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# Configuration Commands

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## File System Commands

### shutdown

**Syntax** [no] shutdown [active] [standby]  
[no] shutdown [cflash-id]

**Context** file

**Description**

This command shuts down (unmounts) the specified CPM(s).

Use the **no shutdown [active] [standby]** command to enable one or both CPM.

Use the **no shutdown [cflash-id]** command to enable a compact flash (cf1:, cf2:, or cf3:) on the SF/CPM card. The **no shutdown** command can be issued for a specific slot when no compact flash is present. When a flash card is installed in the slot, the card will be activated upon detection.

In redundant systems, use the **no shutdown** command on cf3: on both SF/CPMs in order to facilitate synchronization. See the [synchronize](#) command on [page 437](#).

**NOTE:** The **shutdown** command must be issued prior to removing a flash card. If no parameters are specified, then the drive referred to by the current working directory will be shut down.

**LED Status Indicators —** The following states are possible for the compact flash:

Operational:

If a compact flash is present in a drive and operational (**no shutdown**), the respective LED is lit green. The LED flickers when the compact flash is accessed.

**NOTE:** *Do not remove* the compact flash during a read/write operation.

State: admin = up, operational = up, equipped

Flash defective:

If a compact flash is defective, the respective LED blinks amber to reflect the error condition and a trap is raised.

State: admin = up/down, operational = faulty, equipped = no

Flash drive shut down:

When the compact flash drive is shut down and a compact flash present, the LED is lit amber. In this state, the compact flash can be ejected.

State: admin = down, operational = down, equipped = yes

No compact flash present, drive shut down:

If no compact flash is present and the drive is shut down the LED is unlit.

State: admin = down, operational = down, equipped = no

No compact flash present, drive enabled:

If no compact flash is present and the drive is not shut down the LED is unlit.

State: admin = up, operational = down, equipped = no

Ejecting a compact flash:

The compact flash drive should be shut down before ejecting a compact flash card. The LED should turn to solid (not blinking) amber. This is the only mode to safely remove the flash card.

If a compact flash drive is not shut down before a compact flash is ejected, the LED blinks amber for approximately 5 seconds before shutting off.

State: admin = down, operational = down, equipped = yes

The **shutdown** or **no shutdown** state is not saved in the configuration file. Following a reboot all compact flash drives are in their default state.

**Default** **no shutdown** — compact flash device administratively enabled

**Parameters** *cflash-id* — Specifies the compact flash slot ID to be shut down or enabled. If *cflash-id* is specified, the drive is shut down or enabled. If no *cflash-id* is specified, the drive referred to by the current working directory is assumed. If a slot number is not specified, then the active CPM is assumed.

**Default** The current compact flash device

**Values** cf1:, cf1-A:, cf1-B:, cf2:, cf2-A:, cf2-B:, cf3:, cf3-A:, cf3-B:

**active** — If **active** is selected, then all drives on the active CPM are shutdown or enabled.

**standby** — If **standby** is selected, then all drives on the standby CPM are shutdown or enabled.

**Note:** When both **active** and **standby** keywords are specified, then all drives on both CPM are shutdown.

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## File Commands

### attrib

**Syntax** **attrib** [+r | -r] *file-url*  
**attrib**

**Context** file

**Description** This command sets or clears/resets the read-only attribute for a file in the local file system. To list all files and their current attributes enter **attrib** or **attrib x** where **x** is either the filename or a wildcard (\*).  
 When an **attrib** command is entered to list a specific file or all files in a directory, the file's attributes are displayed with or without an "R" preceding the filename. The "R" implies that the +r is set and that the file is read-only. Files without the "R" designation implies that the -r is set and that the file is read-write-all. For example:

```
ALA-1>file cf3:\ # attrib
cf3:\bootlog.txt
cf3:\bof.cfg
cf3:\boot.ldr
cf3:\sr1.cfg
cf3:\test
cf3:\bootlog_prev.txt
cf3:\BOF.SAV
```

**Parameters** *file-url* — The URL for the local file.

**Values** *local-url* | *remote-url*: 255 chars max  
*local-url*: [cflash-id/][file-path]  
*remote-url*: [ftp://login:pswd@remote-locn/][file-path]  
 cf1:,cf1-A:,cf1-B:,cf2:,cf2-A:,cf2-B:,cf3:,cf3-A:,cf3-B:

+r — Sets the read-only attribute on the specified file.

-r — Clears/resets the read-only attribute on the specified file.

