names of Connection components.

Results get sorted first by database and then by user.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc dbserver user list

Database     User                Session  PID
-----------  ------------------  -------  ----
unitydirdb   tomcat              18       4707
unitydirdb   cunotifier          5064     8690
unitydirdb   cumta              5028     8504
unitydirdb   cumixer             5018     8190
unitydirdb   cuscavenger         5114     8943
```

show cuc dbserver user waiting (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays a list of the Connection internal users that are waiting for a resource.

Command syntax

show cuc dbserver user waiting [**page**]

Option

- **page**—Causes the output to display one page at a time. Be aware that **page** is case sensitive.

Usage Guidelines

The names of internal database users generally correspond with the names of Connection components.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc dbserver user waiting

User                Session                  Waiting On
Name                ID       Latch  Lock  Buffer  Chkpt  Trans  In Crit
------------------  -------  -----  ----  ------  -----  -----  -------
cucsmgr             5403     N      N     N       N      N      N
cudbeventpublisher  4989     N      N     N       N      N      N
cugalsvc            5097     N      N     N       N      N      N
```

show cuc dbtable contents (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command exports the contents of a specified Connection table to a CSV file.

Command syntax

show cuc dbtable contents *database_name table_name*

Parameters

- *database_name* specifies the database that contains the table whose contents you want to export to a CSV file. Be aware that database names are case sensitive. Connection databases include
  - **unitydirdb**—Contains the directory and configuration data.
  - **unitydyndb**—Contains dynamic data that Connection uses internally.
  - **unitymbxdb1** to **unitymbxdb5**—Contains the data about the current voice messages in the corresponding mailbox store, including pointers to the audio files that are stored in the file system. If only one mailbox store is configured, the name of the mailbox store database is always unitymbxdb1.
  - **unityrptdb**—Contains audit log data.
- *table_name* specifies the table whose contents you want to export to a CSV file.

  For a list of the tables in a specified database, use the **show cuc dbtable list (Cisco Unity Connection Only)** command. Be aware that table names are case sensitive.

Usage Guidelines

After the command completes, the location of the CSV file displays. Use the **file** commands to display the contents of the file.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc dbtable contents unitydirdb tbl_cos

Output is in file: cuc/cli/contents_tbl_cos_1013-113910.csv
```

show cuc dbtable list (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays a list of the tables in a specified database.

Command syntax

show cuc dbtable list *database_name* [**page**]

Parameter

- *database_name* specifies the database for which you want a list of tables. Be aware that database names are case sensitive. Connection databases include
  - **unitydirdb**—Contains the directory and configuration data.
  - **unitydyndb**—Contains dynamic data that Connection uses internally.
  - **unitymbxdb1** to **unitymbxdb5**—Contains the data about the current voice messages in the corresponding mailbox store, including pointers to the audio files that are stored in the file system. If only one mailbox store is configured, the name of the mailbox store database is always unitymbxdb1.
  - **unityrptdb**—Contains audit log data.

Option

- **page**—Causes the output to display one page at a time. Be aware that **page** is case sensitive.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc dbtable list unitydirdb

tbl_accountlogonpolicy
tbl_agency
tbl_agencyextensionrange
tbl_alias
tbl_alternatename
tbl_broadcastmessage
tbl_broadcastmessagerecipient
...
tbl_waveformat
```

show cuc dbtable schema (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays a description for a specified table and a list of the columns in the table.

Command syntax

show cuc dbtable schema *database_name table_name* [**page**]

Parameters

- *database_name* specifies the database that contains the table whose schema you want to display. Be aware that database names are case sensitive. Connection databases include
  - **unitydirdb**—Contains the directory and configuration data.
  - **unitydyndb**—Contains dynamic data that Connection uses internally.
  - **unitymbxdb1** to **unitymbxdb5**—Contains the data about the current voice messages in the corresponding mailbox store, including pointers to the audio files that are stored in the file system. If only one mailbox store is configured, the name of the mailbox store database is always unitymbxdb1.
  - **unityrptdb**—Contains audit log data.
- *table_name* specifies the table whose schema you want to display.

  For a list of the tables in a specified database, use the **show cuc dbtable list (Cisco Unity Connection Only)** command. Be aware that table names are case sensitive.

Option

- **page**—Causes the output to display one page at a time. Be aware that **page** is case sensitive.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

The following example displays the schema for the table tbl_user in the database unitydirdb.

```
show cuc dbtable schema unitydirdb tbl_cos

A collection of service privileges for subscribers that control access to
features and use of the system into classes. Class Of Service objects
determine which features a subscriber is licensed to use, the maximum length
of their greetings and messages, what numbers they are allowed to dial, and
what options are available to the subscriber among other things.

Columns:
displayname
movetodeletefolder
accessunifiedclient
...
accesslivereply
```

show cuc dbview contents (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command saves the results from a specified SQL view in a CSV file.

Command syntax

show cuc dbview contents *database_name view_name*

Parameters

- *database_name* specifies the database that contains the view whose results you want to save to a file. Be aware that database names are case sensitive. Connection databases include
  - **unitydirdb**—Contains the directory and configuration data.
  - **unitydyndb**—Contains dynamic data that Connection uses internally.
  - **unitymbxdb1** to **unitymbxdb5**—Contains the data about the current voice messages in the corresponding mailbox store, including pointers to the audio files that are stored in the file system. If only one mailbox store is configured, the name of the mailbox store database is always unitymbxdb1.
  - **unityrptdb**—Contains audit log data.
- *view_name* specifies the view whose results you want to save to a file.

  For a list of the views in a specified database, use the **show cuc dbview list (Cisco Unity Connection Only)** command. Be aware that view names are case sensitive.

Usage Guidelines

After the command completes, the location of the CSV file displays. Use the **file** commands to display the contents of the file.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

The following example saves the results from the view vw_cos, in the database unitydirdb, to a CSV file.

```
show cuc dbview contents unitydirdb vw_cos

Output is in file: cuc/cli/contents_vw_cos_061013-113910.csv
```

show cuc dbview list (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays a list of the views in a specified database.

Command syntax

show cuc dbview list *database_name* [**page**]

Parameter

- *database_name* specifies the database for which you want a list of views. Be aware that database names are case sensitive. Connection databases include
  - **unitydirdb**—Contains the directory and configuration data.
  - **unitydyndb**—Contains dynamic data that Connection uses internally.
  - **unitymbxdb1** to **unitymbxdb5**—Contains the data about the current voice messages in the corresponding mailbox store, including pointers to the audio files that are stored in the file system. If only one mailbox store is configured, the name of the mailbox store database is always unitymbxdb1.
  - **unityrptdb**—Contains audit log data.

Option

- **page**—Causes the output to display one page at a time. Be aware that **page** is case sensitive.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

The following example displays a list of the views in the unitydirdb database.

```
show cuc dbview list unitydirdb

vw_agency
vw_agencyextensionrange
vw_alias
vw_alternatename
vw_broadcastmessage
vw_broadcastmessagerecipient
vw_callaction
...
vw_waveformat
```

show cuc dbview schema (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays the schema for a specified view.

Command syntax

show cuc dbview schema *database_name view_name* [**page**]

Parameters

- *database_name* specifies the database that contains the view for which you want to display the schema. Be aware that database names are case sensitive. Connection databases include
  - **unitydirdb**—Contains the directory and configuration data.
  - **unitydyndb**—Contains dynamic data that Connection uses internally.
  - **unitymbxdb1** to **unitymbxdb5**—Contains the data about the current voice messages in the corresponding mailbox store, including pointers to the audio files that are stored in the file system. If only one mailbox store is configured, the name of the mailbox store database is always unitymbxdb1.
  - **unityrptdb**—Contains audit log data.
- *view_name* specifies the view for which you want to display the schema.

  For a list of the views in a specified database, use the **show cuc dbview list (Cisco Unity Connection Only)** command. Be aware that view names are case sensitive.

Option

- **page**—Causes the output to display one page at a time. Be aware that **page** is case sensitive.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

The following example displays the schema for the view vw_user in the database unitydirdb.

```
show cuc dbview schema unitydirdb vw_cos

A simple view for tbl_Cos.

Columns:
objectid
accessfaxmail
accesstts
callholdavailable
callscreenavailable
canrecordname
...
requiresecuremessages
```

show cuc locales (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays a list of the locales currently installed.

Command syntax

show cuc locales

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc locales

Installed Locale Package   Locale
-------------------------  ------
uc-locale-en_GB-6.0.0.0-0  en-GB
uc-locale-fr_CA-6.0.0.0-0  fr-CA
```

show cuc sysagent task list (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays a list of the Sysagent tasks.

Command syntax

show cuc sysagent task list [**page**]

Option

- **page**—Causes the output to display one page at a time. Be aware that **page** is case sensitive.

Usage Guidelines

If the value of the Is Singleton column is Y for a specified task, the task can only be run on the primary server in a multi-server cluster. If this server is standalone, then all tasks run on this server.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc sysagent task list

Task Name                                Is Singleton
---------------------------------------  ------------
BroadcastMessagePurge                    N
CallManagerSubscriberTemplateSynchTask   Y
CallManagerUserSynchTask                 Y
CleanDeletedMessagesTask                 Y
CleanDirectoryStreamFilesTask            N
CleanOrphanAttachmentFilesTask           Y
...
UpdateDatabaseStats                      N
```

show cuc sysagent task results (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays the times at which the specified task started and completed, with the most recent time listed first.

Command syntax

show cuc sysagent task results *task_name* [**page**]

Parameters

- *task_name* specifies the task for which you want to display information when the task starts and completes.

  For a list of task names, run the **show cuc sysagent task list (Cisco Unity Connection Only)** command. Be aware that task names are case sensitive.

Option

- **page**—Causes the output to display one page at a time. Be aware that **page** is case sensitive.

Usage Guidelines

To run a Sysagent task, use the command.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

The following example displays the times at which the Sysagent task CleanDeletedMessages started and completed.

```
show cuc sysagent task results CleanDeletedMessagesTask

Time Started              Time Completed
------------------------  ------------------------
2006-10-25 17:31:45.689  2006-10-25 17:31:45.785
2006-10-25 17:16:45.702  2006-10-25 17:16:45.742
2006-10-25 17:01:45.690  2006-10-25 17:01:45.730
```

show cuc sysinfo (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays a summary of hardware and software system information for the current Connection server, including the version installed on the active and inactive partitions; whether a cluster is configured; QOS settings; hardware specifications; the amount of used and free disk space on the active, inactive, and common partitions; licensing information; and so on.

Command syntax

show cuc sysinfo

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Example

```
Gather Date/Time : Wed Oct 21 09:45:29 PDT 2009
Connection Install Information:
```

```
Host Name : connection1

Version:
  Active Version : 8.0.0.98000-210

  Inactive Version : 8.0.0.98000-201

High Availability (this server is) : Pri_Single_Server

  Publisher : connection1.cisco.com - 10.10.10.10

  Subscriber(s) : None

QOS Settings :
  Call Signaling DSCP : CS3
  Media Signaling DSCP : EF

Hardware :
  HW Platform          : 7825I3
  Processors           : 1
  Type                 : Family: Core 2
  CPU Speed            : 2130
  Memory               : 2048
  Object Id            : 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.1.746
  OS Version           : UCOS 4.0.0.0-31
  ...
```

show cuc tech dbschemaversion (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays the schema version information for each database.

Command syntax

show cuc tech dbschemaversion [**page**]

Option

- **page**—Causes the output to display one page at a time. Be aware that **page** is case sensitive.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc tech dbschemaversion

unitydirdb
==========
Schema Version  Product Version  Date
--------------  ---------------  --------------------
1.2.363         2.1              2007-02-13 19:10:50.0
```

show cuc tech dbserver all (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command runs all the show cuc tech commands in sequence and saves the results in a text file.

Command syntax

show cuc tech dbserver all

Usage Guidelines

After the command completes, detailed information gets saved in a text file, and the location of the text file displays. Use the **file** commands to display the contents of the file.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc tech dbserver all

Output is in file: cuc/cli/dbserverall_061013-111801.txt
```

show cuc tech dbserver integrity (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command checks the integrity of the Informix database server storage space structure.

Command syntax

show cuc tech dbserver integrity

Usage Guidelines

After the command completes, detailed information gets saved in a text file, and a summary of the results displays, including the location of the file. Use the **file** commands to display the contents of the file.

