Contents

Basic CLI commands

alias

Use **alias** to configure a command alias.

Use **undo alias** to delete a command alias.

Syntax

alias *alias command*

undo alias *alias*

Default

The device has a set of system-defined command aliases, as listed in Table 1.

Table 1 System-defined command aliases

Command alias	Command or command keyword
access-list	acl
end	return
erase	delete
exit	quit
hostname	sysname
logging	info-center
no	undo
show	display
write	save

Views

System view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

Parameters

alias: Specifies an alias, a case-sensitive string of 1 to 20 characters. An alias cannot be **alias** or contain spaces.

command: Specifies a command string. Make sure the command string meets the syntax requirements.

Usage guidelines

System-defined command aliases cannot be deleted.

You can configure one or more aliases for a command or the starting keywords of commands. Then, you can use the aliases to execute the command or commands. If the command or commands have **undo** forms, you can also use the aliases to execute the **undo** command or commands.

For example, if you configure the alias **shiprt** for **display ip routing-table**, you can enter **shiprt** to execute the **display ip routing-table** command. If you configure the alias **ship** for **display ip**, you can use **ship** to execute all commands that start with **display ip**:

- Enter **ship routing-table** to execute the **display ip routing-table** command.
- Enter **ship interface** to execute the **display ip interface** command.

The command string can include up to nine parameters. Each parameter starts with the dollar sign ($) and a sequence number in the range of 1 to 9. For example, you can configure the alias **shinc** for the **display ip $1 | include $2** command. Then, to execute the **display ip routing-table | include Static** command, you only need to enter **shinc routing-table Static**. To execute the **display ip interface | include Ten-GigabitEthernet1/0/1** command, you only need to enter **shinc interface Ten-GigabitEthernet1/0/1**.

Examples

Configure **shiprt** as the alias for the **display ip routing-table** command and verify the configuration.

```
<Sysname> system-view
[Sysname] alias shiprt display ip routing-table
[Sysname] shiprt
Destinations : 13        Routes : 13
Destination/Mask    Proto   Pre Cost        NextHop         Interface
0.0.0.0/32          Direct  0   0           127.0.0.1       InLoop0
3.3.3.3/32          Static  60  0           192.168.1.62    Vlan1
127.0.0.0/8         Direct  0   0           127.0.0.1       InLoop0
127.0.0.0/32        Direct  0   0           127.0.0.1       InLoop0
127.0.0.1/32        Direct  0   0           127.0.0.1       InLoop0
127.255.255.255/32  Direct  0   0           127.0.0.1       InLoop0
169.254.0.0/24      Direct  0   0           169.254.0.188   Vlan1
169.254.0.0/32      Direct  0   0           169.254.0.188   Vlan1
169.254.0.188/32    Direct  0   0           127.0.0.1       InLoop0
169.254.0.255/32    Direct  0   0           169.254.0.188   Vlan1
224.0.0.0/4         Direct  0   0           0.0.0.0         NULL0
224.0.0.0/24        Direct  0   0           0.0.0.0         NULL0
255.255.255.255/32  Direct  0   0           127.0.0.1       InLoop0
```

Configure **shinc** as the alias for **display ip $1 | include $2**.

```
[Sysname] alias shinc display ip $1 | include $2
```

Use alias **shinc** to display all static routes.

```
[Sysname] shinc routing-table Static
3.3.3.3/32          Static  60  0           192.168.1.62    Vlan1
```

Related commands

display alias

display | { begin | exclude | include }

Use **display |** { **begin** | **exclude** | **include** } to filter the output from a **display** command with a regular expression.

Syntax

display *command* **|** { **begin** | **exclude** | **include** } *regular-expression*

Views

Any view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

network-operator

Parameters

command: Specifies the keywords and arguments of a **display** command. To display available keywords and arguments, enter **display ?**.

begin: Displays the first line matching the specified regular expression and all subsequent lines.

exclude: Displays all lines not matching the specified regular expression.

include: Displays all lines matching the specified regular expression.

regular-expression: Specifies a regular expression, a case-sensitive string of 1 to 256 characters.

Usage guidelines

Use the **|** { **begin** | **exclude** | **include** } *regular-expression* option with a **display** command to filter the command output. For more information about regular expressions, see *Fundamentals Configuration Guide*.