### cd

**Syntax** **cd** [*file-url*]

**Context** file

**Description** This command displays or changes the current working directory in the local file system.

**Parameters** *file-url* — Syntax: [local-url | remote-url (255 chars max)  
 local-url - [cflash-id/][file-path]  
 remote-url - [{ftp://tftp://}login:pswd@remote-locn/][file-path]  
 cf1,cf1-A:,cf1-B:,cf2:,cf2-A:,cf2-B:,cf3:,cf3-A:,cf3-B:

<none> — Displays the current working directory.

*..* — Signifies the parent directory. This can be used in place of an actual directory name in a *directory-url*.  
*directory-url* — The destination directory.

## copy

**Syntax** `copy source-file-url dest-file-url [force]`

**Context** file

**Description** This command copies a file or all files in a directory from a source URL to a destination URL. At least one of the specified URLs should be a local URL. The optional wildcard (\*) can be used to copy multiple files that share a common (partial) prefix and/or (partial) suffix.  
When a file is copied to a destination with the same file name, the original file is overwritten by the new file specified in the operation. The following prompt appears if the destination file already exists:

“Overwrite destination file (y/n)?”

For example:

To copy a file named **srcfile** in a directory called *test* on *cf2* in slot B to a file called **destfile** in a directory called *production* on *cf1* in slot A, the syntax is:

```
srl>file cf2:\ # copy cf2-B/test/srcfile cf1-A/production/destfile
```

To FTP a file named **121201.cfg** in directory *mydir* stored on *cf1* in slot A to a network FTP server with IP address 131.12.31.79 in a directory called *backup* with a destination file name of **121201.cfg**, the FTP syntax is:

```
copy cf1-A/mydir/121201.cfg 131.12.31.79/backup/121201.cfg
```

**Parameters** *source-file-url* — The location of the source file or directory to be copied.

*dest-file-url* — The destination of the copied file or directory.

**force** — Forces an immediate copy of the specified file(s).

**file copy force** executes the command without displaying a user prompt message.

## delete

**Syntax** `delete file-url [force]`

**Context** file

**Description** This command deletes the specified file.

The optional wildcard “\*” can be used to delete multiple files that share a common (partial) prefix and/or (partial) suffix. When the wildcard is entered, the following prompt displays for each file that matches the wildcard:

“Delete file <filename> (y/n)?”

*file-url* — The file name to delete.

**Values**     *local-url* | *remote-url*:     255 chars max  
*local-url*:                     [*cflash-id*/][*file-path*]  
*remote-url*                    [ftp://*login:pswd@remote-locn*/][*file-path*]  
cf1:,cf1-A:,cf1-B:,cf2:,cf2-A:,cf2-B:,cf3:,cf3-A:,cf3-B:

**force** — Forces an immediate deletion of the specified file(s).

**file delete \* force** deletes all the wildcard matching files without displaying a user prompt message.

## dir

**Syntax**     **dir** [*file-url*] [**sort-order** { **d** | **n** | **s**}] [**reverse**]

**Context**     file

**Description**     This command displays a list of files and subdirectories in a directory.

**Parameters**     *file-url* — The path or directory name.

Use the *file-url* with the optional wildcard (\*) to reduce the number of files to list.

**Default**     Lists all files in the present working directory

**sort-order** { **d** | **n** | **s** — Specifies the sort order.

**Values**     **d** — date  
**n** — name  
**s** — size

**reverse** — Specifies to reverse the sort order.

### Sample Output

```
A:cses-E12>file cf3:\ # dir
- dir [<file-url>] [sort-order { d | n | s}] [reverse]

<file-url>          : <local-url>|<remote-url>
local-url           - [<cflash-id>/][<file-path>]
                    200 chars max, including cflash-id
                    directory length 99 chars max each
remote-url          - [ftp://<login>:<pswd>@<remote-locn>/
                    ][<file-path>]
                    255 chars max
                    directory length 99 chars max each
remote-locn         - [ <hostname> | <ipv4-address> |
                    "["<ipv6-address>"]" ]
ipv4-address         - a.b.c.d
ipv6-address         - x:x:x:x:x:x:x[-interface]
                    x:x:x:x:x:d.d.d.d[-interface]
                    x - [0..FFFF]H
                    d - [0..255]D
                    interface - 32 chars max, for link
                    local addresses
```

```

                                cflash-id      - cf1:|cf1-A:|cf1-B:|cf2:|cf2-A:|
                                                cf2-B:|cf3:|cf3-A:|cf3-B:
< d | n | s>                : Sort order: d - date, n - name, s - size
<reverse>                   : keyword - reverse order
A:cses-E12>file cf3:\ # dir

```

## file

**Syntax** file

**Context** root

**Description** The context to enter and perform file system operations. When entering the **file** context, the prompt changes to reflect the present working directory. Navigating the file system with the **cd ..** command results in a changed prompt.

The **exit all** command leaves the file system/file operation context and returns to the <ROOT> CLI context. The state of the present working directory is maintained for the CLI session. Entering the **file** command returns the cursor to the working directory where the **exit** command was issued.

## format

**Syntax** format cflash [*cflash-id*] [**reliable**]

**Context** root>file

**Description** This command formats the compact flash. The compact flash must be shut down before starting the format.

**Parameters** *cflash-id* — The compact flash type.

cf1:, cf1-A:, cf1-B:, cf2:, cf2-A:, cf2-B:, cf3:, cf3-A:, cf3-B: **reliable** — Enables the reliance file system and disables the default DOS file system. This option is valid only on compact flashes 1 and 2.

## md

**Syntax** md *file-url*

**Context** file

**Description** This command creates a new directory in a file system.

Directories can only be created one level at a time.

**Parameters** *file-url* — The directory name to be created.

**Values** *local-url* | *remote-url*: 255 chars max  
*local-url*: [*cflash-id*]/[*file-path*]  
*remote-url* [ftp://login:pswd@remote-locn]/[*file-path*]  
cf1:, cf1-A:, cf1-B:, cf2:, cf2-A:, cf2-B:, cf3:, cf3-A:, cf3-B:

## move

**Syntax** `move old-file-url new-file-url [force]`

**Context** file

**Description** This command moves a local file, system file, or a directory. If the target already exists, the command fails and an error message displays.

The following prompt appears if the destination file already exists:

“Overwrite destination file (y/n)?”

**Parameters** *old-file-url* — The file or directory to be moved.

**Values** *local-url* | *remote-url*: 255 chars max  
*local-url*: [cflash-id/][file-path]  
*remote-url* [ftp://login:pswd@remote-locn/][file-path]  
 cf1:, cf1-A:, cf1-B:, cf2:, cf2-A:, cf2-B:, cf3:, cf3-A:, cf3-B:

*new-file-url* — The new destination to place the *old-file-url*.

**Values** *local-url* | *remote-url*: 255 chars max  
*local-url*: [cflash-id/][file-path]  
*remote-url* [ftp://login:pswd@remote-locn/][file-path]  
 cf1:, cf1-A:, cf1-B:, cf2:, cf2-A:, cf2-B:, cf3:, cf3-A:, cf3-B:

**force** — Forces an immediate move of the specified file(s).

**file move force** executes the command without displaying a user prompt message.

## rd

**Syntax** `rd file-url rf`  
`rd file-url [force]`

**Context** file

**Description** If the directory is empty, the rd command is used to remove it. The force option executes the command without prompting the user to confirm the action.

If the directory contains files and/or subdirectories, the rf parameter must be used to remove the directory.

Example:

```
A:nE1>file cf1:\ # rd alcateltest
Are you sure (y/n)? y
Deleting directory cf1:\alcateltest ..MINOR: CLI Cannot delete cf1:\alcateltest.
A:nE1>file cf1:\ # rd alcateltest force
Deleting directory cf1:\alcateltest .MINOR: CLI Cannot delete cf1:\alcateltest.
```

```
A:nE1>file cf1:\ # rd testbase rf
Deleting all subdirectories and files in specified directory. y/n ?y
Deleting directory cf1:\testbase\testbase1 ..OK
Deleting directory cf1:\alcateltest .OK
```

**Parameters** *file-url* — The directory to be removed.

<b>Values</b>	local-url remote-url
local-url	[cflash-id/][file-path] 200 chars max, including cflash-id directory length 99 chars max each
remote-url	[ftp://login:pswd@remote-locn/][file-path] 247 chars max directory length 99 chars max each
remote-locn	[hostname   ipv4-address   "["ipv6-address"]" ]
ipv4-address	a.b.c.d
ipv6-address	x:x:x:x:x:x:x[-interface] x:x:x:x:x:x:d.d.d.d[-interface] x - [0..FFFF]H d - [0..255]D
cflash-id	interface - 32 chars max, for link local addresses cf1: cf1-A: cf1-B: cf2: cf2-A: cf2-B: cf3: cf3-A: cf3-B:

**rf** — The parameter forces a recursive delete.

**force** — Forces an immediate deletion of the specified directory.

For example, **rd file-url force** executes the command without displaying a user prompt message.

