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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 408](#).

**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* — Enter the compact flash slot ID to be shut down or enabled. When a specific *cflash-id* is specified, then that drive is shutdown. 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 shutdown 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** The **rd** command is used to delete a directory.

If a directory has files and no sub-directories, the **force** option must be used to force delete the directory and files it contains.

If a directory has sub-directories, then the **force** option will fail and the **rf** parameter should be used instead to force delete that directory including the sub-directories.

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 hussein rf
Deleting all subdirectories and files in specified directory. y/n ?y
Deleting directory cf1:\hussein\hussein1 ..OK
Deleting directory cf1:\alcateltest .OK
```

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

*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: **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 *cflash-id* is specified, then that drive is shutdown. 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 SF/CPMCFM 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**]

**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** user@hostname:destination-file

*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.

## 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    [<cf1ash-id>/][<file-path>]  
                      200 chars max, including cf1ash-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  
          cf1ash-id    cf1:, cf1-A:, cf1-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.

<b>Values</b>	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:	cf1:, cf1-A:, cf1-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 45](#).

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

<b>Values</b>	[ <i>cflash-id</i> >/][ <i>file-path</i> ]
	cflash-id: cf1:, cf2:, cf3: