

Contents

Emergency shell commands	1
copy	1
delete	1
dir	2
display copyright	4
display install package	4
display interface m-eth0	5
display ip routing-table	7
display ipv6 routing-table	7
display version	8
format	9
ftp	9
install load	10
interface m-eth0	10
ip address	11
ip gateway	12
ipv6 address	12
ipv6 gateway	13
mkdir	13
more	14
move	14
ping	15
ping ipv6	16
pwd	17
quit	17
reboot	17
reset ssh public-key	18
rmdir	19
shutdown	19
ssh2	20
system-view	21
telnet	21
tftp	21

Emergency shell commands

File system names, directory names, or file names must be compliant with the naming conventions. For more information about the naming conventions and the methods for specifying the names, see *Fundamentals Configuration Guide*.

Unless otherwise stated, a file or directory name argument in this document must contain the file system name and cannot contain file system location information. The path information can contain multiple levels of directories, each of which can have 1 to 255 characters. The file name alone (without the path information) can have 1 to 255 characters. The entire argument can have 1 to 511 characters.

copy

Use `copy` to copy a file.

Syntax

```
copy source-file { dest-file | dest-directory }
```

Views

User view

Parameters

source-file: Specifies the file to be copied.

dest-file: Specifies the destination file.

dest-directory: Specifies the destination directory. The system uses the name of the source file as the name for the destination file.

Usage guidelines

If the destination file already exists, the system prompts whether or not to overwrite it. If you enter **Y**, the existing file is overwritten. If you enter **N**, the command is not executed.

Examples

Copy the **test.cfg** file. Save the copy to **testbackup.cfg**.

```
<boot> copy flash:/test.cfg flash:/testbackup.cfg
Copy flash:/test.cfg to flash:/testbackup.cfg?[Y/N]:y
Start to copy flash:/test.cfg to flash:/testbackup.cfg...Done.
```

Copy the **test.cfg** file and save the copy to **testbackup.cfg**. Overwrite the existing file that has the same name as the destination file.

```
<boot> copy flash:/test.cfg flash:/testbackup.cfg
Copy flash:/test.cfg to flash:/testbackup.cfg?[Y/N]:y
flash:/testbackup.cfg already exists. Overwrite it?[Y/N]:y
Start to copy flash:/test.cfg to flash:/testbackup.cfg...Done.
```

delete

Use `delete` to permanently delete a file.

Syntax

```
delete file
```

Views

User view

Parameters

file: Specifies the file to be deleted.

Examples

```
# Delete the tt.cfg file.
<boot> delete flash:/tt.cfg
Delete flash:/tt.cfg? [Y/N]:y
Deleting the file permanently will take a long time. Please wait...
Start to delete flash:/tt.cfg...Done.
```

dir

Use **dir** to display files or directories.

Syntax

```
dir [ /all ] [ file | directory ]
```

Views

User view

Parameters

/all: Displays both hidden and non-hidden files and subdirectories.

file: Specifies a file or directory.

directory: Specifies a directory.

Usage guidelines

Task	Command	Remarks
Display all non-hidden files and subdirectories in the current directory.	dir	N/A
Display all files and subdirectories in the current directory.	dir /all	N/A
Display all non-hidden files and subdirectories in a directory.	dir <i>directory</i>	Specify a directory for the <i>directory</i> argument.
Display all files and subdirectories in a directory.	dir /all <i>directory</i>	Specify a directory for the <i>directory</i> argument.
Display a file.	dir <i>file</i>	Specify a file for the <i>file</i> argument.