## repair

**Syntax** **repair** [cflash-id]

**Context** file

**Description** This command checks a compact flash device for errors and repairs any errors found.

**Parameters** *cflash-id* — Specify the compact flash slot ID to be shut down or enabled. When a specific flash-id is specified, then that drive is shut down. If no flash-id is specified, the drive referred to by the current working directory is assumed. If a slot number is not specified, then the active CSM is assumed.

**Default** The current compact flash device

**Values** cf1:, cf1-A:, cf1-B:, cf2:, cf2-A:, cf2-B:, cf3:, cf3-A:, cf3-B:

## scp

**Syntax** **scp** *local-file-url destination-file-url* [**router** *router-instance*] [**force**]  
**scp** *local-file-url destination-file-url* [**force**] **service** *service-name*

**Context** file

**Description** This command copies a local file to a remote host file system. It uses `ssh` for data transfer, and uses the same authentication and provides the same security as `ssh`. The following prompt appears:

“Are you sure (y/n)?” The destination must specify a user and a host.

**Parameters** *local-file-url* — The local source file or directory.

**Values** [*cflash-id*]/[*file-path*]: Up to 256 characters.

*destination-file-url* — The destination file.

**Values** <destination-file-\*> : user@hostname:file-path - [255 chars max]

user	[32 chars max]
hostname	[ <dns-name>   <ipv4-address>   "["<ipv6-address>" ]
ipv4-address	a.b.c.d
ipv6-address	x:x:x:x:x:x:x[-interface] x:x:x:x:x:d.d.d.d[-interface]
	x - [0..FFFF]H
	d - [0..255]D
	interface - 32 chars max, mandatory for link local addresses
dns-name	[128 chars max]
file-path	[200 chars max]

*user* — The SSH user.

*host* — The remote host IP address or DNS name.

*file-path* — The destination path.

*router-instance* — Specify the router name or service ID.

**Values** *router-name*: Base , management  
*service-id*: 1 — 2147483647

**Default** Base

**force** — Forces an immediate copy of the specified file.

**file scp** *local-file-url destination-file-url* [**router**] **force** executes the command without displaying a user prompt message.

**service** *service-name* — Specifies the service name up to 64 characters in length.

## type

**Syntax** **type** *file-url*

**Context** file

**Description** Displays the contents of a text file.

**Parameters** *file-url* — The file contents to display.

**Values** file-url <local-url>|<remote-url>

local-url	[<cflash-id>]/[<file-path>] 200 chars max, including cflash-id directory length 99 chars max each
remote-url	[ {ftp:// tftp://} <login>:<pswd>@<remote-locn> }/[<file-path>] 255 chars max directory length 99 chars max each

```

remote-locn [ <hostname> | <ipv4-address> |<ipv6-address> ]
ipv4-address a.b.c.d
ipv6-address x:x:x:x:x:x:x[-interface]
                x:x:x:x:x:x:d.d.d.d[-interface]
                x - [0..FFFF]H
                d - [0..255]D
                interface - 32 chars max, for link
                local addresses
cflash-id      cfl:, cfl-A:, cfl-B:

```

## version

**Syntax** `version file-url [check]`

**Context** file

**Description** This command displays the version of an SR OS \*.tim file.

**Parameters** *file-url* — The file name of the target file.

Values	local-url   remote-url:	255 characters maximum
	local-url:	[ <i>cflash-id</i> ]/[ <i>file-path</i> ]
	remote-url:	[{ftp:// tftp://}login:pswd@remote-locn/][ <i>file-path</i> ]
	cflash-id:	cfl:, cfl-A:, cfl-B:

**check** — Validates the .tim file.

### Sample Output

```

A:Redundancy>file cf3:\ # version ftp://test:1234@xxx.xxx.xxx.xx/usr/global/images/6.1/
R4/cpm.tim
TiMOS-C-6.1.R4 for 7750
Thu Oct 30 14:21:09 PDT 2008 by builder in /rel6.1/b1/R4/panos/main
A:Redundancy>file cf3:\ # version check ftp://test:1234@xxx.xxx.xxx.xx/usr/global/images/
6.1/R4/cpm.tim
TiMOS-C-6.1.R4 for 7750
Thu Oct 30 14:21:09 PDT 2008 by builder in /rel6.1/b1/R4/panos/main
Validation successful
A:Redundancy>file cf3:\ #

```

## vi

**Syntax** `vi local-url`

**Context** file

**Description** Edit files using the vi editor. Refer to [VI Editor on page 46](#).

**Parameters** *local-url* — Specifies the local source file or directory.

**Values** [*cflash-id>/file-path*  
cflash-id: cf1:, cf2:, cf3:

