Cisco Prime Network Analysis Module Command Reference Guide

Versions 5.1(2), 5.1(3), 6.0(1) and 6.0(2)
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Cisco Prime Network Analysis Module Command Reference Guide

Contents

About This Guide

This guide provides information for using the Cisco Prime Network Analysis Module (NAM) software command line interface (CLI).

Audience

This guide is designed for network administrators who are responsible for setting up and configuring Cisco Prime NAMs to monitor traffic and diagnose emerging problems on network segments. As a network administrator, you should be familiar with:

- Basic concepts and terminology used in internetworking.
- Network topology and protocols.
- Basic UNIX commands or basic Windows operations.

How This Guide is Organized

This guide is organized as follows:

Chapter	Title	Description
Chapter 1	1: Command Line Interface	Describes how to log into the NAM and gives information about the two CLI command modes (the command mode and subcommand mode) and information about NAM CLI edit and create modes.
Chapter 2	2: NAM CLI Commands: application - device waas	Lists CLI commands alphabetically and provides detailed information about the commands.
Chapter 3	3: NAM CLI Commands: email – logout	Lists CLI commands alphabetically and provides detailed information about the commands.

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Chapter 4	NAM CLI Commands: metric export host - show certificate request	Lists CLI commands alphabetically and provides detailed information about the commands.
Chapter 5	5: NAM CLI Commands: show classification-settings to show monitor urlfilter	Lists CLI commands alphabetically and provides detailed information about the commands.
Chapter 6	6: NAM CLI Commands: show password strong-policy - web user ___	Lists CLI commands alphabetically and provides detailed information about the commands.
Appendix A	Appendix A NAM Maintenance Partition CLI ___	Lists the NAM maintenance partition commands.
Appendix B	Appendix B Acronyms ___	Defines the acronyms used in this guide.

This document uses the following conventions:

Item	Convention
Commands and keywords	**boldface** font
Variables for which you supply values	*italic* font
Displayed session and system information	`screen` font

Information you enter	**boldface screen** font
Variables you enter	*italic screen* font
Menu items and button names	**boldface** font

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

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

Warning This symbol means danger. You are in a situation that could cause bodily injury.

Product Documentation

For more information about the documentation set for this product or other documentation including supported platforms, see the following URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/cscowork/ps5401/tsd_products_support_series_home.html

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1: Command Line Interface

This chapter provides information for understanding and using the Cisco Prime Network Analysis Module Command Reference Guide software by using the command-line interface (CLI). This chapter includes the following sections:

For an overview of your platform-specific configuration, see Cisco.com.

Logging into the NAM

Initial configuration or reconfiguration of network settings may require access to the console. Depending on your platform, you may access the console differently.

- For NAM appliances, access the console using a physical keyboard and monitor or by hooking up a cable to the serial port on NAM 2200 appliances or CIMC management port on NAM 2300 appliances.
- For NAM-3 on Cat6K and NAM-NX1 on Nexus 7K, access the console connection using switch CLI
- For NAM on SM-SRE and NME-NAM, access a console connection using the router cli.
- For NAM on Nexus or NAM on WAAS installations, access a console through the host appliance cli.

The example given below gives instructions on how to access the NAM console on the NAM-1, NAM-2, or NAM-3 platform. For more details, see the installation guide for each platform.

There are two levels of access on the Network Analysis Module, each with different privileges:

- Guest—Read-only access (default password is guest). This account has been removed since NAM 6.0(1) due to security requirements.
- Root—Full read-write access (default password is root)

Note	The root account uses the # prompt; the guest account uses the > prompt.

This example opens a session to log into the NAM-1, -2, or -3, and NAM-NX1 consoles:

Step 1 Log into the console using the Telnet connection or the console port connection.

Step 2 Establish a console session with the NAM at the CLI prompt, using the **session/attach** command. For example:

Cisco IOS Software:

```
switch> session slot 4 processor 1
The default escape character is Ctrl-^, then x.
You can also type 'exit' at the remote prompt to end the session
Trying 209.165.200.225 ... Open
Cisco Network Analysis Module (WS-SVC-NAM-3)
login:
```

Catalyst Operating System Software:

```
switch> session 3
Trying NAM-3...
Connected to NAM-3.
Escape character is '^]'.
Cisco Network Analysis Module (WS-SVC-NAM-3)
login:
```

Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software:

```
namlab-n7k-7# attach module 3 p 1
Attaching to module 3 proc-1...
telnet 127.1.4.25...
To exit type 'exit', to abort type 'Ctrl-^' or 'Ctrl+Shift+6'
Telnet escape character is '^^'.
Trying 127.1.4.25...
Connected to 127.1.4.25.
Escape character is '^^'.

Cisco Prime Network Analysis Module

n7k7-mod9.cisco.com login:
```

Step 3 Log into the NAM by typing **root** to log in as the root user or **guest** to log in as a guest user at the login prompt.

```
login: root
```

Step 4 At the password prompt, enter the password for the account. The default password for the root account is “root,” and the default password for the guest account is “guest.”

```
Password:
```

After a successful login, the command-line prompt appears with information on the module and copyright. For example, the Cisco Catalyst 6500 series displays as follows:

```
Cisco Catalyst 6500 Series Network Analysis Module (WS-SVC-NAM-3-K9) Console, 5.0(1T.45)
Copyright (c) 1999-2011 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
nam.domain.com#
```

Note After you log in for the first time, you will be asked to change the default password.

Changing the Default Password

To change the password, follow these steps while you are logged into the root account on the NAM:

Step 1 Enter this command as follows:

```
root@localhost# password username
```

To change the root password, make a Telnet connection to the NAM and then use the **password root** command.

To change the guest password, make a Telnet connection to the NAM and then use the **password guest** command.

Step 2 Enter the new password as follows:

```
Changing password for user root
New UNIX password:
```

Step 3 Enter the new password again as follows:

```
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully
```

This example shows how to set the password for the root account:

```
root@localhost# password root
Changing password for user root
New UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully
```

Getting Help

When you have successfully logged in, enter a **?** and press **Return** or enter the **help** command for a list of commands used to configure the NAM. For example:

```
Cisco Catalyst 6500 Series Network Analysis Module (WS-SVC-NAM-3-K9) Console, 5.0(1T.45)
Copyright (c) 1999-2012 by Cisco Systems, Inc.

nam.domain.com# help
?                       - display help
application               - configure an application [group]
audit-trail               - enable logging into Web GUI and CLI accesses
autocreate-data-source     - enable data source autocreation feature
clear                   - clear access log / system alerts
...
```

Command Mode

The Cisco Prime Network Analysis Module provides a configurable command mode accessible when you log into the NAM as “root.” Certain commands enter into a subcommand mode. In all command and subcommand modes, the asterisk (*) specifies that the subcommand is mandatory.

Subcommand Mode

Some commands enter into a subcommand mode, which provides additional configuration commands that you can use in that mode. For example:

```
root@nam.domain.com# time
Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to apply changes and come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and come out of this mode.
root@nam.domain.com(sub-time)#
```

When you have entered the subcommand mode, type a **?** or enter the **help** command for a list of commands available in that subcommand mode. For example:

```
root@nam.domain.com(sub-time)# ?
?                      - display help
cancel                  - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
exit                   - exit from subcommand mode
help                   - display help
sync                   - synchronize NAM system time with switch, ntp, or local clock
zone                   - configure time zone at the NAM
root@nam.domain.com(sub-time)#
```

Note	For the commands that enter into a subcommand mode, the actual configuration is completed only when you enter the **exit** command.

Creation and Edit Modes

Some commands run in a creation mode and an edit mode, which alternate depending on whether you are creating or changing (editing) a configuration.

NAM Supported Platforms

For login details to the NAM supported platforms in this release, see your platform-specific installation guide at Cisco.com.

2: NAM CLI Commands: application - device waas

This chapter contains an alphabetical listing of the commands unique to the Cisco platforms that support the 5.1(2), 5.1(3), 6.0(1) and 6.0(2) releases. For information on the supported platforms, see the *Cisco Prime Network Analysis Module Release Notes*.

For information on Cisco IOS commands to configure your specific hardware platform, see Related Documentation.

For ease of use, NAM CLI Commands, are divided into five different chapters:

- 2: NAM CLI Commands: application - device waas _____ (*this chapter*)
- 3: NAM CLI Commands: email – logout _____
- 4: NAM CLI Commands: metric export host - show certificate request _____
- 5: NAM CLI Commands: show classification-settings to show monitor urlfilter
- 6: NAM CLI Commands: show password strong-policy - web user _____

This chapter describes the following commands:

- application
- application group
- audit-trail enable
- autocreate-data-source
- **Error! Reference source not found.**
- cdp hold-time
- cdp interval
- classification-mode default
- To use default NAM packet classification, use the **classification-mode default** command. This command is added in NAM 6.0(1).

Classification-mode default

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to use default NAM packet classification:

```
root@nam.localdomain# classification-mode default

Default classification is already in effect
```

classification-mode deep-inspect

To use deep packet inspection (EFT feature), use the **classification-mode deep-inspect** command. This command is added in NAM 6.0(1).