Examples

```
# Display information about all files and directories in the system.
```

```
<boot> dir /all
Directory of flash:
  0   drw-   -   Jan 01 2012 00:06:09   01
  1   drw-   -   Sep 15 2012 04:03:14   pki
  2   drw-   -   Jan 01 2012 00:04:07   test
  4   drw-   -   Nov 05 2012 06:45:07   logfile
```

```

5    -rwh          20 Oct 20 2012 09:09:52    .snmpboots
6    drw-         -  Nov 05 2012 05:56:22    diagfile
7    drwh         -  Aug 20 2012 09:23:48    .trash
8    -rw-        816 Aug 20 2012 06:15:00    ifindex.dat
9    -rw-       3231 Aug 31 2012 09:01:41    startup.cfg
10   -rw-      60620 Aug 31 2012 09:01:43    startup.mdb
11   drw-         -  Sep 30 2012 04:43:24    versionInfo
12   drw-         -  Nov 05 2012 05:56:22    seclog
13   -rwh         18 Aug 20 2012 09:09:34    .pathfile
14   -rw-     11238400 Aug 30 2012 11:06:53    boot-t2301001.bin
15   -rw-         0 Aug 31 2012 05:04:40    lauth.dat
16   -rw-        4383 Oct 20 2012 06:15:00    test.cfg

```

1048576 KB total (998284 KB free)

Display all unhidden files and directories in the system.

<boot> dir

Directory of flash:

```

0    drw-         -  Jan 01 2012 00:06:09    01
1    drw-         -  Sep 15 2012 04:03:14    pki
2    drw-         -  Jan 01 2012 00:04:07    test
4    drw-         -  Nov 05 2012 06:45:07    logfile
5    drw-         -  Nov 05 2012 05:56:22    diagfile
6    -rw-        816 Aug 20 2012 06:15:00    ifindex.dat
7    -rw-       3231 Aug 31 2012 09:01:41    startup.cfg
8    -rw-      60620 Aug 31 2012 09:01:43    startup.mdb
9    drw-         -  Sep 30 2012 04:43:24    versionInfo
10   drw-         -  Nov 05 2012 05:56:22    seclog
11   -rw-     11238400 Aug 30 2012 11:06:53    boot-t2301001.bin
12   -rw-         0 Aug 31 2012 05:04:40    lauth.dat
13   -rw-        4383 Aug 20 2012 06:15:00    test.cfg

```

1048576 KB total (998284 KB free)

Display information about the **config.cfg** file.

<boot> dir flash:/config.cfg

Directory of flash:

```

0    -rw-       3231 Aug 31 2012 09:01:41    startup.cfg

```

1048576 KB total (998284 KB free)

Table 1 Command output

Field	Description
Directory of	Current directory.

Field	Description
7 -rw- 3231 Aug 31 2012 09:01:41 startup.cfg	<p>Information about a file or directory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7—Index number, automatically assigned by the system. • -rw-—Attributes of the file or directory. The first character is the directory indicator (d for directory and - for file). The second character indicates whether the file or directory is readable (r for readable). The third character indicates whether the file or directory is writable (w for writable). The last character indicates whether the file or directory is hidden (h for hidden and - for visible). • 3231—Size of the file, in bytes. For a directory, the value of this field is a hyphen (-). • Aug 31 2012 09:01:41—Time when the file was most recently modified. • startup.cfg—Name of the file or directory.
1048576 KB total (998284 KB free)	Total size of the storage medium and size of the free space, in kilobytes.

display copyright

Use `display copyright` to display copyright information.

Syntax

```
display copyright
```

Views

Any view

Examples

```
# Display copyright information.
<boot> display copyright
...
```

display install package

Use `display install package` to display information about a software package.

Syntax

```
display install package package
```

Views

Any view

Parameters

package: Specifies a .bin system image file in the *filesystemname/filename.bin* format, for example, `flash:/startup-system.bin`. The file must be saved in the root directory of a file system on the current member device. The value string can have a maximum of 63 characters. The *filesystemname* cannot contain file system location information.

Examples

```
# Display information about the system.bin software package.
<boot> display install package flash:/system-t6101010.bin
Verifying the file flash:/system-t6101010.bin .....Done.
flash:/system-t6101010.bin
```

```

[Package]
Vendor: H3C
Product: S6820
Service name: system
Platform version: 7.1.070
Product version: Test 0001010
Supported board: mpu
[Component]
Component: system
Description: system package

```

Table 2 Command output

Field	Description
Product	Product name.
Service name	Type of the service package: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • boot—Boot image. • system—System image. • patch—Patch package. If the value of this field is not boot , system , or patch , the service packet is a feature package.
Platform version	Platform version number.
Product version	Product version number. You determine whether the version of a system image matches that of a boot image by checking the value of this field.
Supported board	Device types that the software package supports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mpu—Member device.
[Component]	Information about the components of the software package.

display interface m-eth0

Use **display interface m-eth0** to display information about the management Ethernet interface M-Eth 0.

Syntax

```
display interface m-eth0
```

Views

Any view

Examples

Display information about management Ethernet interface M-Eth 0.

```

<boot> display interface m-eth0
m-eth0 current state: UP
Line protocol current state: UP
The Maximum transmit unit is 1500
Inet4 Address is 192.168.20.189/24
Inet6 Address is 1::1:1/64 Scope:Global
Inet6 Address is FE80::202:3FF:FE04:506/10 Scope:Link
IP Packet Frame Type:PKTFMT_ETHNT_2, Hardware Address: c4ca-d94c-e201

```

```

IPV6 Packet Frame Type:PKTFMT_ETHNT_2, Hardware Address: c4ca-d94c-e201
Input: 8983 packets, 0 errors, 0 dropped, 0 overruns, 2 frame
Output: 431 packets, 0 errors, 0 dropped, 0 overruns, 0 carrier,
        0 collisions, 1000 txqueuelen
Input bytes:804168
Output bytes:30367

```

Table 3 Command output

Field	Description
m-eth0 current state	Physical layer status of the management Ethernet interface: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administratively DOWN—The interface has been shut down by using the shutdown command. • DOWN—The interface has been enabled by using the undo shutdown command, but its physical status is down. The interface might not have a cable connected or the cable has a problem. • UP—The interface has been enabled by using the undo shutdown command, and its physical status is up.
Line protocol current state	Link layer status of the interface.
The Maximum transmit unit	MTU of the interface.
Inet4 Address	IPv4 address of the interface. This field is displayed only when the device is configured with an IPv4 address.
Inet6 Address	IPv6 global unicast address of the interface. This field is displayed only when the device is configured with an IPv6 address.
Inet6 Address is FE80::202:3FF:FE04:506/10 Scope:Link	IPv6 link-local address of the interface.
IP Packet Frame Type:PKTFMT_ETHNT_2, Hardware Address: c4ca-d94c-e201	Link layer encapsulation type and hardware address for IPv4 packets.
IPV6 Packet Frame Type:PKTFMT_ETHNT_2, Hardware Address: c4ca-d94c-e201	Link layer encapsulation type and hardware address for IPv6 packets.
Input: 8983 packets, 0 errors, 0 dropped, 0 overruns, 2 frame	Statistics for received packets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number. • Number of erroneous packets. • Number of dropped packets. • Number of packets encountering queue overflow errors. • Number of packets encountering frame queue errors.
Output: 431 packets, 0 errors, 0 dropped, 0 overruns, 0 carrier, 0 collisions, 1000 txqueuelen	Statistics for sent packets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number. • Number of erroneous packets. • Number of dropped packets. • Number of packets encountering queue overflow errors. • Number of packets encountering carrier failures. • Number of packets with collision. • Number of packets permitted by the queue.
Input bytes	Total number of received bytes.

Field	Description
Output bytes	Total number of sent bytes.

display ip routing-table

Use `display ip routing-table` to display IPv4 routing information.

Syntax

```
display ip routing-table
```

Views

Any view

Examples

```
# Display IPv4 routing information.
```

```
<boot> display ip routing-table
```

```
Kernel IP routing table
```

Destination	Gateway	Genmask	Flags	Metric	Ref	Use	Iface
192.168.116.0	*	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	0	m-eth0
default	192.168.116.1	0.0.0.0	UG	0	0	0	m-eth0

Table 4 Command output

Field	Description
Kernel IP routing table	IPv4 routing information.
Destination	Destination address. For the default route, the value of this field is default .
Gateway	Gateway address. If no gateway is needed, the value of this field is an asterisk (*).
Genmask	Subnet mask. For the default route, the value of this field is 0.0.0.0.
Flags	Flags: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A—The route was learned from a route advertisement. • C—The route is a cached route used to fast forward packets. • D—The route is the default route learned through neighbor discovery. • G—The route is a gateway route. • H—The route is a host route. • U—The route can be used.
Metric	Cost of the route.
Ref	Number of times the route has been referenced by other route entries.
Use	Number of times the route has been matched.
Iface	Outbound interface.

display ipv6 routing-table

Use `display ipv6 routing-table` to display IPv6 routing information.