Be aware that the following warning is expected and should be ignored in the output file:

```
WARNING: No syssyntable records found
```

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc tech dbserver integrity

Database system catalog tables were successfully validated.

Database disk extents were successfully validated.

Database reserved pages were successfully validated.

Output is in file: cuc/cli/integrity_061013-95853.txt
```

show cuc tech dbserver log diagnostic (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command checks for the existence of Informix assertion-failure and shared-memory-dump logs.

Command syntax

show cuc tech dbserver log diagnostic

Usage Guidelines

If the logs exist, their location displays. Use the **file** commands to display the contents of the files.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc tech dbserver log diagnostic

The following Informix logs are available for the UC database server:

core/af.3599c
core/af.36858
```

show cuc tech dbserver log message (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays the last *n* lines of the Informix message log.

Command syntax

show cuc tech dbserver log message [*lines*] [**page**]

Parameter

- *lines* specifies the number of lines that display at the end of the Informix message log. If the *lines* parameter is not included, the last 20 lines of the log are displayed.

Option

- **page**—Causes the output to display one page at a time. Be aware that **page** is case sensitive.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc tech dbserver log message

Message Log File: online.ciscounity.log

18:09:01  Fuzzy Checkpoint Completed:  duration was 0 seconds, 6 buffers not flushed.
18:09:01  Checkpoint loguniq 57, logpos 0x208418, timestamp: 0x33b807

18:09:01  Maximum server connections 159
18:14:01  Fuzzy Checkpoint Completed:  duration was 0 seconds, 6 buffers not flushed.
18:14:01  Checkpoint loguniq 57, logpos 0x20a57c, timestamp: 0x33b9fc
```

show cuc tech dbserver status (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command saves a detailed status report of the database server instance to a file.

Command syntax

show cuc tech dbserver status

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc tech dbserver status

Output is in file: cuc/cli/status_061013-95031.txt
```

show cuc trace levels (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays a list of all the diagnostic traces and trace levels that are currently enabled.

Command syntax

show cuc trace levels [**page**]

Option

- **page**—Causes the output to display one page at a time. Be aware that **page** is case sensitive.

Usage Guidelines

To enable or disable specified traces and trace levels, use the **set cuc trace (Cisco Unity Connection Only)** command.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc trace levels

Trace Name                Levels
------------------------  --------------
Arbiter                   -
AudioStore                0
AxlAccess                 -
BulkAdministrationTool    0
CCL                       10,11
CDE                       3,14
CDL                       11,13,15,17
   :
   :
VirtualQueue              -
```

show cuc version (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command displays the Cisco Unity Connection version that is currently installed on the active and inactive partitions.

Command syntax

show cuc version

Usage Guidelines

This command always displays the version in the active partition. If the active partition contains an upgrade, the command also shows the version in the inactive partition. The current Engineering Special also displays.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
show cuc version

Active version: 7.0.1.10000-323
Inactive version: 7.0.0.39700-277
```

show date

This command displays the date and time on the server.

Command syntax

show date

Parameters

None

Example

```
admin:show date
Sat Jul 17 01:28:57 IST 2010
admin:help show date
```

show diskusage

This command displays information about disk usage on the server.

Command syntax

show diskusage

activelog {**filename** *filename* | **directory** | **sort**}

common {**filename** *filename* | **directory** | **sort**}

inactivelog {**filename** *filename* | **directory** | **sort**}

install {**filename** *filename* | **directory** | **sort**}

tftp {**filename** *filename* | **directory** | **sort**}

tmp {**filename** *filename* | **directory** | **sort**}

Parameters

- **activelog** displays disk usage information about the activelog directory.
- **common** displays disk usage information about the common directory.
- **inactivelog** displays disk usage information about the inactivelog directory.
- **install** displays disk usage information about the install directory.
- **tftp** displays disk usage information about the TFTP directory.
- **tmp** displays disk usage information about the TMP directory.

Options

- **filename** *filename*—Saves the output to a file that is specified by *filename*. These files get stored in the **platform/cli** directory. To view saved files, use the **file view activelog** command.
- **directory**—Displays just the directory sizes.
- **sort**—Sorts the output on the basis of file size. File sizes display in 1024-byte blocks.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show dscp all

This command displays the current DSCP traffic markings on all of the ports. It displays the DSCP markings in decimal and hexadecimal. If the value corresponds to a class then it displays the correct class. If the value does not corresponds to a class then it displays N/A.

Command Syntax

show dscp all

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

show dscp marking

This command displays the current DSCP traffic markings for a particular DSCP value.

Command Syntax

show dscp marking *value*

Parameters

- *value* is a DSCP value. You can enter the name of a well-known DSCP class, or a numeric value in decimal or hexadecimal format. Precede hexadecimal values with 0x or 0X.

Usage Guidelines

The valid class names as defined by DSCP are:

- Class Selector: values **CS0**, **CS1**, **CS2**, **CS3**, **CS5**, **CS6**, **CS7**

  The class selector (CS) values correspond to IP Precedence values and are fully compatible with IP Precedence.

- Expedited Forwarding: value **EF**

  EF PHB is ideally suited for applications such as VoIP that require low bandwidth, guaranteed bandwidth, low delay, and low jitter.

- Best Effort: value **BE**

  Also called default PHB, this value essentially specifies that a packet be marked with 0x00, which gets the traditional best-effort service from the network router.

- Assured Forwarding: values **AF11**, **AF12**, **AF13**, **AF21**, **AF22**, **AF23**, **AF41**, **AF42**, **AF43**

  There are four types of Assured Forwarding classes, each of which has three drop precedence values. These precedence values define the order in which a packet is dropped (if needed) due to network congestion. For example, packets in AF13 class are dropped before packets in the AF12 class.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

show dscp defaults

This command displays the default factory DSCP settings. These values take effect if the **set dscp defaults** command is executed.

Command Syntax

show dscp defaults

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

show dscp status

This command displays the current DSCP traffic markings.

Command Syntax

show dscp status [**enabled** | **disabled**]

Parameters

- **enabled** filters the output to show only DSCP traffic markings that are enabled. If you do not specify a status, this filter is the default option.
- **disabled** filters the output to show only DSCP traffic markings that are disabled.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

show environment

This command displays environmental information for three types of hardware components.

Command syntax

show environment

fans

power-supply

temperatures

Options

- **fans**—Displays the fan speeds in Rotations per Minute (RPMs), fan-speed thresholds, and status.
- **power-supply**—Displays the power-supply status only on servers with redundant power supplies.
- **temperatures**—Displays the temperature sensor temperature values, thresholds, and status.

Note The output data from the **show environment** command varies between IBM and HP server models.

show hardware

This command displays the following information on the platform hardware.

Command syntax

show hardware

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the following information on the platform hardware:

- Platform
- Serial number
- BIOS build level
- BIOS manufacturer
- Active processors
- RAID controller status

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show itl

This command displays the ITL file contents or prints an error message if the ITL file is not valid.

Command syntax

show itl

Parameters

None

Requirements

Command privilege level:0

Allowed during upgrade:Yes

show ipsec policy_group

This commands displays all the ipsec policy groups on the node.

Command syntax

show ipsec policy_group

Parameters

None

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show ipsec policy_name

This command displays the list of ipsec policy names that exist in the specified policy group.

Command syntax

show ipsec policy_name [*policy_group*]

Parameters

[*policy_group*] (mandatory) specifies the policy group name

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show logins

This command lists recent sign-ins to the server.

Command syntax

show logins *number*

Parameters

number specifies the number of most recent sign-ins to display. The default equals 20.

show media streams

This command captures information on current media stream connections.

Command syntax

show media streams [*options*]

Options

- **file fname**—Limit: (valid characters alphanumeric [a-z, A-Z, 0-9), (-) and, (_)]. Default: mediainfo
- **count #**—Range: 1-1000, Default: 2
- **sleep #**—Range: 1-300 seconds, Default: 5
- **device** {ALL | ANN | CFB | CRA | MOH | MTP} Default: device ALL
- **info**—Displays extra information.
- **buffers**—Displays buffer usage information.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

admin: show media streams info buffers

Resulting file /platform/log/mediainfo.txt contains:

```
Time: 2008.03.04 11:01:42
I/F Ver=5, #Apps: Free=   7, Alloc=   4, #Conf: Free=  12, #Streams: Free=   40
Buffer Size =   652, Allocated Buffers =     1, Free Buffers =  5147
Buffer Size =  8192, Allocated Buffers =     0, Free Buffers =   450
App ID=  332, Cfg=CFB, Dead App Timer=86400, Active=Yes, Streams: Available=   92 Active=
4
Conf ID = 16777225, Type = Two No Sum, Streams: Tx =     2, Rx =     2, Active = Yes
Rx Stream: PktCnt= 5979, PID=16777653, PktSz=20ms, Payld=uLaw, IP=10.89.80.178:24652,
MCast=N, Mute=N, UsrMd=N, Actv=Y, QdPkts=2, PktOR=0, DtmfPL=0 DiscTimeSlice= 0 DiscPkts= 0
10:59:42
Buffer Size =   652, Used Buffers =     1
Buffer Size =  8192, Used Buffers =     0
Rx Stream: PktCnt= 6179, PID=16777651, PktSz=20ms, Payld=uLaw, IP=10.89.80.178:24650,
MCast=N, Mute=N, UsrMd=N, Actv=Y, QdPkts=0, PktOR=0, DtmfPL=0 DiscTimeSlice= 0 DiscPkts= 0
10:59:38
Buffer Size =   652, Used Buffers =     0
Buffer Size =  8192, Used Buffers =     0
```

```
Tx Stream: PktCnt= 5988, PID=16777653, PktSz=20ms, Payld=uLaw,
IP=10.13.5.189:29450(24652), MCast=N, Mute=N, UsrMd=N, Actv=Y, DtmfPL=0, DtmfQ=0 10:59:42
Buffer Size =   652, Used Buffers =     0
Buffer Size =  8192, Used Buffers =     0
Tx Stream: PktCnt= 6193, PID=16777651, PktSz=20ms, Payld=uLaw,
IP=10.13.5.182:28516(24650), MCast=N, Mute=N, UsrMd=N, Actv=Y, DtmfPL=0, DtmfQ=0 10:59:38
Buffer Size =   652, Used Buffers =     0
Buffer Size =  8192, Used Buffers =     0
App ID=  331, Cfg=ANN, Dead App Timer=86400, Active=Yes, Streams: Available=   96 Active=
0
App ID=  330, Cfg=MOH, Dead App Timer=86400, Active=Yes, Streams: Available=  658 Active=
0
App ID=  329, Cfg=MTP, Dead App Timer=86400, Active=Yes, Streams: Available=   96 Active=
0
```

show memory

This command displays information about the onboard memory.

Command syntax

show memory

count

modules

size

Options

- **count**—Displays the number of memory modules on the system.
- **modules**—Displays detailed information about all the memory modules.
- **size**—Displays the total amount of physical memory.

Parameters

None

show myself

This command displays information about the current account.

Command syntax

show myself

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show network

This command displays network information.

Command syntax

show network

cluster

eth0 [**detail**]

failover [**detail**] [**page**]

route [**detail**]

status [**detail**] [**listen**] [**process**] [**all**] [**nodns**] [**search stext**]

ip_conntrack

max_ip_conntrack

dhcp eth0 status

all [**detail**]

Parameters

- **cluster** displays a list of the nodes in the network cluster.
- **eth0** specifies Ethernet 0.
- **failover** specifies Network Fault Tolerance information.
- **route** specifies network routing information.
- **status** specifies active Internet connections.
- **ip_conntrack** specifies ip_conntrack usage information.
- **max_ip_conntrack** specifies max_ip_conntrack information.
- **dhcp eth0 status** displays DHCP status information.
- **all** specifies all basic network information.

Options

- **detail**—Displays additional information.
- **page**—Displays information 1 page at a time.
- **listen**—Displays only listening sockets
- **process**—Displays the process ID and name of the program to which each socket belongs.
- **all**—Displays both listening and nonlistening sockets.
- **nodns**—Displays numerical addresses without any DNS information.
- **search stext**—Searches for the stext in the output.

Usage Guidelines

The **eth0** parameter displays Ethernet port 0 settings, including DHCP and DNS configurations and options.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

This example displays active Internet connections.

```
show network status
```

show network ipprefs

This command displays the list of ports that have been requested to be opened or translated in the firewall.

Command syntax

ipprefs {all | enabled | public}

Parameters

- **all**—Displays all incoming ports that may be used on the product.
- **enabled**—Displays all incoming ports that are currently opened.
- **public**—Displays all incoming ports that are currently opened for a remote client.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
admin:show network ipprefs public

Application  IPProtocol   PortValue    Type         XlatedPort   Status       Description
------------ ------------ ------------ ------------ ------------ ------------ ------------
sshd         tcp          22           public       -            enabled      sftp and ssh
access
tomcat       tcp          8443         translated   443          enabled      secure web
access
tomcat       tcp          8080         translated   80           enabled      web access
clm          udp          8500         public       -            enabled      cluster
manager
clm          tcp          8500         public       -            enabled      cluster
manager
ntpd         udp          123          public       -            enabled      network time
sync
snmpdm       udp          161          public       -            enabled      SNMP
ccm          tcp          2000         public       -            enabled      SCCP-SIG
ctftp        udp          6969         translated   69           enabled      TFTP access
to CUCM TFTP Server
ctftp        tcp          6970         public       -            enabled      HTTP access
to CUCM TFTP Server
admin:
```

show network ipv6

This command displays IPv6 network routes and network settings.

Note IPv6 is not supported in Cisco Unified Communications Manager Business Edition 5000.

Command syntax

show network ipv6 {**route**|**settings**}

Parameters

route displays all IPv6 routes.

settings displays IPv6 network settings.

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show open

This command displays open files and ports on the system.

Command syntax

show open

files [**all**] [**process** *processID*] [**regexp** *reg_exp*]

ports [**all**] [**regexp** *reg_exp*]

Parameters

- **files** displays open files on the system.
- **ports** displays open ports on the system.

Options

- **all**—Displays all open files or ports.
- **process**—Displays open files that belong to the specified process.
- *processID*—Specifies a process.
- **regexp**—Displays open files or ports that match the specified regular expression.
- *reg_exp*—Represents a regular expression.

show packages

This command displays the name and version for installed packages.

Command syntax

show packages

active *name* [**page**]

inactive *name* [**page**]

Parameters

name represents the package name. To display all active or inactive packages, use the wildcard character, *.

Options

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show password

This command displays the information about the configured password.

Command syntax

show password

age—Displays information about the configured password age parameters

complexity [**character | length**]—Displays password complexity or length parameters. for OS accounts.

expiry [minimum-age | maximum-age]—Displays the configured password expiration parameters.

expiry user [minimum-age | maximum-age]—Displays the configured password expiration parameters for the specified user.

expiry user list—Displays both the password maximum age and password minimum age for each CLI user defined in the system.

history—Displays the number of passwords that the history maintains for OS administration accounts.

inactivity—Displays the status of the password inactivity for OS accounts. Password inactivity is the number of days of inactivity after a password has expired before the account is disabled.

Parameters

- **character**—Displays the status of the password complexity as enabled or disabled.
- **length**—Displays the minimum length of passwords that get used for OS accounts. The default specifies 6.
- **minimum-age**—Displays the minimum number of days set for password expiry.
- **maximum-age**—Display the maximum number of days for set password expiry.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show password change-at-login

This command displays whether a user is forced to change passwords after the user logs in to the system the next time.

Command syntax

show password change-at-login *userid*

Parameters

- *userid* specifies the user account you want to display.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

show perf

This command affects perfmon.

Command syntax

show perf

counterhelp *class-name counter-name*—Displays explanation text for the specified perfmon counter

list

categories—Lists all categories in the perfmon system

classes [**cat** *category*] [**detail**]—Lists perfmon classes(a.k.a objects)

counters *class-name* [**detail**]—Lists perfmon counters for the specified perfmon class.

instances *class-name* [**detail**]—Lists the perfmon instances for the specified perfmon class

query

class *class-name* [,*class-name*...]—Queries a perfmon class and displays all the instances and counter values of each instance. You can specify a maximum of five classes per command.

counter *class-name counter-name* [,*counter-name*...]—Queries the specified counter or counters and displays the counter value of all instances. You can specify a maximum of five counters per command.

instance *class-name instance-name* [,*instance-name*...]—Queries the specified instance and displays all its counter values. You can specify a maximum of five instances per command.

path *path-spec* [,*path-spec*...]—Queries a specified perfmon path. You can specify a maximum of five paths per command. See the Usage guidelines as follows.

Parameters

- *class-name* represents the class name that contains the counter.
- *counter-name* represents the counter that you want to view.
- **detail**—Displays detailed information
- **cat** *category*—Displays perfmon classes for the specified category

- *instance-name* specifies the perfmon instance to view.

Note If the class name or counter name contains white spaces, enclose the name in double quotation marks.

Usage Guidelines

show perf query instance does not apply to singleton perfmon classes.

---

show perf query path

- For an instance-based perfmon class, specify *path-spec* as *class-name*(*instance-name*)*counter-name*.
- For a noninstance-based perfmon class (a singleton), specify *path-spec* as *class-name**counter-name*.

Example

```
show perf query path "Cisco Phones(phone-0)\CallsAttempted",
"Cisco Unified Communications Manager\T1ChannelsActive"
```

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show process

This command displays information about processes that run on the system.

syntax

show process

list [**file** *filename*] [**detail**]

load [**cont**] [**clear**] [**noidle**] [**num** *number*] [**thread**] [**cpu | memory| time**] [**page**]

name *process* [**file** *filename*]

open-fd *process-id* [**,** *process-id2*]

pid *pid* **[file** *file-name***]**

search *regexp* [**file** *filename*]

user *username* [**file** *filename*]

using-most cpu [*number*] [**file** *filename*]

using-most memory [*number*] [**file** *filename*]

Parameters

- **list** displays a list of all the processes and critical information about each process and visually indicates the child-parent relationships between the processes.
- **load** displays the current load on the system.

- **name** displays the details of processes that share the same name and indicates their parent-child relationship.
- **open-fd** lists the open file descriptors for a comma-separated list of process IDs.
- **search** searches for the pattern that the regular expression *regexp* specifies in the output of the operating system-specific process listing.
- **user** *username* retrieves details of processes that share the user name and displays parent-child relationship.
- **using-most cpu** displays a list of the most CPU-intensive processes.
- **using-most memory** displays a list of the most memory-intensive processes.

Options

- **file** *filename*—Outputs the results to the file that is specified by *filename*
- **detail**—Displays detailed output
- **cont**—Repeats the command continuously
- **clear**—Clears the screen before displaying output
- **noidle**—Ignore the idle/zombie processes
- **num** *number*—Displays the number of processes that are specified by *number*. The default number of processes equals 10. Set *number* to **all** to display all processes.
- **thread**—Displays threads
- [**cpu | memory | time**]—Sorts output by CPU usage, memory usage, or time usage. The default specifies to sort by CPU usage.
- **page**—Displays the output in pages
- *process*—Specifies the name of a process
- *pid*—Specifies the process ID number of a process
- *regexp*—Represents a regular expression
- *number*—Specifies the number of processes to display. The default specifies 5.
- *username*—(mandatory) Specifies the username.
- **vm**—Displays the virtual memory of the process.

show registry

This command displays the contents of the registry.

Command syntax

show registry *system component* [*name*] [**page**]

Parameters

- *system* (mandatory) represents the registry system name.
- *component* (mandatory) represents the registry component name.
- *name* (optional) represents the name of the parameter to show.

Note To display all items, enter the wildcard character, *.

Options

page—Displays one page at a time

Usage guidelines

If the *name* is "page," and you want to display the output one page at a time, use the command **show registry** *system component* **page page**.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

This example shows contents of the cm system, dbl/sdi component.

```
show registry cm dbl/sdi
```

show risdb

This command displays RIS database table information.

Command syntax

show risdb

list [**file** *filename*]

query *table1 table2 table3 ...* [**file** *filename*]

Parameters

- **list** displays the tables that are supported in the Realtime Information Service (RIS) database.
- **query** displays the contents of the RIS tables.

Options

file *filename*—Outputs the information to a file.

Note The file option saves the information to platform/cli/*filename*.txt. Ensure that the file name does not contain the "." character.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

This example displays a list of RIS database tables.

```
show risdb list
```

show smtp

This command displays the name of the SMTP host.

Command syntax

show snmp

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show stats io

This command displays system IO statistics.

Command syntax

show stats io [**kilo**] [**detail**] [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

Options

- **kilo**—Displays statistics in kilobytes.
- **detail**—Displays detailed statistics on every available device on the system and overrides the kilo option.
- **file** *filename*—Outputs the information to a file.

Note The file option saves the information to platform/cli/*filename*.txt. Ensure that the file name does not contain the "." character.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show status

This command displays basic platform status.

Command syntax

show status

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the following basic platform status:

- Host name
- Date
- Time zone

- Locale
- Product version
- Platform version
- CPU usage
- Memory and disk usage
- License MAC

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

show tech activesql

This command displays the active queries to the database taken at one minute intervals as far back as the logs allow.

Command syntax

show tech activesql

Parameters

None

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech all

This command displays the combined output of all **show tech** commands.

Command syntax

show tech all [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

Options

- **page**—Displays one page at a time.
- **file** *filename*—Outputs the information to a file.

Note The file option saves the information to platform/cli/*filename*.txt. Ensure that the file name does not contain the "." character.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech ccm_service

This command displays information about all Cisco Unified Communications Manager services that can run on the system.

Command syntax

show tech ccm_service

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech database

This command shows information about the database.

Command syntax

show tech database

dump

sessions

Parameters

- **dump** creates a CSV file of the entire database.
- **sessions** redirects the session and SQL information of the present session IDs to a file.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech dberrcode

Displays information (from the database log files) about the error code that is specified

Command syntax

show tech dberrcode [*errorcode*]

Parameters

- [*errorcode*] (mandatory) specifies the error code as positive integer

Usage Guidelines

If the error code is a negative number, enter it without the minus sign (-).

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech dbintegrity

This command displays the database integrity.

Command syntax

show tech dbintegrity [car | cm]

show tech dbinuse

This command displays the database in use.

Command syntax

show tech dbinuse [car | cm]

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech dbschema

This command displays the database schema in a CSV file.

Command syntax

show tech dbschema [car | cm]

Parameters

car - represents the car database

cm - represent the cm database

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech dbstateinfo

This command displays the state of the database.

Command syntax

show tech dbstateinfo [car | cm]

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech devdefaults

This command displays the device defaults table.

Command syntax

show tech devdefaults

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech dumpCSVandXML

This command provides detailed information for customer support in the case of an L2 upgrade condition.

Command syntax

show tech dumpCSVandXML

Parameters

None

Usage Guidelines

You can get this file in the following ways.

1. Use the **file view activelog cm/trace/dbl/xmlcsv.tar** command to view the contents of the file.
2. Use the **file get activelog cm/trace/dbl/xmlcsv.tar** command to download the file.
3. Use RTMT (**Trace and Log Central > Collect Files > Cisco Database Cli Output > Install and upgrade log**).

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech gateway

This command displays the gateway table from the database.

Command syntax

show tech gateway

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech locales

This command displays the locale information for devices, device pools, and end users.

Command syntax

show tech locales

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech network

This command displays network aspects of the server.

Command syntax

show tech network

all [**page**] [**search** *text*] [**file** *filename*]

hosts [**page**] [**search** *text*] [**file** *filename*]

interfaces [**page**] [**search** *text*] [**file** *filename*]

resolv [**page**] [**search** *text*] [**file** *filename*]

routes [**page**] [**search** *text*] [**file** *filename*]

sockets {**numeric**}

Parameters

- **all** displays all network tech information.
- **hosts** displays information about hosts configuration.
- **interfaces** displays information about the network interfaces.
- **resolv** displays information about hostname resolution.
- **routes** displays information about network routes.
- **sockets** displays the list of open sockets.

Options

- **page**—Displays one page at a time.
- **search** *text*—Searches the output for the string that *text* specifies. Be aware that the search is case insensitive.
- **file** *filename*—Outputs the information to a file.
- **numeric**—Displays the numerical addresses of the ports instead of determining symbolic hosts. This parameter is equivalent to running the Linux shell command netstat [-n] command.

Usage Guidelines

The **file** option saves the information to platform/cli/*filename*.txt. Ensure that the file name does not contain the "." character.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech notify

This command displays the database change notify monitor.

Command syntax

show tech notify [*search pattern_to_match***]**

Parameters

- *search pattern_to_match* represents the string that needs to be searched in the command output.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech params

This command displays the database parameters.

Command syntax

show tech params

all displays all the database parameters.

enterprise displays the database enterprise parameters.

service displays the database service parameters.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech prefs

This command displays database settings.

Command syntax

show tech prefs

show tech procedures

This command displays the CAR or CM procedures that are in use for the database.

Command syntax

show tech procedures {car | cm}

Parameters

- **car** (optional) specifies the CAR procedures.
- **cm** (optional) specifies the CM procedures.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech repltimeout

Displays the replication timeout.

Command syntax

show tech repltimeout

Parameters

None

Usage Guidelines

When you increase the replication timeout, you ensure that as many servers as possible in a large system are included in the first round of replication setup. If you have the maximum number of servers and devices, set the replication timeout to the maximum value. Be aware that this delays the initial set up of replication to give all servers time to get ready for setup.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech routepatterns

This command displays the route patterns that are configured for the system.

Command syntax

show tech routepatterns

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech routeplan

This command displays the route plan that are configured for the system.

Command syntax

show tech routeplan

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech runtime

This command displays runtime aspects of the server.

Command syntax

show tech runtime

all [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

cpu [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

disk [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

env [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

memory [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

Parameters

- **all** displays all runtime information.
- **cpu** displays CPU usage information at the time the command is run.
- **disk** displays system disk usage information.
- **env** displays environment variables.
- **memory** displays memory usage information.

Options

- **page**—Displays one page at a time.
- **file** *filename*—Outputs the information to a file.

Usage Guidelines

The **file** option saves the information to platform/cli/*filename*.txt. Ensure that the file name cannot contain the "." character.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech systables

This command displays the name of all tables in the sysmaster database.

Command syntax

show tech systables

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech system

The show tech system command gets updated as described in this section. This command displays system aspects of the server.

Command syntax

show tech system

all [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

bus [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

hardware [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

host [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

kernel [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

software [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

tools [**page**] [**file** *filename*]

Parameters

- **all** displays all the system information.
- **bus** displays information about the data buses on the server.
- **hardware** displays information about the server hardware.
- **host** displays information about the server.
- **kernel** lists the installed kernel modules.
- **software** displays information about the installed software versions.
- **tools** displays information about the software tools on the server.

Options

- **page**—Displays one page at a time.
- **file** *filename*—Outputs the information to a file.

Usage Guidelines

The **file** option saves the information to platform/cli/*filename*.txt. Ensure that the file name does not contain the "." character.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech table

This command displays the contents of the specified database table.

Command syntax

show tech table *table_name* [**page**] [**csv**]

Parameters

table_name represents the name of the table to display.

Options

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time.
- **csv**—Sends the output to a comma separated values file.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech triggers

This command displays table names and the triggers that are associated with those tables.

Command syntax

show tech triggers

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show tech version

This command displays the version of the installed components.

Command syntax

show tech version [**page**]

Options

Page—Displays the output one page at a time.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show timezone

This command displays time zone information.

Command syntax

show timezone

config

list [**page**]

Parameters

- **config** displays the current time zone settings.
- **list** displays the available time zones.

Note Although the list of available time zones includes **Factory**, Cisco Unified Communications Manager does not support the **Factory** time zone.

Options

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show trace

This command displays trace information for a particular task.

Command syntax

show trace [*task_name*]

Parameters

task_name represents the name of the task for which you want to display the trace information.

Note If you do not enter parameters, the command returns a list of available tasks.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

This example displays trace information for CDP.

```
show trace cdps
```

show traceconfig

Command Privilege: 0

Allowed During Upgrade: Yes

syntax:

show traceconfig [servicename]

Required Parameter:

[servicename] can take one of these values :

Cisco_AMC_Service |

Cisco_DRF_Local |

Cisco_DRF_Master |

Cisco_Unified_B2B_Link_Service |

Cisco_Unified_B2BLCfgMgr_Service |

Cisco_RIS_Data_Collector |

Cisco_Trace_Collection_Service |

Cisco_Audit_Event_Service |

Cisco_CallManager_Serviceability_RTMT |

Cisco_Log_Partition_Monitoring_Tool |

all

Help:

show traceconfig Cisco_AMC_Service

help:

This command shows the Trace Configuration for the selected service

Example:

admin:

show traceconfig all

show traceconfig Cisco_AMC_Service

show traceconfig Cisco_DRF_Local

show traceconfig Cisco_DRF_Master

show traceconfig Cisco_Unified_B2B_Link_Service

show traceconfig Cisco_Unified_B2BLCfgMgr_Service

show traceconfig Cisco_RIS_Data_Collector

show traceconfig Cisco_Trace_Collection_Service

show traceconfig Cisco_Audit_Event_Service

show traceconfig Cisco_CallManager_Serviceability_RTMT

show traceconfig Cisco_Log_Partition_Monitoring_Tool

show ups status

This command shows the current status of the USB-connected APC smart-UPS device and starts the monitoring service if this service is not already started.

This command provides full status only for 7835-H2 and 7825-H2 servers.

Command syntax

show ups status

show version

Be aware that this command displays the software version on the active or inactive partition.

Command syntax

show version

active

inactive

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show web-security

This command displays the contents of the current web-security certificate.

Command syntax

show web-security

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show webapp session timeout

This command displays the webapp session timeout value, which is the amount of time, in minutes, that can elapse before a web application times out and logs off the user.

Command syntax

show webapp session timeout

Parameters

None

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Command syntax

show web-security

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

show workingdir

This command retrieves the current working directory for activelog, inactivelog, install, and TFTP.

Command syntax

show workingdir

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Unset Commands

This section contains descriptions of the following commands:

- unset ipsec policy_group, page 110
- unset ipsec policy_name, page 111
- unset network dns options, page 111
- unset network domain, page 111
- unset network ipv6 static_address, page 112

unset ipsec policy_group

This command disables the ipsec policy on the specified group.

syntax

unset ipsec policy_name [*policy_group*]

Parameters

- *policy_group* (mandatory) specifies the group name

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

unset ipsec policy_name

This command disables the ipsec policy with the specified name.

syntax

unset ipsec policy_name [*policy_name*]

Parameters

- *policy_name* (mandatory) specifies the policy name to disable.
  - ALL
  - policy name

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

unset network dns options

This command unsets DNS options.

Command syntax

unset network dns options [**timeout**] [**attempts**] [**rotate**]

Parameters

- **timeout** sets the wait time before the system considers a DNS query as failed to the default.
- **attempts** sets the number of DNS attempts to make before the system fails to the default.
- **rotate** sets the method for selecting a nameserver to the default. This affects how loads are distributed across nameservers.

Usage Guidelines

You are asked to confirm that you want to execute this command

Caution If you continue, the system loses network connectivity temporarily.

unset network domain

This command unsets the domain name and restarts the server.

Syntax

unset network domain

Parameters

None

Usage Guidelines

You are asked to confirm that you want to execute this command.

Example

```
admin:unset network domain
cmdSetIp.domain.name.change.warning
Continue (y/n)?

trying to restart system...


Warning: Restart could take up to 5 minutes...

Shutting down Service Manager. Please wait...
```

unset network ipv6 static_address

This command unsets the IPV6 static address.

Command syntax

unset network ipv6 static_address [*reboot*]

Parameters

None

Options

reboot reboots the server after applying the change.

Example

```
admin:unset network ipv6 static_address
   W A R N I N G
The Server must be rebooted for these changes to take effect.
Please make sure that you reboot this server.


IPv6 static address was removed.
```

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

Utils Commands

This section contains descriptions of the following commands:

- utils auditd, page 115
- utils core active, page 116

- utils core inactive list, page 116
- utils core inactive analyze, page 116
- utils create report, page 117
- utils cuc cluster activate (Cisco Unity Connection Only), page 117
- utils cuc cluster deactivate (Cisco Unity Connection Only), page 118
- utils cuc cluster makeprimary (Cisco Unity Connection Only), page 118
- utils cuc cluster overwritedb (Cisco Unity Connection Only), page 118
- utils cuc cluster renegotiate (Cisco Unity Connection Only), page 119
- utils cuc create report (Cisco Unity Connection Only), page 119
- utils cuc networking clear_replication (Cisco Unity Connection Only), page 120
- utils cuc networking dscp (Cisco Unity Connection Only), page 121
- utils cuc reset password (Cisco Unity Connection Only), page 121
- utils dbreplication clusterreset, page 122
- utils dbreplication dropadmindb, page 122
- utils dbreplication forcedatasyncsub, page 122
- utils dbreplication quickaudit, page 123
- utils dbreplication repair, page 123
- utils dbreplication repairreplicate, page 124
- utils dbreplication repairtable, page 124
- utils dbreplication reset, page 125
- utils dbreplication runtimestate, page 125
- utils dbreplication repairreplicate, page 126
- utils dbreplication repairtable, page 126
- utils dbreplication setrepltimeout, page 127
- utils dbreplication status, page 127
- utils dbreplication stop, page 128
- utils diagnose, page 128
- utils disaster_recovery backup tape, page 128
- utils disaster_recovery backup network, page 129
- utils disaster_recovery cancel_backup, page 129
- utils disaster_recovery device add network, page 130
- utils disaster_recovery device add tape, page 130
- utils disaster_recovery device delete, page 130
- utils disaster_recovery device list, page 131
- utils disaster_recovery history, page 131
- utils disaster_recovery restore tape, page 131
- utils disaster_recovery restore network, page 132
- *utils disaster_recovery schedule, page 132

- utils disaster_recovery show_backupfiles network, page 134
- utils disaster_recovery show_backupfiles tape, page 134
- utils disaster_recovery show_registration, page 134
- utils disaster_recovery show_tapeid, page 135
- utils disaster_recovery status, page 135
- utils fior, page 136
- utils fips disable, page 135
- utils fips enable, page 135
- utils fips status, page 136
- utils firewall ipv4, page 137
- utils firewall ipv6, page 138
- utils import config, page 138
- utils iostat, page 139
- utils iothrottle enable, page 140
- utils iothrottle disable, page 140
- utils iothrottle status, page 140
- utils ldap config, page 144
- utils os kerneldump enable, page 140
- utils os kerneldump disable, page 141
- utils os kerneldump status, page 142
- utils os kerneldump ssh enable, page 142
- utils os kerneldump ssh disable, page 143
- utils os kerneldump ssh status, page 143
- utils os secure, page 144
- utils network arp, page 145
- utils network capture eth0, page 146
- utils network connectivity, page 147
- utils network host, page 147
- utils network ipv6 traceroute, page 147
- utils network ipv6 host, page 148
- utils network ipv6 ping, page 148
- utils network ping, page 148
- utils network traceroute, page 149
- utils ntp, page 149
- utils ntp restart, page 149
- utils ntp start, page 150
- utils ntp status, page 150
- utils raid disk maintenance, page 152

- utils remote_account, page 152
- utils reset_application_ui_administrator_name, page 153
- utils reset_application_ui_administrator_password, page 153
- utils reset_ui_administrator_name (Cisco Unified Communications Manager Only), page 153
- utils reset_ui_administrator_password (Cisco Unified Communications Manager Only), page 154
- utils service list, page 154
- utils service, page 154
- utils snmp config inform 3, page 155
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- utils snmp config user 3, page 156
- utils snmp get, page 157
- utils snmp hardware-agents, page 157
- utils snmp test, page 158
- utils snmp walk, page 158
- utils soap realtimeservice test, page 159
- utils sso, page 159
- utils system, page 160
- utils system boot, page 160
- utils system upgrade, page 161
- utils vmtools status, page 161
- utils vmtools upgrade, page 161

utils auditd

This command enables, disables, and provides the status of audit logging. When enabled, the system monitors and records user actions in both Cisco Unified Communications Manager and Cisco Unified Serviceability.

Cisco recommends that you retrieve the audit log by using the Real Time Monitoring Tool, but you can also retrieve it by using the CLI.

Command syntax

utils auditd {enable|disable|status}

Parameters

enable—Turns on audit logging.

disable—Turns off audit logging.

status—Displays whether audit logging is on or off.

utils core active

This command affects existing core files.

Command syntax

utils core active

list

analyze *core_file_name*

Parameters

- **list** displays the existing core files.
- **analyze** displays the stack trace for the specified core file.

Options

- *core_file_name* name of core file from which to get stack trace.

Usage Guidelines

After you execute the **utils core active analyze** *core_file_name* command on a core file created by cimserver, an unexpected message displays. This message is a known limitation of the command.

Requirements

Command privilege level:1

Allowed during upgrade:Yes

utils core inactive list

This command displays a list of core files.

Command syntax

utils core inactive list

Parameters

None

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils core inactive analyze

This command displays backtrace for the specified core file. A list of core files can be obtained via the **utils core inactive list** command.

Command syntax

utils core inactive analyze *core_file_name*

Parameter

core_file_name (mandatory) specifies the name of the core file from which to get a stack trace.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils create report

This command creates reports about the server in the platform/log directory.

Command syntax

utils create report

hardware

platform

security

Parameters

- **hardware** creates a system report that contains disk array, remote console, diagnostic, and environmental data.
- **platform** collects the platform configuration files into a TAR file.
- **security** collects the diagnostic reports and creates a TAR file that you can download for troubleshooting purposes. You can retrieve this file by using the **file get** command.

Usage Guidelines

You are prompted to continue after you enter the command.

After you create a report, use the command **file get activelog platform/log/***filename*, where *filename* specifies the report filename that displays after the command completes, to get the report.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils cuc cluster activate (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command activates this server in a Cisco Unity Connection cluster.

Command syntax

utils cuc cluster activate

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
utils cuc cluster activate
```

utils cuc cluster deactivate (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command deactivates this server in a Cisco Unity Connection cluster.

Command syntax

utils cuc cluster deactivate

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
utils cuc cluster deactivate
```

utils cuc cluster makeprimary (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command forces the specified server to take the primary server status in a Cisco Unity Connection cluster.

Command syntax

utils cuc cluster makeprimary [*server*]

Parameters

- *server* specifies the name of the server to take the primary server status. If you do not specify a server, the other server in the Connection cluster takes the primary server status.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
utils cuc cluster makeprimary
```

utils cuc cluster overwritedb (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command overwrites the data on this server with the data on the other server in a Connection cluster.

Command syntax

utils cuc cluster overwritedb

Usage Guidelines

This command overwrites the database on the server on which you run this command with the database from the other server in the Connection cluster. Replication restarts after the database is overwritten. This method is used when you restore one server from a backup and must copy the restored data to the other server.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
utils cuc cluster overwritedb
```

utils cuc cluster renegotiate (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command creates a cluster relationship with the publisher server in a Connection cluster after the server was replaced or after Connection was reinstalled on the publisher server. The command overwrites all data on the publisher server with data from the subscriber server and initializes data replication between the servers.

Command syntax

utils cuc cluster renegotiate

Usage Guidelines

Run this command on the subscriber server in a Connection cluster to set up a trust with a publisher server that has been replaced or on which Connection has been reinstalled.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
utils cuc cluster renegotiate
```

utils cuc create report (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command collects data that is helpful to technical support staff for troubleshooting the system. Data collected includes version information, cluster status, service information, database information, trace files, log files, disk information, memory information, and restart information.

Command syntax

utils cuc create report

Usage Guidelines

After the command completes, detailed information gets saved in a .zip file, and the location of the .zip file displays. Use the **file get** command to move the file to a computer on which you can uncompress the file and view the contents.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
utils cuc create report

Getting unity connection version. Please wait...Done
Getting cluster status. Please wait...Done
Getting service information. Please wait...Done
Getting installed locales. Please wait...Done
Getting database schema version. Please wait...Done
Getting database integrity. Please wait...Done
Getting database diagnostic log. Please wait...Done
Getting database message log. Please wait...Done
Getting trace files. Please wait...Done
Getting log files. Please wait...Done
Getting platform status. Please wait...Done
Compressing 75 files. Please wait...Done

Output is in file: cuc/cli/systeminfo_080318-140843.zip
To free disk space, delete the file after copying it to another computer
```

utils cuc networking clear_replication (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command stops all Digital Networking replication activities on the server.

Command syntax

utils cuc networking clear_replication

Usage Guidelines

This command stops the Connection Digital Networking Replication Agent and Connection SMTP service, deletes the drop, queue, and pickup replication folders, clears the status of in-progress directory pushes to or pulls from this server, and restarts the Connection Digital Networking Replication Agent and Connection SMTP service. Depending on the size of the replication folders, this operation may take several minutes

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils cuc networking dscp (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command causes Connection either to start or to stop including a DSCP value of 18 in packets sent between the Connection servers in a cluster, so a router configured to prioritize packets based on their DSCP value can prioritize Connection data and voice messages.

Command syntax

utils cuc networking dscp {on|off}

Parameters

- **on** causes Connection to start including a DSCP value of 18 in packets sent over the network.
- **off** causes to stop including a DSCP value of 18 in packets sent over the network. 18 is the default value.

Usage Guidelines

The **utils cuc networking dscp** command simply makes the DSCP value available in the packets being passed between the Connection servers in a cluster. For the information to be used, you must configure the router.

The command lets you control whether a DSCP value is included in outgoing packets, but you cannot change the value.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
utils cuc networking dscp on
```

utils cuc reset password (Cisco Unity Connection Only)

This command resets the password for a specified user account. If Connection locked the account because of too many failed sign-in attempts, this command also unlocks the account.

syntax

utils cuc reset password

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
admin:utils cuc reset password jdoe
Enter password:
Re-enter password:
jdoe
07/29/2008 12:41:14.704 : Update SUCCEEDED
```

utils dbreplication clusterreset

You can use this command to debug database replication. However, you should only use it if you have already tried **utils dbreplication reset all**, and it failed to restart replication on the cluster. This command tears down and rebuilds replication for the entire cluster. After you use this command, you must restart each subscriber server. After all subscriber servers have been restarted, you must go to the publisher server and issue the CLI command **utils dbreplication reset all**.

Command syntax

utils dbreplication clusterreset

Usage Guidelines

Before you run this command, run the command **utils dbreplication stop** first on all subscribers servers and then on the publisher server.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils dbreplication dropadmindb

This command drops the Informix syscdr database on any server in the cluster.

Command syntax

utils dbreplication dropadmindb

Usage Guidelines

You should run this command only if database replication reset or cluster reset fails and replication cannot be restarted.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils dbreplication forcedatasyncsub

This command forces a subscriber server to have its data restored from data on the publisher server.

Use this command only after you have run the **utils dbreplication repair** command several times, but the **utils dbreplication status** command still shows non-dynamic tables that are not in sync

Note Do not run this command if only dynamic tables are out of sync; dynamic tables can be out of sync during normal system operation.

You can only run this command from the publisher server. Use the **all** parameter to force sync on all subscriber servers in the cluster. If only one subscriber server is out of sync, use the *hostname* parameter.

After you run this command, you must restart the restored subscriber servers.

This command can take a significant amount of time to execute and can affect the system-wide IOWAIT.

Command syntax

utils dbreplication forcedatasyncsub {**all**|*hostname*}

Parameters

- **all** causes all subscriber servers in the cluster to have their data restored from data on the publisher server.
- *hostname* specifies a particular subscriber server to have its data restored from data on the publisher server.

Usage Guidelines

The **utils dbreplication forcedatasyncsub** command takes a database backup of the publisher server and restores that data into the database on the subscriber server.

Note This command erases all existing data on the subscriber server and replaces it with the database from the publisher server, which makes it impossible to determine the original root cause for the subscriber server tables going out of sync.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils dbreplication quickaudit

This command runs a quick database check on selected content on dynamic tables.

Command syntax

utils dbreplication quickaudit *nodename* | **all**

Parameters

- *nodename* specifies the node on which the quick audit should be run.
- **all** causes the audit to be run on all nodes.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils dbreplication repair

This command repairs database replication.

Command syntax

utils dbreplication repair {**all**|*hostname*}

Parameters

- **all** causes data repair to take place on all subscriber servers.
- *hostname* specifies a particular subscriber server for data repair.

Usage Guidelines

If the command **utils dbreplication status** show that servers are connected but one or more tables have data that is out of sync, this command repairs the data on the subscriber servers so that the data is in sync with the data on the publisher server.

Use the **all** parameter to repair all nodes in the cluster, or if only one subscriber server is out of sync, specify the *hostname* parameter.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils dbreplication repairreplicate

This command repairs mismatched data between cluster nodes and changes the node data to match the publisher data. It does not repair replication setup.

Command syntax

utils dbreplication repairreplicate *replicatename* [*nodename*]|**all**

Parameters

- *replicatename* specifies the replicate to repair.
- *nodename* specifies the node on which to repair replication.
- **all** specifies fix replication on all nodes.

Usage Guidelines

Nodename may not specify the publisher; any subscriber nodename is acceptable.

If “all” is specified, the table gets repaired on all subscribers.

This command can be executed on publisher.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils dbreplication repairtable

This command repairs mismatched data between cluster nodes; and changes the node. to match the publisher data. It does not repair replication setup.

Command syntax

utils dbreplication repairtable *tablename* [*nodename*]|**all**

Parameters

- *tablename* specifies the table to repair.
- *nodename* specifies the node on which to repair replication.
- **all** specifies fix replication on all nodes.

Usage Guidelines

This command repairs mismatched data between cluster nodes; and changes the node. to match the publisher data. It does not repair replication setup.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils dbreplication reset

This command resets and restarts database replication. You can use this command to tear down and rebuild replication when the system has not set up properly.

Command syntax

utils dbreplication reset {**all**|*hostname*}

- **all** causes all subscriber servers in the cluster to have replication torn down and rebuilt.
- *hostname* specifies a particular subscriber server to have replication torn down and rebuilt.

Usage Guidelines

This command is the best option to use when servers show an RTMT state of 4. If only one subscriber server shows an RTMT state of 4, you may reset that server by specifying the *hostname* parameter. To reset the entire cluster, use the **all** parameter.

Tip Before you run this command, first run the command **utils dbreplication stop** on all subscriber servers that are reset and then on the publisher server.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils dbreplication runtimestate

This command monitors progress of the database replication process and provides replication state in the cluster.

Command syntax

utils dbreplication runtimestate [*nodename*]

Parameters

- *nodename* (optional) specifies the node to monitor.

Usage Guidelines

If a nodename is provided, the replication state is provided from the view point of the selected node.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils dbreplication repairreplicate

This command repairs mismatched data between cluster nodes; and changes the node data to match the publisher server data. It does not repair replication setup.

Command syntax

utils dbreplication repairreplicate *replicatename* [nodename]|**all**

Parameters

- **replicatename** specifies the replicate to repair.
- **nodename** specifies which node to repair replication on.
- **all** causes fix replication on all nodes.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils dbreplication repairtable

This command repairs mismatched data between cluster nodes and changes the node to match the publisher data.

Command syntax

utils dbreplication repairtable *tablename* [*nodename*]|all

Parameters

- **tablename** specifies the table to repair.
- **nodename** specifies on which node to repair replication.
- **all** causes fix replication on all nodes.

Usage Guidelines

This command can be executed on the publisher server.

It does not repair replication setup.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils dbreplication setrepltimeout

You can use this command to set the timeout for database replication on large clusters.

Command syntax

utils dbreplication setrepltimeout *timeout*

Options

- *timeout*—The new database replication timeout, in seconds. Ensure that the value is between 300 and 3600.

Usage Guidelines

The default database replication timeout equals 5 minutes (value of 300).

After the first subscriber server requests replication with the publisher server, the system sets this timer. After the timer expires, the first subscriber server, plus all other subscriber servers that requested replication within that time period, begin data replication with the publisher server in a batch. If you have several subscriber servers, batch replication is more efficient than individual server replication. For large clusters, you can use the command to increase the default timeout value, so that more subscriber servers are included in the batch.

Note After you upgrade the publisher server and restart it on the upgraded partition, you should set this timer value before you switch the first subscriber server to the new release. After the first subscriber server requests replication, the publisher server sets the replication timer based on the new value.

Tip Cisco recommends that you restore this value back to the default of 300 (5 minutes) after you finish upgrading the entire cluster, and the subscriber servers have successfully set up replication.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils dbreplication status

This command displays the status of database replication and indicates whether the servers in the cluster are connected and the data is in sync. You should run this command only on the first node (publisher server) of a cluster.

Command syntax

utils dbreplication status

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils dbreplication stop

This command stops the automatic setup of database replication. Use this command on subscriber and publisher servers before executing the CLI command **utils dbreplication reset** or **utils dbreblication clusterreset**. You can run this command on the subscriber servers simultaneously, before you run it on the publisher server.

Command syntax

utils dbreplication stop [*nodename* **| all]**

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils diagnose

This command enables you to diagnose and attempt to automatically fix system problems.

Command syntax

utils diagnose

fix

list

module *module_name*

test

version

Parameters

- **fix** runs all diagnostic commands and attempts to fix problems.
- **list** lists all available diagnostic commands.
- **module** runs a single diagnostic command or group of commands and attempts to fix problems.
- **test** runs all diagnostic commands but does not attempt to fix problems.
- **version** displays the diagnostic framework version.
- *module_name* specifies the name of a diagnostics module.

utils disaster_recovery backup tape

Note This command is disabled for VM deployments.

This command starts a backup job and stores the resulting Tar file on tape.

Command syntax

utils disaster_recovery backup tape *featurelist tapeid*

Parameters

- *featurelist* specifies the list of features to back up, separated by commas.
- *tapeid* represents the ID of an available tape device.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils disaster_recovery backup network

This command starts a backup job and stores the resulting Tar file on a remote server.

Command syntax

utils disaster_recovery backup network *featurelist path servername username*

Parameters

- *featurelist* specifies the list of features to back up, separated by commas.
- *path* represents the location of the backup files on the remote server.
- *servername* represents the IP address or host name of the server where you stored the backup files.
- *username* represents the username that is needed to sign in to the remote server.

Usage Guidelines

Note The system prompts you to enter the password for the account on the remote server.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils disaster_recovery cancel_backup

This command cancels the ongoing backup.

Command syntax

utils disaster_recovery cancel_backup *confirm*

Usage Guidelines

After you enter the command, you must confirm that you want to cancel the backup. Enter **Y** to cancel the backup or any other key to continue the backup.

Example

```
admin:utils disaster_recovery cancel_backup yes
Cancelling backup...
Backup cancelled successfully.
```

utils disaster_recovery device add network

This commands adds the backup network device.

Command syntax

utils disaster_recovery device add network *device_name path server_name/ip_address username Number_of_backups*

Parameters

- *device_name* (mandatory) specifies the name of the backup device to be added.
- *path* (mandatory) specifies the path to retrieve the backup device.
- *server_name/ip_address* (mandatory) specifies the hostname or IP address of the server where the backup file is stored.
- *username* (mandatory) specifies the user id required to connect to the remote machine.
- *Number_of_backups* (optional) specifies the number of backups to store on the Network Directory (default 2).

Example

admin:**utils disaster_recovery device add network networkDevice /root 10.77.31.116 root 3**

utils disaster_recovery device add tape

Note This command is disabled for VM deployments.

This command adds the backup tape device.

Command syntax

utils disaster_recovery device add tape *device_name tapeid*

Parameters

device_name (mandatory) specifies the name of the backup device to be added.

tapeid (mandatory) specifies the tapeid.

Example

admin:**utils disaster_recovery device add tape tapeDevice /dev/nst0**

utils disaster_recovery device delete

This command deletes the specified device.

Command syntax

utils disaster_recovery device delete [*device_name*|*]

Parameters

device_name mandatory name of the device to be deleted

* deletes all the existing devices except for the ones associated to a schedule.

Requirements

Command privilege level:1

Allowed during upgrade:No

utils disaster_recovery device list

This command display the device name, device type and device path for all the backup device.

Command syntax

utils disaster_recovery device list

Parameters

None

utils disaster_recovery history

This command displays the history of previous backups and restores.

Command syntax

utils disaster_recovery history *operation*

Parameters

- *operation* specifies backup or restore

Example

admin:utils disaster_recovery history backup

Tar Filename: Backup Device: Completed On: Result: Backup Type: Features Backed Up:

2009-10-30-14-53-32.tar TAPE Fri Oct 30 14:55:31 CDT 2009 ERROR MANUAL

2009-12-10-10-30-17.tar TAPE Thu Dec 10 10:35:22 CST 2009 SUCCESS MANUAL CDR_CAR,CCM

utils disaster_recovery restore tape

Note This command is disabled for VM deployments.

This command starts a restore job and takes the backup tar file from tape.

Command syntax

utils disaster_recovery restore tape *server tarfilename tapeid*

Parameters

- *server* specifies the hostname of the server that you want to restore.
- *tarfilename* specifies the name of the file to restore.
- *tapeid* specifies the name of the tape device from which to perform the restore job.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils disaster_recovery restore network

This command starts a restore job and takes the backup Tar file from a remote server.

Command syntax

utils disaster_recovery restore network *restore_server tarfilename path servername username*

Parameters

- *restore_server* specifies the hostname of the server that you want to restore.
- *tarfilename* specifies the name of the file to restore.
- *path* represents the location of the backup files on the remote server.
- *servername* represents the IP address or host name of the server where you stored the backup files.
- *username* represents the username that is needed to sign in to the remote server.

Usage Guidelines

Note The system prompts you to enter the password for the account on the remote server.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils disaster_recovery schedule

This command affects schedules that are configured.

Command syntax

utils disaster_recovery schedule

list

Command privilege level:1

Allowed during upgrade:Yes

add *schedulename devicename featurelist datetime frequency*

Command privilege level:1

Allowed during upgrade:No

enable *schedulename*

Command privilege level:1

Allowed during upgrade:No

disable *schedulename*

Command privilege level:1

Allowed during upgrade:No

delete [*schedulename*|*]

Command privilege level:1

Allowed during upgrade:No

Parameters

- **list** displays the schedules that are configured.
- **add** adds the configured schedules.
- **enable** enables the specified schedule.
- **disable** disables the specified schedule
- **delete** deletes the specified schedule.

Options

- *schedulename* (mandatory) name of the scheduler
- *devicename* (mandatory) name of the device for which scheduling is done
- *featurelist* (mandatory) comma-seperated feature list to backup
- *datetime* (mandatory) date when the scheduler is set. Format specified (yyyy/mm/dd-hh:mm) 24 hr clock
- *frequency* (mandatory) frequency at which the scheduler is set to take a backup. Examples: once, daily, weekly and monthly
- * all

List Example

```
admin:utils disaster_recovery schedule list
schedule name device name Schedule Status
---------------------------------------
schedule1      dev1         enabled
schedule2      dev2         disabled
```

Enable Example

```
utils disaster_recovery schedule enable schedule1
Schedule enabled successfully.
```

Disable Example

```
utils disaster_recovery schedule disable schedule1
Schedule disabled successfully.
```

Requirements

Command privilege level:1

Allowed during upgrade:No

utils disaster_recovery show_backupfiles network

This command retrieves a list of backup files available at the storage location.

Command syntax

utils disaster_recovery show_backupfiles *device-name*

Parameters

- *device-name* (mandatory) represents the storage location.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **utils disaster_recovery device list** to see a list of device names.

Note The system prompts you to enter the password for the account on the remote server.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils disaster_recovery show_backupfiles tape

This command displays information about the backup files that are stored on a tape.

Command syntax

utils disaster_recovery show_backupfiles tape *tapeid*

Parameters

- *tapeid* represents the ID of an available tape device.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils disaster_recovery show_registration

This command displays the registered features and components on the specified server.

Command syntax

utils disaster_recovery show_registration *hostname*

Parameters

- *hostname* specifies the server for which you want to display registration information.

utils disaster_recovery show_tapeid

Note This command is disabled for VM deployments.

This command displays a list of tape device IDs.

Command syntax

utils disaster_recovery show_tapeid

utils disaster_recovery status

This command displays the status of the current backup or restore job.

Command syntax

utils disaster_recovery status *operation*

Parameters

- *operation* specifies the name of the ongoing operation: **backup** or **restore**.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils fips disable

This command disables FIPS mode.

Command syntax

utils fips disable

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils fips enable

This command enables FIPS mode.

Caution Before you enabling FIPS mode, you should perform a system backup.

Command syntax

utils fips enable [*reboot*]

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils fips status

This command lets you check the status of FIPS mode.

Command syntax

utils fips status

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils fior

This command allows you to monitor the I/O on the server. The File I/O Reporting service provides a kernel-based daemon for collecting file I/O per process.

Command syntax

utils fior

disable

enable

list [**start=***date-time*] [**stop=***date-time*]

start

status

stop

top *number* [**read** | **write** | **read-rate** | **write-rate**] [**start=***date-time*] [**stop=***date-time*]

Parameters

- **disable**—Prevents the file I/O reporting service from starting automatically when the machine boots. This command does not stop the service without a reboot. Use the **stop** option to stop the service immediately.
- **enable**—Enables the file I/O reporting service to start automatically when the machine boots. This command does not start the service without a reboot. Use the **start** option to start the service immediately.
- **list**—This command displays a list of file I/O events, in chronological order, from oldest to newest.
- **start**—Starts a previously stopped file I/O reporting service. The service remains in a started state until you stop the service manually or reboot the machine.

- **status**—Displays the status of the file I/O reporting service.
- **stop**—Stops the file I/O reporting service. The service remains in a stopped state until you stop the service manually or reboot the machine.
- **top**—Displays a list of top processes that create file I/O. You can sort this list by the total number of bytes read, the total number of bytes written, the rate of bytes read, or the rate of bytes written.
- **start**—Specifies a starting date and time.
- **stop**—Specifies a stopping date and time.
- *date-time*—Specifies a date and time in the following formats: *H*:*M*, *H*:*M*:*S a*, *H*:*M*, *a*, *H*:*M*:*S Y*-*m*-*d*, *H*:*M*, *Y*-*m*-*d*, *H*:*M*:*S*.
- *number*—Specifies how many of the top processes to list.
- **[read | write | read-rate | write-rate]**—Specifies the metric that is used to sort the list of top process.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils firewall ipv4

This commands sets options and displays status for the IPv4 firewall.

Command syntax

utils network ipv4 firewall

debug [**off**|*time*]

disable [*time*]

enable

list

status

Parameters

- **debug** turns debugging on or off. If you do not enter the *time* parameter, this command turns on debugging for 5 minutes.
- **disable** turns off the IPv6 firewall. If you do not enter the *time* parameter, this command disables the firewall for 5 minutes.
- **enable** turns on the IPv6 firewall.
- **list** displays the current configuration of the firewall.
- **status** displays the current status of the firewall.
- *time* sets duration for the command in one of the following formats:
  - Minutes: 0–1440m
  - Hours: 0–23h
  - Hours and minutes: 0–23h 0–60m

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils firewall ipv6

This commands sets options and displays status for the IPv6 network firewall.

Note IPv6 is not supported in Cisco Unified Communications Manager Business Edition 5000.

Command syntax

utils network ipv6 firewall

debug [**off**|*time*]

disable [*time*]

enable

list

status

Parameters

- **debug** turns debugging on or off. If you do not enter the *time* parameter, this command turns on debugging for 5 minutes.
- **disable** turns off the IPv6 firewall. If you do not enter the *time* parameter, this command disables the firewall for 5 minutes.
- **enable** turns on the IPv6 firewall.
- **list** displays the current configuration of the firewall.
- **status** displays the current status of the firewall.
- *time* sets duration for the command in one of the following formats:
  - Minutes: 0–1440m
  - Hours: 0–23h
  - Hours and minutes: 0–23h 0–60m

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils import config

This command takes data from the platformConfig.xml file on the virtual floppy drive and modifies the system to match the configuration file. The system reboots after the command successfully completes.

Command Syntax

utils import config

Parameters

None

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Usage guidelines

To execute this command on a VMware deployment that has been cloned (copied) from a template.

Step 1 Power on the VM.

Step 2 Use the Answer File Generator (AFG) tool (http://www.cisco.com/web/cuc_afg/index.html) to create a platformConfig.xml file.

Step 3 Insert the Config.xml file into a virtual floppy instance (see http://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do?language=en_US&cmd=displayKC&externalId=1739 for directions).

Step 4 Mount the .flp file in the floppy drive of the new VM.

Step 5 Sign in to the CLI of the VM (with console or SSH) and execute the **utils import config** command.

The command cycles through all of the data found in the xml file and if data is found that is different than what is currently set on the VM, it modifies the VM to match the new data.

Step 6 The system reboots with the new identity.

utils iostat

This command displays the iostat output for the number of iterations and interval.

Command syntax

utils iostat [*interval*] [*iterations*] [*filename*]

Parameters

- *interval* represents the value in seconds between two iostat readings (mandatory if you specify the number of iterations)
- *interations* represents the number of iostat iterations to be performed (mandatory if you specify an interval)
- filename redirects the output to a file

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils iothrottle enable

This command enables I/O throttling enhancements. When enabled, I/O throttling enhancements lower the impact of upgrades on an active system.

Command syntax

utils iothrottle enable

utils iothrottle disable

This command disables I/O throttling enhancements. This could adversely affect the system during upgrades.

Command syntax

utils iothrottle disable

utils iothrottle status

This command displays the status of I/O throttling enhancements.

Command syntax

utils iothrottle status

utils os kerneldump enable

Note The netdump commands have been removed from release 8.6(1) and have been replaced with the kerneldump commands.

This command configures kerneldump to provide a kernel crash dumping mechanism. The kernel captures the dump to the local disk, in case of a kernel crash.

Note The MCS-7835-H2 and MCS-7845-H2 models do not support this command.

Command Syntax

utils os kerneldump enable

Parameters

None

Usage Guidelines

If a kernel crash occurs, the capture kernel dumps the core on the local disk of the server. The primary kernel reserves 128MB of physical memory that the capture kernel uses to boot. The kerneldump uses **kexec** command to boot into a capture kernel whenever the kernel crashes.

This command reboots the system for the changes to come into effect.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: true

Example

```
admin:utils os kerneldump enable
***************WARNING*****************
Enabling kerneldump requires system reboot
Would you like to reboot the machine(y/n):y

kerneldump enable operation succeeded
System going for a reboot
```

Retrieving core files

The core files are dumped to /var/log/install/crash location. You can collect these files by using the **file get install** command.

Example

```
admin: file get install crash/127.0.0.1-2011-03-15-13:59:02/vmcore
```

where

- 127.0.0.1-2011-03-15-13:59:02 is the crash directory indicating the time of kernel crash
- vmcore is the dump file that contains the system information during kernel crash.

utils os kerneldump disable

This command disables the kerneldump service; dumps are not captured after this.

Note The MCS-7835-H2 and MCS-7845-H2 models do not support this command.

Command Syntax

utils os kerneldump disable

Parameters

None

Usage Guidelines

This command frees the memory reserved for the crash kernel and the dumps are not collected in case of a kernel panic. This command reboots the system for the changes to come into effect.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: true

Example

```
admin:utils os kerneldump disable
***************WARNING*****************
Disabling kerneldump requires system reboot
```

```
Would you like to continue(y/n):y

kerneldump disable operation succeeded
System going for a reboot
```

utils os kerneldump status

This command states if the kerneldump service is enabled or disabled.

Note The MCS-7835-H2 and MCS-7845-H2 models do not support this command.

Command Syntax

utils os kerneldump status

Parameters

None

Usage Guidelines

User can query the status of the kerneldump service.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: true

Example

```
admin: utils os kerneldump status

kerneldump is enabled
```

utils os kerneldump ssh enable

This command configures an external SSH server as a kerneldump server to collect kernel dumps.

Command Syntax

utils os kerneldump ssh enable

Parameters

ip_address

Usage Guidelines

If a kernel crash occurs, the capture kernel dumps the core on the external server that is configured to collect the dump. This command reboots the system for the changes to come into effect.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: true

Example

```
admin:utils os kerneldump ssh enable 10.77.31.60

****************WARNING*****************
Enabling kerneldump requires system reboot
Would you like to reboot the machine(y/n): y
Enter server username:
root

Enter server password:

Do you wish to change dump location ?(y/n):y

Enter new dump location: /root/abc

Your core will be dumped to /root/abc on 10.77.31.60
kerneldump enable operation succeeded
System going for a reboot
```

utils os kerneldump ssh disable

This command removes support of the external SSH server that is configured to collect kernel dumps.

Command Syntax

utils os kerneldump ssh disable

Parameters

ip_address

Usage Guidelines

If a kernel panic occurs, the capture kernel does not dump the core to external server. This command reboots the system for the changes to come into effect.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: true

Example

```
admin:utils os kerneldump ssh disable 10.77.31.60
***************WARNING*****************
Disabling kerneldump requires system reboot
Would you like to continue(y/n):y

kerneldump disable operation succeeded
System going for a reboot
```

utils os kerneldump ssh status

This command states if an external SSH server is configured or not, to collect kernel dumps.

Command Syntax

utils os kerneldump ssh status

Parameters

None

Usage Guidelines

User can query the status of the kerneldump service for external SSH server. If an external server is configured to collect dumps, the output of the command is *enabled*; if not, the output is *disabled*.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: true

Example

```
admin:utils os kerneldump ssh status

Dumping to external server is disabled
```

utils os secure

This command monitors and controls SELinux.

Command syntax

utils os secure [**status | enforce | permissive**]

Parameters

- **status** - displays to the CLI user the SELinux status. Tells whether SELinux is disabled or enabled. If enabled, it also returns the SELinux mode (enforcing or permissive).
- **enforce** - allows the CLI user to change the SELinux mode from permissive to enforcing. Rules are enforced only in enforcing mode.
- **permissive** - allows the CLI user to change the SELinux mode from enforcing to permissive. Rules are not enforced but the denials are logged.

Usage Guidelines

If SELinux is enabled, you do not have to reboot when you use **utils os secure enforce** or **utils os secure permissive**.

If SELinux is disabled, you can use **utils os secure enforce** or **utils os secure permissive** to enable it. If you do this, however, you must reboot before SELinux becomes enabled.

utils ldap config

This command configures the system LDAP authentication.

Command Syntax

utils ldap config {fqdn | ipaddr}

Parameters

- **fqdn** configures the system to use an FQDN for LDAP authentication. This method is preferred.

- **ipaddr** configures the system to use an IP address for LDAP authentication.

Usage Guidelines

- **utils ldap config fqdn**
  - This method is preferred for LDAP authentication.
  - You cannot use **utils ldap config fqdn** unless DNS is configured on the system.
  - If the system is not configured to use DNS, use **utils ldap config ipaddr**.
- **utils ldap config ipaddr**
  - This method is not preferred.
  - Use this command if the system is not, or cannot be, configured to use DNS.
  - If the system is configured to use DNS, use **utils ldap config fqdn**.

utils network arp

This command lists the contents of the Address Resolution Protocol table.

Command syntax

utils network arp

list [**host** *hostname*][*options*]

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade:Yes

set host *addr*

Command privilege level:1

Allowed during upgrade:No

delete *host*

Command privilege level:1

Allowed during upgrade:Yes

Options

- *host* (optional) specifies host you want to list/set/delete.
- *hostname* (optional) the hostname of the specified host.
- *options* (optional) *page*, *numeric*
  - *page* pauses output.
  - *numeric* shows hosts as dotted IP addresses.
- *addr* (mandatory) the hardware address (MAC) of the host.

  Format XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX

  Format XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX

List Usage Guidelines

In the Flags column, C=cached, M=permanent, P=published.

List Example

```
admin: utils network arp list
Address                  HWtype  HWaddress           Flags Mask            Iface
sjc21-3f-hsrp.cisco.com  ether   00:00:0C:07:AC:71   C                     eth0
philly.cisco.com         ether   00:D0:B7:85:98:8E   C                     eth0
Entries: 2      Skipped: 0      Found: 2
```

Set Example

```
admin: utils network arp set myhost 11:22:33:44:55:66
```

Delete Example

```
admin: utils network arp delete myhost
```

utils network capture eth0

This command captures IP packets on the specified Ethernet interface.

Command syntax

utils network capture eth0 [*page*] [*numeric*] [**file** *fname*] [**count** *num*] [**size** *bytes*] [**src** *addr*] [**dest** *addr*] [**port** *num*]

Parameters

- **eth0** specifies Ethernet interface 0.

Options

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time

  When you use the page or file options, the complete capture of all requested packets must occur before the command completes.
- **numeric**—Displays hosts as dotted IP addresses
- **file** *fname*—Outputs the information to a file

  The file option saves the information to platform/cli/*fname*.cap. The filename cannot contain the "." character.
- **count** *num*—Sets a count of the number of packets to capture

  For screen output, the maximum count equals 1000, and, for file output, the maximum count equals 10,000.
- **size** *bytes*—Sets the number of bytes of the packet to capture

  For screen output, the maximum number of bytes equals 128, for file output, the maximum of bytes can be any number or **ALL**
- **src** *addr*—Specifies the source address of the packet as a host name or IPV4 address
- **dest** *addr*—Specifies the destination address of the packet as a host name or IPV4 address
- **port** *num*—Specifies the port number of the packet, either source or destination

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils network connectivity

This command verifies the node network connection to the first node in the cluster. Be aware that this connection is only valid on a subsequent node.

Command syntax

utils network connectivity

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils network host

This command resolves a host name to an address or an address to a host name.

Command syntax

utils network host *hostname* [**server** *server-name*] [**page**] [**detail**] [**srv**]

Parameters

- *hostname* represents the host name or IP address that you want to resolve.

Options

- *server-name*—Specifies an alternate domain name server.
- **page**—Displays the output one screen at a time.
- **detail**—Displays a detailed listing.
- **srv**—Displays DNS SRV records.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils network ipv6 traceroute

This command to traces an IPv6 address or hostname.

Command syntax

utils network ipv6 traceroute [*ipv6-address* | *hostname*]

Parameters

- *ipv6-address* specifies IPv6 address that you want to trace.
- *hostname* specifies the host name that you want to trace.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils network ipv6 host

This command does an IPv6 host lookup (or IPv6 address lookup) for the specified host name or IPv6 address.

Note IPv6 is not supported in Cisco Unified Communications Manager Business Edition 5000.

Command syntax

utils network ipv6 host {*host_name*|*ipv6_address*}

Parameters

- *host_name* specifies the name of the server.
- *ipv6_address* specifies the IPv6 address of the server.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils network ipv6 ping

This command allows you to ping an IPv6 address or hostname.

Note IPv6 is not supported in Cisco Unified Communications Manager Business Edition 5000.

Command syntax

utils network *destination* [*count*]

Parameters

- *destination* specifies a valid IPv6 address or host name that you want to ping.
- *count* specifies the number of times to ping the external server. The default count equals 4.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils network ping

This command allows you to ping another server.

Command syntax

utils network ping *destination* [*count*]

Parameters

- *destination* represents the hostname or IP address of the server that you want to ping.

Options

- *count*—Specifies the number of times to ping the external server. The default count equals 4.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils network traceroute

This command traces IP packets that are sent to a remote destination.

Command syntax

utils network tracert *destination*

Parameters

- *destination* represents the hostname or IP address of the server to which you want to send a trace.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils ntp

This command displays the NTP status or configuration.

Command syntax

utils ntp {**status** | **config**}

Note To avoid potential compatibility, accuracy, and network jitter problems, the external NTP servers that you specify for the primary node should be NTP v4 (version 4). If you are using IPv6 addressing, external NTP servers must be NTP v4.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils ntp restart

This command restarts the NTP service.

Command syntax

utils ntp restart

Parameters

None

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils ntp start

If the service is not already running, this command starts the NTP service.

Note You cannot stop the NTP service from the command line interface. Use this command when the **utils ntp status** command returns **stopped**.

Command syntax

utils ntp start

Parameters

None

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils ntp status

This command displays the current status of NTP.

Command syntax

utils ntp status

Parameters

None

Example

```
admin:utils ntp status
ntpd (pid 18705) is running...

     remote           refid      st t when poll reach   delay   offset  jitter
==============================================================================
 127.127.1.0     LOCAL(0)        10 l   12   64  377    0.000    0.000   0.004
+171.68.10.80    10.81.254.131    2 u  331 1024  377   35.201   -0.498   0.673
*10.81.254.131   .GPS.            1 u  356 1024  377   64.304   -0.804   0.638
```

```
synchronised to NTP server (10.81.254.131) at stratum 2
   time correct to within 37 ms
   polling server every 1024 s

Current time in UTC is : Thu Feb 12 22:33:43 UTC 2009
Current time in America/Los_Angeles is : Thu Feb 12 14:33:43 PST 2009

The 'remote' column lists the remote NTP servers.  The local hardware clock is
configured as 127.127.1.0 and is always shown, even when not active.

The leftmost column below the 'remote' column header has the following meaning:
  " " discarded due to high stratum and/or failed sanity checks
  "+" a candidate NTP server and included in the final selection set
  "*" selected for synchronization

Any other values indicate the NTP server is not being used for synchronization.
Other possible values are:
  "x" designated false ticker (is an invalid NTP server)
  "." culled from the end of the candidate list (is considered non viable)
  "-" discarded
  "#" selected for synchronization, but has high delay, offset or jitter

The 'refid' column indicates the remote's time source.  "LOCAL(0)" applies to
the local hardware clock.  ".INIT." means initialization has not yet succeeded.

The 'st' column is the stratum of the remote NTP server.  16 is a invalid
stratum value meaning "this server is not considered a time provider."
This can be for various reasons, the most common reasons are "time provider not
synchronized," "configured source does not exist" or "ntp server not running."

The 'when' column indicates how many seconds ago the remote was queried.

The 'poll' column indicates the polling interval in seconds.  E.G., '64' means
the remote is being polled every 64 seconds.  The shortest interval NTP uses
is every 64 seconds and the longest is 1024 seconds.  The better a NTP source
is rated over time, the longer the interval.

The 'reach' column indicates the trend of reachability tests in octal, where
each digit, when converted to binary represents whether a particular poll was
successful (binary 1) or unsuccessful (binary 0).  E.G., '1' means only one
poll has been done thus far and it was successful.  '3' (= binary 11) means the
last 2 polls were successful.  '7' (= binary 111) means the last 3 polls were
successful.  '17' (= binary 1 111) means the last 4 polls were successful.
'15' (= binary 1 101) means the last 2 polls were successful, the poll prior to
that was unsuccessful, and the poll prior to that was successful.

When a poll is done for the active NTP server selected for synchronization is
done, a time correction using that NTP server's time is also done.

The delay, offset and jitter are the round-trip delay, dispersion, and jitter
in seconds.

"At stratum #" shown below the table shows the stratum of this host's NTP
server, which will be one higher than that of the currently active NTP server
being used for synchronization.
```

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils raid disk maintenance

This command affects scheduled software RAID service.

Command syntax

utils raid disk maintenance [**disable | enable | status**]

Parameters

- **disable** - stops the scheduled software RAID service.
- **enable** - schedules the weekly disk verify utility on software RAID equipped servers. This utility runs at 4:22 AM Sunday mornings.
- **status** - displays the status of the weekly scheduled software RAID disk verify service.

Usage guidelines

Cisco recommends that you keep this feature enabled as a best practice to ensure drive health.

utils remote_account

This command allows you to enable, disable, create, and check the status of a remote account.

Command syntax

utils remote_account

status

enable

disable

create *username life*

Parameters

- *username* specifies the name of the remote account. The username can contain only lowercase characters and must be more than six characters long.
- *life* specifies the life of the account in days. After the specified number of day, the account expires.

Usage Guidelines

A remote account generates a pass phrase that allows Cisco Systems support personnel to get access to the system for the specified life of the account. You can have only one remote account that is enabled at a time.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

Example

```
utils remote_account status
```

utils reset_application_ui_administrator_name

This command resets the application user interface administrator name.

Command syntax

utils reset_application_ui_administrator_name

Parameters

None

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils reset_application_ui_administrator_password

This command resets the application user interface administrator password.

Command syntax

utils reset_application_ui_administrator_password

Parameters

None

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils reset_ui_administrator_name (Cisco Unified Communications Manager Only)

Note To change the administrator user name for Cisco Unity Connection, use Cisco Unity Connection Administration.

This command resets the administrator user name you use to sign in the administration user interface for the installed product.

Command syntax

utils reset_ui_administrator_name

utils reset_ui_administrator_password (Cisco Unified Communications Manager Only)

Note To change the password for a Cisco Unity Connection user, use the **utils cuc reset password** command. See the "utils cuc reset password (Cisco Unity Connection Only)" section on page 121.

This command resets the administrator password you use to sign in the administration user interface for the installed product.

Command syntax

utils reset_ui_administrator_password

utils service list

This command retrieves a list of all services and their status.

Command syntax

utils service list [**page**]

Options

- **page**—Displays the output one page at a time

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils service

This command stops, starts, or restarts a service.

Command syntax

utils service

start *service-name*

stop *service-name*

restart *service-name*

auto-restart {**enable** | **disable** | **show**} *service-name*

Parameters

- *service-name* represents the name of the service that you want to stop or start:
  - System NTP
  - System SSH
  - Service Manager

  - A Cisco DB
  - Cisco Tomcat
  - Cisco Database Layer Monitor
  - Cisco Unified Serviceability
- **auto-restart** causes a service to automatically restart.
- **enable** enables auto-restart.
- **disable** disables auto-restart.
- **show** shows the auto-restart status.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils snmp config inform 3

This interactive command affects the v3 inform notification.

Command syntax

utils snmp config inform 3 [**add** | **delete** | **list** | **update**]

Parameters

- **add** adds a new v3 inform notification destination associated with a configured v3 username.
- **delete** deletes the configuration information for an existing v3 inform notification destination.
- **list** lists the v3 inform notifications currently configured.
- **update** updates configuration information for an existing v3 inform notification destination.

Usage guidelines

The SNMP Master Agent service is restarted for configuration changes to take effect. Do not abort command after execution until restart is complete. If the command is aborted during service restart, verify service status of "SNMP Master Agent" by using **utils service list**. If service is down, start it by using **utils service start SNMP Master Agent**.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils snmp config mib2

This interactive command affects the Mib2 configuration information.

Command syntax

utils snmp config mib 2 [**add** | **delete** | **list** | **update**]

Parameters

- **add** adds the Mib2 configuration information.
- **delete** deletes the Mib2 configuration information.
- **list** lists the Mib2 configuration information.
- **update** updates Mib2 configuration information.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils snmp config trap 3

This interactive command affects trap notifications.

Command syntax

utils snmp config trap 3 [**add** | **delete** | **list** | **update**]

Parameters

- **add** adds a new v3 trap notification destination associated with a configured v3 username.
- **delete** deletes the configuration information for an existing v 3 trap notification destination.
- **list** lists the v3 trap notifications currently configured.
- **update** updates configuration information for an existing v3 trap notification destination.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils snmp config user 3

This interactive command affects v3 user configuration.

Command syntax

utils snmp config user 3 [**add** | **delete** | **list** | **update**]

Parameters

- **add** adds a new v3 user with the v3 authentication and privacy passwords.
- **delete** deletes the configuration information for an existing v3 user.
- **list** lists the v3 users currently configured.
- **update** updates configuration information for an existing v3 user.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils snmp get

This interactive command gets the SNMP data using the specified version for the specified MIB OID.

Command syntax

utils snmp get *version*

Parameters

- *version* (mandatory) specifies the SNMP version. Possible values include 1, 2c or 3.
- *community* specifies the SNMP community string.
- *ip-address* specifies the IP address of the server. Enter 127.0.0.0 to specify the local host. You can enter the IP address of another node in the cluster to run the command on that node.
- *object* specifies the SNMP Object ID (OID) to get.
- *file* specifies a file in which to save the command output.

Usage guidelines

If you run the command on a specific OID (leaf) in the MIB you would get the value of the MIB. For example to get the system uptime:

iso.3.6.1.2.1.25.1.1.0 = Timeticks: (19836825) 2 days, 7:06:08.25

If you provide the IP address of a remote host, the command gets executed on the remote host.

Be aware that the IP address is required. You cannot use a domain name.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils snmp hardware-agents

This command affects the SNMP agents on the server.

Command syntax

utils snmp hardware-agents [**status | start | stop | restart**]

Parameters

- **status** displays the status of the SNMP agents provided by the vendor of the hardware.

Note Only agents that provide status get displayed by this command. Not all hardware agents provide status.

- **stop** stops all SNMP agents provided by the hardware vendor.
- **restart** restarts all of the SNMP agents provided by the vendor of the hardware.
- **start** starts all of the SNMP agents provided by the vendor of the hardware.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils snmp test

This command sends sample alarms to local syslog, remote syslog and snmp trap.

Command syntax

utils snmp test

Parameters

None

Example

```
admin:utils snmp test
Service Manager is running
Test SNMP Trap starts with Local Host Name, Specify a Remote Sever Name to test Remote
Syslog
TestAlarmInformational sent [Returncode=0]
TestAlarmEmergency sent [Returncode=0]
TestAlarmAlert sent [returncode=0]
TestAlarmCritical sent [Returncode=0]
TestAlarmDebug sent [Returncode=0]
TestAlarmNotice sent [Returncode=0]
TestAlarmWarning sent [Returncode=0]
TestAlarmError sent [Returncode=0]
TestAlarmWindows sent [Returncode=0]

Message from syslogd@ipcbu-plat44 at Sat Jul 17 03:56:11 2010 ...
ipcbu-plat44 local7 0 : 1: ipcbu-plat44.blr.eng: Jul 16 2010 22:26:11.53 UTC :
%UC_-0-TestAlarmEmergency: %[AppID=Cisco CallManager][ClusterID=][NodeID=ipcbu-plat44]:
Testing EMERGENCY_ALARM
```

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils snmp walk

This interactive commands walks the SNMP MIB using the specified version, starting with the specified OID.

Command syntax

utils snmp walk *version*

Parameters

- *version* (mandatory) specifies the SNMP version. Possible values include 1, 2c or 3.
- *community* specifies the SNMP community string.
- *ip-address* specifies the IP address of the server. Enter 127.0.0.0 to specify the local host. You can enter the IP address of another node in the cluster to run the command on that node.
- *object* specifies the SNMP Object ID (OID) to walk.

- *file* specifies a file in which to save the command output.

Example

```
If you run snmp walk on a leaf in the MIB you basically get what you would
get with 'utils snmp get ...' command. Here in the example we are getting
the system's uptime.

iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0 = STRING: "Hardware:7825H, 1 Intel(R) Pentium(R) 4 CPU 3.40GHz, 2048
MB Memory: Software:UCOS 2.0.1.0-62"
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.2.0 = OID: iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.1.583
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0 = Timeticks: (15878339) 1 day, 20:06:23.39
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.4.0 = ""
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.5.0 = STRING: "bldr-ccm34.cisco.com"
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.6.0 = ""
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.7.0 = INTEGER: 72
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.1.0 = INTEGER: 3
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.2 = INTEGER: 2
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3 = INTEGER: 3
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.2.1 = STRING: "lo"
Press <enter> for 1 line, <space> for one page, or <q> to quit
```

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils soap realtimeservice test

This command executes a number of test cases on the remote server.

Command syntax

utils soap realtimeservice test *remote-ip remote-https-user remote-https-password*

Parameters

- *remote-ip* specifies the IP address of the server under test.
- *remote-https-user* specifies a username with access to the SOAP API.
- *remote-https-password* specifies the password for the account with SOAP API access.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 0

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils sso

This command affects SSO based authentication.

Command syntax

utils sso [enable | disable | status]

Parameters

- **enable** - enables SSO based authentication.
- **disable** - disables SSO based authentication.
- **status** - provides the status of SSO on this node.

utils system

This command allows you to restart the system on the same partition, restart the system on the inactive partition, or shut down the system.

Command syntax

utils system {**restart** | **shutdown** | **switch-version**}

Parameters

restart restarts the system.

shutdown shuts down the system.

switch-version switches to the product release that is installed on the inactive partition.

Usage Guidelines

The **utils system shutdown** command provides a 5-minute timeout. If the system does not shut down within 5 minutes, the command gives you the option to force a shutdown.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: No

utils system boot

This commands redirects where the system boot output gets sent.

Command syntax

utils system boot {console | serial | status}

Parameters

- **console** redirects the system boot output to the console.
- **serial** redirects the system boot output to the COM1 (serial port 1).
- **status** displays where the serial boot output is sent.

Requirements

Command privilege level: 1

Allowed during upgrade: Yes

utils system upgrade

This command allows you to install upgrades and Cisco Option Package (COP) files from both local and remote directories.

Command syntax

utils system upgrade {initiate | cancel | status}

Parameters

- **cancel** cancels the active upgrade.
- **initiate** starts a new upgrade wizard or assumes control of an existing upgrade wizard. The wizard prompts you for the location of the upgrade file.
- **status** displays the status of an upgrade.

utils vmtools status

This command displays the status of VMware Tools.

Command syntax

utils vmtools status

Parameters

No optional parameters.

Example

```
admin:utils vmtools status
VMWare tools are OK. No further action is needed
```

utils vmtools upgrade

This command updates the currently installed VMware Tools to the latest version prescribed by the ESXi host for that VM.

Command syntax

utils vmtools upgrade

Parameters

No optional parameters.

Related Documentation

For further information about related Cisco IP telephony applications and products, see the *Cisco Unified Communications Manager Documentation Guide* for your release at

http://cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/voicesw/ps556/products_documentation_roadmaps_list.html

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Command Line Interface Reference Guide for Cisco Unifed Communications Solutions
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