Examples

Display the lines that contain **vlan** in the running configuration.

```
<Sysname> display current-configuration | include vlan
vlan 1
vlan 999
 port access vlan 999
```

display | by-linenum

Use **display | by-linenum** to number each output line for a **display** command.

Syntax

display *command* **| by-linenum**

Views

Any view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

network-operator

Parameters

command: Specifies the keywords and arguments of a **display** command. To display available keywords and arguments, enter **display ?**.

Usage guidelines

By numbering each output line from a **display** command, you can easily identify the lines of interest.

Each line number is displayed as a 5-character string and might be followed by a colon (:) or hyphen (-). If you specify both **| by-linenum** and **| begin** *regular-expression* for a **display** command, a hyphen is displayed for all lines that do not match the regular expression.

Examples

Display VLAN 999 settings, with each output line identified by a number.

```
<Sysname> display vlan 999 | by-linenum
    1:  VLAN ID: 999
```

```
   2:   VLAN type: Static
   3:   Route interface: Configured
   4:   IPv4 address: 192.168.2.1
   5:   IPv4 subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
   6:   Description: For LAN Access
   7:   Name: VLAN 0999
   8:   Tagged ports:    None
   9:   Untagged ports:
  10:       Ten-GigabitEthernet1/0/1
```

Display the first line that begins with **user-group** in the running configuration and all of the following lines.

```
<Sysname> display current-configuration | by-linenum begin user-group
  114:  user-group system
  115-  #
  116-  return
```

display >

Use **display >** to save the output from a **display** command to a separate file.

Syntax

display *command* **>** *filename*

Views

Any view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

network-operator

Parameters

command: Specifies the keywords and arguments of a **display** command. To display available keywords and arguments, enter **display ?**.

filename: Specifies the name of the file that is used to save the output, a string of 1 to 63 characters.

Usage guidelines

The **display** commands show the configuration, statistics, and states of the device. You can use the **display >** command to save the output to a file.

If the specified file does not exist, the system creates the file and saves the output to the file. If the file already exists, the system overwrites the file.

Examples

Save VLAN 1 settings to a separate file named **vlan.txt**.

```
<Sysname> display vlan 1 > vlan.txt
```

Check the content of the **vlan.txt** file.

```
<Sysname> more vlan.txt
VLAN ID: 1
 VLAN type: Static
 Route interface: Not configured
 Description: VLAN 0001
 Name: VLAN 0001
```

```
Tagged ports:   None
Untagged ports:
    Ten-GigabitEthernet1/0/2
```

display >>

Use **display >>** to append the output from a **display** command to the end of a file.

Syntax

display *command* **>>** *filename*

Views

Any view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

network-operator

Parameters

command: Specifies the keywords and arguments of a **display** command. To display available keywords and arguments, enter **display ?**.

filename: Specifies the name of the file that is used to save the output, a string of 1 to 63 characters.

Usage guidelines

The **display** commands show the configuration, statistics, and states of the device. You can use **display >>** to save the output to a file.

If the specified file does not exist, the system creates the file and saves the output to the file. If the file already exists, the system appends the output to the end of the file.

Examples

Append the VLAN 999 settings to the end of the **vlan.txt** file.

```
<Sysname> display vlan 999 >> vlan.txt
<Sysname>
```

Check the content of the **vlan.txt** file.

```
<Sysname> more vlan.txt
VLAN ID: 1
 VLAN type: Static
 Route interface: Not configured
 Description: VLAN 0001
 Name: VLAN 0001
 Tagged ports:   None
 Untagged ports:
    Ten-GigabitEthernet1/0/2

 VLAN ID: 999
 VLAN type: Static
 Route interface: Configured
 IPv4 address: 192.168.2.1
 IPv4 subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
 Description: For LAN Access
 Name: VLAN 0999
```

```
  Tagged ports:   None
 Untagged ports:
    Ten-GigabitEthernet1/0/2
```

display alias

Use **display alias** to display command aliases.

Syntax

display alias [*alias*]

Views

Any view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

network-operator

Parameters

alias: Specifies a command alias. If you do not specify this argument, the command displays all command aliases.

Examples

Display all command aliases.

```
<Sysname> display alias
Index     Alias               Command key
1         access-list         acl
2         end                 return
3         erase               delete
4         exit                quit
5         hostname            sysname
6         logging             info-center
7         no                  undo
8         shinc               display $1 | include $2
9         show                display
10        sirt                display ip routing-table
11        write               save
```

Display the command alias **shinc**.

```
<Sysname> display alias shinc
Alias               Command key
shinc               display ip $1 | include $2
```

Related commands

alias

display history-command

Use **display history-command** to display all commands that are saved in the command history buffer for the current CLI session.

Syntax

display history-command

Views

Any view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

network-operator

Usage guidelines

The system automatically saves commands you have successfully executed to the command history buffer for the current CLI session. You can view them and execute them again.

By default, the system can save up to 10 commands in the buffer. You can use the **history-command max-size** command to change the buffer size. To buffer a new command when the buffer is full, the system deletes the oldest command entry in the buffer.

All commands in the command history buffer for the current CLI session will be cleared when you log out.

Examples

Display all commands saved in the command history buffer for the current CLI session.

```
<Sysname> display history-command
  system-view
  vlan 2
  quit
```

Related commands

history-command max-size

display history-command all

Use **display history-command all** to display all commands that are saved in the command history buffer for all CLI sessions.

Syntax

display history-command all

Views

Any view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

Usage guidelines

The system automatically saves commands successfully executed by users to the command history buffer for all CLI sessions. Users can view them but cannot recall them from the buffer.

Up to 1024 commands can be saved in the command history buffer. To buffer a new command when the buffer is full, the system deletes the oldest command entry in the buffer.

A user logout does not cause the system to delete commands from the history buffer for all CLI sessions.

Examples

Display all commands saved in the command history buffer for all CLI sessions.

```
<Sysname> display history-command all
  Date       Time     Terminal   Ip            User
  03/16/2012 20:03:33 vty0       192.168.1.26   **
```

```
    Cmd:dis his all


  03/16/2012 20:03:29 vty0        192.168.1.26    **
  Cmd:sys
```

Table 2 Command output

Field	Description
Date	Date when the command was executed.
Time	Time when the command was executed.
Terminal	User line used by the user.
Ip	IP address of the terminal used by the user.
User	Username used by the user if the user login authentication mode is **scheme**. If the login authentication mode is **none** or **password**, this field displays ******.
Cmd	Command string entered by the user.

Related commands

display history-command

display hotkey

Use **display hotkey** to display hotkey information.

Syntax

display hotkey

Views

Any view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

network-operator

Examples

\# Display hotkey information.

```
<Sysname> display hotkey
---------------- Hotkeys ----------------
           -Defined function hotkeys-
CTRL_A  Move the cursor to the beginning of the line.
CTRL_B  Move the cursor one character to the left.
CTRL_C  Stop the current command.
CTRL_D  Erase the character at the cursor.
CTRL_E  Move the cursor to the end of the line.
CTRL_F  Move the cursor one character to the right.
CTRL_H  Erase the character to the left of the cursor.
CTRL_K  Abort the connection request.
CTRL_N  Display the next command in the history buffer.
CTRL_P  Display the previous command in the history buffer.
CTRL_R  Redisplay the current line.
```

```
CTRL_V  Paste text from the clipboard.
CTRL_W  Delete the word to the left of the cursor.
CTRL_X  Delete all characters from the beginning of the line to the cursor.
CTRL_Y  Delete all characters from the cursor to the end of the line.
CTRL_Z  Return to the User View.
CTRL_]  Kill incoming connection or redirect connection.
ESC_B   Move the cursor back one word.
ESC_D   Delete all characters from the cursor to the end of the word.
ESC_F   Move the cursor forward one word.
ESC_N   Move the cursor down a line.
ESC_P   Move the cursor up a line.
ESC_<   Move the cursor to the beginning of the clipboard.
ESC_>   Move the cursor to the end of the clipboard.

          -Defined command hotkeys-
CTRL_G display current-configuration
CTRL_L display ip routing-table
CTRL_O undo debugging all

          -Undefined hotkeys-
CTRL_T NULL
CTRL_U NULL
```

Related commands

hotkey

hotkey

Use **hotkey** to configure a hotkey.

Use **undo hotkey** to restore the default.

Syntax

hotkey *hotkey* { *command* | **function** *function* | **none** }

undo hotkey *hotkey*

Default

The device supports 29 hotkeys. Table 3 shows the default definitions for the hotkeys.

Table 3 Default definitions for hotkeys

Hotkey	Function or command
Ctrl+A	**move_the_cursor_to_the_beginning_of_the_line**: Moves the cursor to the beginning of a line.
Ctrl+B	**move_the_cursor_one_character_to_the_left**: Moves the cursor one character to the left.
Ctrl+C	**stop_the_current_command**: Stops the current command.
Ctrl+D	**erase_the_character_at_the_cursor**: Deletes the character at the cursor.
Ctrl+E	**move_the_cursor_to_the_end_of_the_line**: Moves the cursor to the end of a line.

Hotkey	Function or command
Ctrl+F	**move_the_cursor_one_character_to_the_right**: Moves the cursor one character to the right.
Ctrl+G	**display current-configuration**: Displays the running configuration.
Ctrl+H	**erase_the_character_to_the_left_of_the_cursor**: Deletes the character to the left of the cursor.
Ctrl+K	**abort_the_connection_request**: Aborts the connection request.
Ctrl+L	**display ip routing-table**: Displays the IPv4 routing table information.
Ctrl+N	**display_the_next_command_in_the_history_buffer**: Displays the next command in the history buffer.
Ctrl+O	**undo debugging all**: Displays all debugging functions.
Ctrl+P	**display_the_previous_command_in_the_history_buffer**: Displays the previous command in the history buffer.
Ctrl+R	**redisplay_the_current_line**: Redisplays the current line.
Ctrl+T	N/A
Ctrl+U	N/A
Ctrl+V	**paste_text_from_the_clipboard**: Pastes text from the clipboard.
Ctrl+W	**delete_the_word_to_the_left_of_the_cursor**: Deletes the word to the left of the cursor.
Ctrl+X	**delete_all_characters_from_the_beginning_of_the_line_to_the_cursor**: Deletes all characters to the left of the cursor.
Ctrl+Y	**delete_all_characters_from_the_cursor_to_the_end_of_the_line**: Deletes all characters from the cursor to the end of the line.
Ctrl+Z	**return_to_the_User_View**: Returns to user view.
Ctrl+]	**kill_incoming_connection_or_redirect_connection**: Terminates the current connection.
Esc+B	**move_the_cursor_back_one_word**: Moves the cursor back one word.
Esc+D	**delete_all_characters_from_the_cursor_to_the_end_of_the_word**: Deletes all characters from the cursor to the end of the word.
Esc+F	**move_the_cursor_forward_one_word**: Moves the cursor forward one word.
Esc+N	**move_the_cursor_down_a_line**: Moves the cursor down one line. You can use this hotkey before pressing **Enter**.
Esc+P	**move_the_cursor_up_a_line**: Moves the cursor up one line. You can use this hotkey before pressing **Enter**.
Esc+<	**move_the_cursor_to_the_beginning_of_the_clipboard**: Moves the cursor to the beginning of the clipboard.
Esc+>	**move_the_cursor_to_the_end_of_the_clipboard**: Moves the cursor to the end of the clipboard.

Views

System view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

Parameters

hotkey: Specifies a hotkey. To display the supported hotkeys, enter **hotkey ?** or see Table 3.

command: Specifies the command to be assigned to the hotkey.

function *function*: Specifies the function to be assigned to the hotkey. To display the supported functions, enter **hotkey** *hotkey* **function ?** or see Table 3.

none: Removes the command or function assignment for the hotkey. After you remove the assignment for a hotkey, pressing the hotkey does not execute any command or function.

Usage guidelines

The system supports 29 hotkeys. Pressing a hotkey executes the command or function assigned to the hotkey.

A hotkey can correspond to only one command or function. If you assign multiple commands or functions to the same hotkey, the most recently assigned command or function takes effect.

A command or function can be assigned to multiple hotkeys. You can use any of those hotkeys to execute the command or function.

If a hotkey is also defined by the terminal software you are using to interact with the device, the terminal software definition takes effect.

Examples

Assign the **display tcp statistics** command to hotkey **Ctrl+T**.

```
<Sysname> system-view
[Sysname] hotkey ctrl_t display tcp statistics
```

Assign move_the_cursor_to_the_beginning_of_the_line function to hotkey **Ctrl+U**.

```
<Sysname> system-view
[Sysname] hotkey ctrl_u function move_the_cursor_to_the_beginning_of_the_line
```

Disable the configurable command or function assigned to hotkey **Ctrl+A**.

```
<Sysname> system-view
[Sysname] hotkey ctrl_a none
```

Related commands

display hotkey

quit

Use **quit** to return to the upper-level view.

Syntax

quit

Views

Any view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

network-operator

Usage guidelines

Executing this command in user view disconnects you from the device.

Examples

Return from Ten-GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 interface view to system view and then to user view.

```
[Sysname-Ten-GigabitEthernet1/0/1] quit
[Sysname] quit
<Sysname>
```

repeat

Use **repeat** to repeat commands in the command history buffer for the current CLI session.

Syntax

repeat [*number*] [**count** *times*] [**delay** *seconds*]

Views

Any view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

Parameters

number: Specifies the number of the most recently executed commands in the command history buffer for the current CLI session that you want to execute. The value range is 1 to 10. The default is 1.

count *times*: Specifies the number of times that you want to execute the commands. The value range is 0 to 4294967295. The default is 0. If you do not specify this option, the system keeps executing the commands until you press the escape key to terminate the execution.

delay *seconds*: Specifies the time (in seconds) for the system to wait before executing the commands again. The value range is 0 to 4294967295. The default is 1.

Usage guidelines

To repeat a command, first enter the view for the command. To repeat multiple commands, first enter the view for the first command.

The **repeat** command executes commands in the order they were executed.

The system waits for your interaction when it repeats an interactive command.

Examples

Configure the system to execute the two most recently executed commands (**display cpu** and **display clock**) three times at an interval of 10 seconds.
```
<Sysname> repeat 2 count 3 delay 10
<Sysname> display cpu
Slot 1 CPU 0 CPU usage:
      33% in last 5 seconds
      32% in last 1 minute
      33% in last 5 minutes
<Sysname> display clock
12:20:08 UTC Thu 06/19/2014
<Sysname> display cpu
Slot 1 CPU 0 CPU usage:
      33% in last 5 seconds
      32% in last 1 minute
      33% in last 5 minutes
<Sysname> display clock
12:20:18 UTC Thu 06/19/2014
```

```
<Sysname> display cpu
Slot 1 CPU 0 CPU usage:
      33% in last 5 seconds
      32% in last 1 minute
      33% in last 5 minutes
<Sysname> display clock
12:20:28 UTC Thu 06/19/2014
```

Related commands

display history-command

escape-key

history-command max-size

return

Use **return** to return to user view from any other view.

Syntax

return

Views

Any view except user view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

network-operator

Usage guidelines

Pressing **Ctrl+Z** has the same effect as the **return** command.

Examples

Return to user view from Ten-GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 interface view.

```
[Sysname-Ten-GigabitEthernet1/0/1] return
<Sysname>
```

screen-length disable

Use **screen-length disable** to disable pausing between screens of output for the current CLI session.

Use **undo screen-length disable** to enable pausing between screens of output for the current CLI session.

Syntax

screen-length disable

undo screen-length disable

Default

The default depends on the configuration of the **screen-length** command in user line view.

The following are the default settings for the **screen-length** command:

- Pausing between screens of output.
- Displaying up to 24 lines on a screen.

Views

User view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

Usage guidelines

If you disable pausing between screens of output, all output is displayed. The screen is refreshed continuously until the final screen is displayed.

This command takes effect only for the current CLI session. When you are logged out, the default is restored.

Examples

Disable pausing between screens of output for the current CLI session.

```
<Sysname> screen-length disable
```

Related commands

screen-length

system-view

Use **system-view** to enter system view from user view.

Syntax

system-view

Views

User view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

network-operator

Examples

Enter system view from user view.

```
<Sysname> system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[Sysname]
```