Syntax

```
display ipv6 routing-table
```

Views

Any view

Examples

Display IPv6 routing information.

```
<boot> display ipv6 routing-table
Kernel IPv6 routing table
Destination                                     Next Hop
  Flags Metric Ref    Use Iface
::1/128
  U      0     0      1 lo
FE80::201:2FF:FE03:406/128
  U      0     0      1 lo
FE80::/64
  U     256     0      0 m-eth0
FF02::1:2/128
  UC     0    2888     0 m-eth0
FF00::/8
  U     256     0      0 m-eth0
```

Table 5 Command output

Field	Description
Kernel IPv6 routing table	IPv6 routing information.
Flags	Flags: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A—The route was learned from a route advertisement.• C—The route is a cached route used to fast forward packets.• D—The route is the default route learned through neighbor discovery.• G—The route is a gateway route.• H—The route is a host route.• U—The route can be used.
Metric	Cost of the route.
Ref	Number of times the route has been referenced by other route entries.
Use	Number of times the route has been matched.
Iface	Outbound interface. If it is a loopback interface, the value of this field is lo .

display version

Use **display version** to display boot image version information.

Syntax

```
display version
```

Views

Any view

Examples

```
# Display boot image version information.
<boot> display version
...
```

format

Use **format** to format a file system.

Syntax

```
format filesystem
```

Views

User view

Parameters

filesystem: Specifies a file system.

Usage guidelines

Use this command with caution. This command permanently deletes all files and directories from the file system, including the startup image files and startup configuration files. The deleted files and directories cannot be restored. Without startup images, the device cannot reboot.

Examples

```
# Format the flash: file system.
<boot> format flash:
All data on flash: will be lost, continue?[Y/N]:y
Formatting flash:... Done.
```

ftp

Use **ftp** to access an FTP server.

Syntax

```
ftp { server-ipv4-address | ipv6 server-ipv6-address } { get remote-file
local-file | put local-file remote-file }
```

Views

User view

Parameters

server-ipv4-address: Specifies the IPv4 address of the FTP server.

server-ipv6-address: Specifies the IPv6 address of the FTP server.

get *remote-file* *local-file*: Downloads a file from the FTP server. The *remote-file* argument indicates the file to be downloaded. The *local-file* argument indicates the name for the downloaded file.

put *local-file* *remote-file*: Uploads a file to the FTP server. The *local-file* argument indicates the file to be uploaded. The *remote-file* argument indicates the name for the uploaded file.

Usage guidelines

If the traffic is heavy and the file transfer speed is low, you can press **Ctrl+C** to abort the transfer and try again later.

Examples

```
# Log in to FTP server 192.168.1.100. Download the 111.txt file and save it to a local file named 222.txt.
```

```
<boot> ftp 192.168.1.100 get 111.txt flash:/222.txt
User: test
Password: ***
```

install load

Use **install load** to load a system image and start the Comware system.

Syntax

```
install load system-package
```

Views

User view

Parameters

system-package: Specifies a .bin system image file in the *filesystemname/filename.bin* format, for example, flash:/startup-system.bin. The file must be saved in the root directory of a file system on the current member device. The value string can have a maximum of 63 characters. The *filesystemname* cannot contain file system location information.

Usage guidelines

This command modifies the main startup image list to include only the boot image and system image. The modification ensures that the device can reboot correctly.

After the Comware system starts up, you can load feature and patch images. For more information, see software upgrade and ISSU in *Fundamentals Configuration Guide*.

Examples

```
# Load a system image and start the Comware system.
```

```
<boot> install load flash:/system.bin
Check package flash:/system.bin ...
Verifying the file flash:/system.bin .....Done.
Extracting package ...

Loading...
Cryptographic algorithms tests passed.
Line con1 is available.

Press ENTER to get started.
```

interface m-eth0

Use **interface m-eth0** to enter management Ethernet interface view.

Syntax

```
interface m-eth0
```

Views

System view

Usage guidelines

In management Ethernet interface view, you can assign an IP address to the interface and specify a gateway.

Examples

```
# Enter management Ethernet interface view.
```

```
<boot> system-view  
[boot] interface m-eth0  
[boot-m-eth0]
```

Related commands

```
quit
```

ip address

Use **ip address** to assign an IPv4 address to the management Ethernet interface.

Use **undo ip address** to restore the default.

Syntax

```
ip address ip-address { mask-length | mask }  
undo ip address
```

Default

No IPv4 address is assigned to the management Ethernet interface.

Views

Management Ethernet interface view

Parameters

ip-address: Specifies an IPv4 address in dotted decimal notation.

mask-length: Specifies the length of the subnet mask, in the range of 1 to 31.

mask: Specifies the subnet mask in dotted decimal notation.

Usage guidelines

If you execute this command multiple times, the most recent configuration takes effect.

When the management Ethernet interface is manually shut down, assigning it an IPv4 address or removing its IPv4 address activates it at the same time.

The IP address assigned to the management Ethernet interface must be different from the IP addresses of the other devices on the network.

Examples

```
# Assign the IPv4 address 192.168.1.1/24 to the management Ethernet interface.
```

```
<boot> system-view  
[boot] interface m-eth0  
[boot-m-eth0] ip address 192.168.1.1 24
```

ip gateway

Use **ip gateway** to specify an IPv4 gateway for the management Ethernet interface.

Use **undo ip gateway** to restore the default.

Syntax

```
ip gateway ip-address
```

```
undo ip gateway
```

Default

No IPv4 gateway is specified for the management Ethernet interface.

Views

Management Ethernet interface view

Parameters

ip-address: Specifies the IPv4 address of an IPv4 gateway in dotted decimal notation.

Usage guidelines

When the device needs to communicate with a device on a remote IPv4 network, you must specify an IPv4 gateway for the management Ethernet interface.

If you execute this command multiple times, the most recent configuration takes effect.

Changing or removing the IPv4 address of the management Ethernet interface deletes the interface's IPv4 gateway configuration.

Examples

```
# Configure the management Ethernet interface to use the IPv4 gateway 192.168.1.5.  
<boot> system-view  
[boot] interface m-eth0  
[boot-m-eth0] ip gateway 192.168.1.5
```

ipv6 address

Use **ipv6 address** to assign an IPv6 address to the management Ethernet interface.

Use **undo ipv6 address** to restore the default.

Syntax

```
ipv6 address ipv6-address prefix-length
```

```
undo ipv6 address
```

Default

No IPv6 address is assigned to the management Ethernet interface .

Views

Management Ethernet interface view

Parameters

ipv6-address: Specifies an IPv6 address.

prefix-length: Specifies a prefix length in the range of 1 to 127.

Usage guidelines

If you execute this command multiple times, the most recent configuration takes effect.

When the management Ethernet interface is manually shut down, assigning it an IPv6 address or removing its IPv6 address activates it at the same time.

Examples

```
# Assign the IPv6 address 2001::1/64 to the management Ethernet interface.
```

```
<boot> system-view
[boot] interface m-eth0
[boot-m-eth0] ipv6 address 2001::1 64
```

ipv6 gateway

Use **ipv6 gateway** to specify an IPv6 gateway for the management Ethernet interface.

Use **undo ipv6 gateway** to restore the default.

Syntax

```
ipv6 gateway link-local
undo ipv6 gateway
```

Default

No IPv6 gateway is specified for the management Ethernet interface.

Views

Management Ethernet interface view

Parameters

link-local: Specifies the link-local address of an IPv6 gateway.

Usage guidelines

When the device needs to communicate with a device on a remote IPv6 network, you must specify an IPv6 gateway for the management Ethernet interface.

If you execute this command multiple times, the most recent configuration takes effect.

Changing or removing the IPv6 address of the management Ethernet interface deletes the interface's IPv6 gateway configuration.

Examples

```
# Configure the management Ethernet interface to use the IPv6 gateway
FE80::BAAF:67FF:FE27:DCD0.
<boot> system-view
[boot] interface m-eth0
[boot-m-eth0] ipv6 gateway fe80::baaf:67ff:fe27:dcd0
```

mkdir

Use **mkdir** to create a directory.

Syntax

```
mkdir directory
```

Views

User view

Parameters

directory: Specifies a directory.

Usage guidelines

You can create a directory only in an existing directory. For example, to create the **flash:/test/mytest** directory, the directory **test** must already exist.

The name of the directory to be created must be unique in the parent directory.

Examples

Create a directory named **test**.

```
<boot> mkdir flash:/test
```

```
Directory flash:/test created.
```

Create a directory named **subtest** in the **flash:/test** directory.

```
<boot> mkdir flash:/test/subtest
```

```
Directory flash:/test/subtest created.
```

Related commands

dir

rmdir

more

Use **more** to display the contents of a text file.

Syntax

```
more file
```

Views

User view

Parameters

file: Specifies a text file.

Examples

Display the contents of the **test.txt** file.

```
<boot> more flash:/test.txt
```

```
Have a nice day.
```

move

Use **move** to move a file.

Syntax

```
move source-file { dest-file | dest-directory }
```

Views

User view

Parameters

source-file: Specifies the name of the file to be moved, a case-insensitive string of 1 to 63 characters.

dest-file: Specifies the name for the destination file, a case-insensitive string of 1 to 63 characters.

dest-directory: Specifies the name of the directory, a case-insensitive string of 1 to 63 characters. The system moves the file without changing the file name.

Usage guidelines

If a file in the destination directory is using the destination file name, the system prompts whether or not to overwrite the existing file. If you enter **Y**, the existing file is overwritten. If you enter **N**, the command is not executed.

Examples

```
# Move the config.cfg file to the flash:/test directory.
<boot>move flash:/config.cfg flash:/test/
Move flash:/config.cfg to flash:/test/config.cfg?[Y/N]:y
<boot> dir flash:/test
Directory of flash:/test
   0      -rw-          77065  Oct 20 1939 06:15:02      config.cfg

1048576 KB total (998284 KB free)
```

ping

Use **ping** to check the connectivity to an IPv4 address.

Syntax

```
ping [ -c count | -s size ] * ip-address
```

Views

Any view

Parameters

-c *count*: Specifies the number of ICMP echo requests to send, in the range of 1 to 2147483647. The default is 5.

-s *size*: Specifies the length (in bytes) of each ICMP echo request, in the range of 20 to 8100. The default is 56.

ip-address: Specifies the IPv4 address of the destination in dotted decimal notation.

Usage guidelines

When you execute the **ping** command, the device sends ICMP echo requests to the destination. You can press **Ctrl+C** to abort the ping operation.

Examples

```
# Check the connectivity to the destination 1.2.1.1.
<boot> ping 1.2.1.1
PING 1.2.1.1 (1.2.1.1): 56 data bytes
56 bytes from 1.2.1.1: seq=0 ttl=128 time=2.243 ms
56 bytes from 1.2.1.1: seq=1 ttl=128 time=0.717 ms
56 bytes from 1.2.1.1: seq=2 ttl=128 time=0.891 ms
```

```

56 bytes from 1.2.1.1: seq=3 ttl=128 time=0.745 ms
56 bytes from 1.2.1.1: seq=4 ttl=128 time=0.911 ms
--- 1.2.1.1 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.717/1.101/2.243 ms

```

Table 6 Command output

Field	Description
PING 1.2.1.1 (1.2.1.1)	Checking the connectivity to the device at 1.2.1.1.
56 data bytes	Number of data bytes in each ICMP echo request.
56 bytes from 1.2.1.1: seq=0 ttl=128 time=2.243 ms	Received an ICMP reply from the device at 1.2.1.1. Fields of the reply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bytes—Number of data bytes in the ICMP reply. • seq—Sequence number of the reply. You can examine the sequence numbers of replies to determine whether packets are missing, disordered, or duplicated. • ttl—TTL value in the ICMP reply. • time—Response time.
--- 1.2.1.1 ping statistics ---	Statistics for packets sent and received during the ping operation.
5 packets transmitted	Number of ICMP echo requests sent.
5 packets received	Number of ICMP echo replies received.
0% packet loss	Percentage of echo requests that failed to be echoed back.
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.717/1.101/2.243 ms	Minimum/average/maximum response time, in milliseconds.

ping ipv6

Use `ping ipv6` to check the connectivity to an IPv6 address.

Syntax

```
ping ipv6 [ -c count | -s size ] * ipv6-address
```

Views

Any view

Parameters

-c count: Specifies the number of ICMPv6 echo requests to send, in the range of 1 to 2147483647. The default is 5.

-s size: Specifies the length (in bytes) of each ICMPv6 echo request, in the range of 20 to 8100. The default is 56.

ipv6-address: Specifies the IPv6 address of the destination.

Usage guidelines

When you execute the `ping ipv6` command, the device sends ICMPv6 echo requests to the destination. You can press **Ctrl+C** to abort the ping operation.

Examples

```

# Check the connectivity to the destination 2001::2.
<boot> ping ipv6 2001::2

```

```
ping ipv6 2001::2
PING 2001::2 (2001::2): 56 data bytes
56 bytes from 2001::2: seq=0 ttl=64 time=5.420 ms
56 bytes from 2001::2: seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.140 ms
56 bytes from 2001::2: seq=2 ttl=64 time=2.027 ms
56 bytes from 2001::2: seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.887 ms
56 bytes from 2001::2: seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.791 ms
--- 2001::2 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.791/2.053/5.420 ms
```

For information about the fields, see [Table 6](#).

pwd

Use `pwd` to display the working directory.

Syntax

```
pwd
```

Views

User view

Examples

```
# Display the working directory.
<boot> pwd
flash:
```

quit

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

Syntax

```
quit
```

Views

System view

Management Ethernet interface view

Examples

```
# Return from management Ethernet interface view to user view.
[boot-m-eth0] quit
[boot] quit
<boot>
```

reboot

Use `reboot` to reboot the current member device.

Syntax

```
reboot
```

Views

User view

Examples

```
# Reboot the current member device.
<boot> reboot
```

reset ssh public-key

Use `reset ssh public-key` to delete all SSH server public keys saved on the device.

Syntax

```
reset ssh public-key
```

Views

User view

Usage guidelines

The first time you use the `ssh2` command to connect to an SSH server, the device saves the server's public key locally. The device can then use the public key to authenticate the server when you connect to the server from the device again. If the server changes its public key, the public keys will not match anymore and you cannot connect to the server. To solve this problem, use this command to delete all SSH server public keys saved on the device.

Examples

```
# Delete all SSH server public keys saved on the device.
<boot> ssh2 192.168.1.59
login as:client001
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
@      WARNING: REMOTE HOST IDENTIFICATION HAS CHANGED!      @
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOMEONE IS DOING SOMETHING NASTY!
Someone could be eavesdropping on you right now (man-in-the-middle attack)!
It is also possible that a host key has just been changed.
The fingerprint for the RSA key sent by the remote host is
83:2d:b6:90:4a:1b:0e:c1:ea:af:09:3a:65:09:8a:b3.
Please contact your system administrator.
RSA host key for 192.168.1.59 has changed and you have requested strict checking
.
Host key verification failed.
<boot> reset ssh public-key
<boot> ssh2 192.168.1.59
login as:client001
The authenticity of host '192.168.1.59 (192.168.1.59)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is 83:2d:b6:90:4a:1b:0e:c1:ea:af:09:3a:65:09:8a:b3.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.1.59' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
client001@192.168.1.59's password:

*****
* Copyright (c) 2004-2018 New H3C Technologies Co., Ltd. All rights reserved.*
```

```
* Without the owner's prior written consent, *
* no decompiling or reverse-engineering shall be allowed. *
*****
```

<Sysname.59>

rmdir

Use **rmdir** to delete an existing directory.

Syntax

```
rmdir directory
```

Views

User view

Parameters

directory: Specifies the directory to be deleted.

Usage guidelines

To delete a directory, first delete the files and subdirectories in the directory. To delete files, use the **delete** command.

Examples

```
# Delete the mydir directory.
<boot> rmdir flash:/mydir
Remove directory flash:/mydir?[Y/N]:y
Directory flash:/1 removed.
```

Related commands

```
delete
dir
mkdir
```

shutdown

Use **shutdown** to shut down the management Ethernet interface.

Use **undo shutdown** to bring up the management Ethernet interface.

Syntax

```
shutdown
undo shutdown
```

Default

The management Ethernet interface is up.

Views

Management Ethernet interface view

Usage guidelines

When the management Ethernet interface is not operating correctly, you can shut it down and then bring it up.

Examples

```
# Shut down the management Ethernet interface.
<boot> system-view
[boot] interface m-eth0
[boot-m-eth0] shutdown

# Bring up the management Ethernet interface.
[boot-m-eth0] undo shutdown
```

ssh2

Use **ssh2** to log in to an SSH server.

Syntax

```
ssh2 { server-ipv4-address | ipv6 server-ipv6-address }
```

Views

User view

Parameters

server-ipv4-address: Specifies the IPv4 address of the SSH server in dotted decimal notation.

ipv6 *server-ipv6-address*: Specifies the IPv6 address of the SSH server.

Usage guidelines

If the SSH server does not respond, you can press **Ctrl+C** to abort the login attempt and try again later.

Examples

```
# Connect to the SSH server 192.168.1.59 for the first time.
<boot> ssh2 192.168.1.59
login as:client001
The authenticity of host '192.168.1.59 (192.168.1.59)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is 3d:ee:1f:f9:81:be:4f:aa:42:88:1c:ab:81:4e:95:6f.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.1.59' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
client001@192.168.1.59's password:

*****
* Copyright (c) 2004-2018 New H3C Technologies Co., Ltd. All rights reserved.*
* Without the owner's prior written consent,                               *
* no decompiling or reverse-engineering shall be allowed.                 *
*****

<Syaname.59> quit
<boot>

# Connect to the SSH server 192.168.1.59 for the second time.
<boot> ssh2 192.168.1.59
login as:client001
client001@192.168.1.59's password:
```

```
*****
* Copyright (c) 2004-2018 New H3C Technologies Co., Ltd. All rights reserved.*
* Without the owner's prior written consent,                               *
* no decompiling or reverse-engineering shall be allowed.                 *
*****
```

```
<Sysname.59>
```

system-view

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

Syntax

```
system-view
```

Views

User view

Examples

```
# Enter system view from user view.
<boot> system-view
[boot]
```

Related commands

```
quit
```

telnet

Use **telnet** to log in to a Telnet server.

Syntax

```
telnet { server-ipv4-address | ipv6 server-ipv6-address }
```

Views

User view

Parameters

server-ipv4-address: Specifies the IPv4 address of the Telnet server in dotted decimal notation.

server-ipv6-address: Specifies the IPv6 address of the Telnet server.

Usage guidelines

If the Telnet server does not respond, you can press **Ctrl+K** to abort the login attempt and try again later.

Examples

```
# Log in to the Telnet server 192.168.100.1.
<boot> telnet 192.168.100.1
```

tftp

Use **tftp** to access to a TFTP server.

Syntax

```
tftp server-ipv4-address { get remote-file local-file | put local-file  
remote-file }
```

```
tftp ipv6 server-ipv6-address { get remote-file local-file | put local-file  
remote-file }
```

Views

User view

Parameters

server-ipv4-address: Specifies the IPv4 address of the TFTP server in dotted decimal notation.

server-ipv6-address: Specifies the IPv6 address of the TFTP server.

get *remote-file local-file*: Downloads a file from the TFTP server. The *remote-file* argument indicates the file to be downloaded. The *local-file* argument indicates the name for the downloaded file.

put *local-file remote-file*: Uploads a file to the TFTP server. The *local-file* argument indicates the file to be uploaded. The *remote-file* argument indicates the name for the uploaded file.

Usage guidelines

If the traffic is heavy and the file transfer speed is low, you can press **Ctrl+C** to abort the transfer and try again later.

Examples

Download the **111.txt** file from TFTP server 192.168.1.100, and save the copy to a local file named **222.txt**.

```
<boot> tftp 192.168.1.100 get 111.txt flash:/222.txt
```

Upload startup configuration file **startup.cfg** to TFTP server 192.168.1.100.

```
<boot> tftp 192.168.1.100 put flash:/startup.cfg startup.cfg
```