Classification-mode deep-inspect

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to use deep packet inspection:

```
root@nam.localdomain# classification-mode deep-inspect

This operaton will restart NAM services for the changes to take effect.
Do you wish to continue? (y/n) [n]:
```

- clear access log
- clear captured-data-files
- clear monitoring-data
- clear system-alerts
- clear system-passwords
- clock set
- config clear
- config network
- config upload
- coredump
- data-source erspan
- data-source netflow
- data-source pa

- data-source waas
- debug log disable
- debug log enable
- debug log level
- debug log metric-engine
- debug log reset
- device erspan
- device netflow
- device waas

application

To create an application, use the **application** command. To remove an application match, use the **no application** command.

application

no application

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the application submode, the following commands are available:

- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the exit command section.
- **help**—Displays help and keeps you in the application subcommand mode; see the "help" command section.
- **match**—Specifies a protocol and one port or port range. Repeat **match** command if there is more than one protocol or ports need to be include in this user defined protocol.
- **name** *string*—Sets the application name. This is a mandatory field.

Examples

This example shows how to create an application:

```
root@NAM# application
new application (app tag 268435459)
Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to apply changes and come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and come out of this mode.

root@NAM(sub-application)# ?
?                     - display help
cancel                 - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
exit                   - exit from the subcommand mode
help                   - display help
match                  - specify an application match
name                   - enter the application name (*)
no                    - remove an application match

(*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.
root@NAM(sub-application)#
```

application group

To enter the application group submode and define an application group, use the **application group** command. To remove an application group, use the **no** form of this command.

application group

no application group *group-name*

Syntax Description

group-name	Application group name.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the application group submode, the following commands are available:

- **add** *protocol-specifier*—Adds a protocol to the group. You only can add one protocol to a group at a time (for example, HTTPS). This command allows you to group statistics for more than one specified protocol into one counter.

  To add two or more protocols to an application group, repeat the **add** command for each protocol. The protocols are added only when you exit application group subcommand mode.

- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **delete** *protocol-specifier*—Removes a protocol from the group. You only can remove one protocol from a group at a time.

  To remove two or more existing protocols from an existing application group, repeat the **delete** command for each protocol. The protocol is removed only when you exit the application group subcommand mode.

- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **help**—Displays help and keeps you in the application group subcommand mode.
- **name** *string*—Sets the application group name.

You must provide protocol specifiers in the *add* or *delete* parameters, or both the *add* and *delete* parameters.

Examples

This example shows how to create an application group named appGrpSample with two protocols in the group:

```
root@NAM# application group
Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.
root@NAM(sub-application-group)# ?
?                     - display help
add                   - add a protocol to the group (*)
cancel                 - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
delete                 - remove a protocol from the group (*)
exit                  - exit from subcommand mode
help                  - display help
name                  - set application group name (*)

(*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.
root@NAM(sub-application-group)# add 16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.3.68.4.0.1.0.0
root@NAM(sub-application-group)# add 16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.4.60.4.0.1.0.0
root@NAM(sub-application-group)# name appGrpSample
root@NAM(sub-application-group)# exit
Sucessfully create application group appGrpSample.
root@NAM#
root@NAM#
root@NAM# show application group appGrpSample
Application Group: appGrpSample
    Number of Protocols: 2
      - w-ether2.ip.tcp.tcp-836
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.3.68.4.0.1.0.0
      - w-ether2.ip.udp.udp-1084
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.4.60.4.0.1.0.0
root@NAM#
```

Related Commands

show application group

audit-trail enable

To enable and audit trail of GUI and CLI accesses, use the **audit-trail enable** command. To disable audit trail of GUI and CLI accesses, use the **no** form of this command.

audit-trail enable

no audit-trail enable

Defaults

Audit trail of the CLI and GUI accesses is enabled.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to enable an audit trail for GUI and CLI accesses:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# audit-trail enable
```

Related Commands

show audit-trail

autocreate-data-source

To enable autocreation of the data-source, use the **autocreate data-source** command. To disable autocreation of data-sources on NAM, use the **no** form of this command.

autocreate data-source

no autocreate data-source

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to enable autocreation of data-sources:

```
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com# autocreate-data-source ?
erspan                 - enable autocreation of ERSPAN data sources
netflow                - enable autocreation of NDE data sources
waas                   - enable autocreation of WAAS data sources
waas-client             - enable autocreation of WAAS Client data sources
waas-client-wan          - enable autocreation of WAAS Client WAN data sources
waas-passthru           - enable autocreation of WAAS Passthru data sources
waas-passthru-export     - enable Passthru export on autocreated WAAS devices
waas-server             - enable autocreation of WAAS Server data sources
waas-server-wan          - enable autocreation of WAAS Server WAN data sources
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com# autocreate-data-source
```

cdp enable

To enable the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) on the NME-NAM, use the **cdp enable** command. To disable CDP on the NME-NAM, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp enable

no cdp enable

Note	This command is not valid for NAM-1 or NAM-2 devices, the Cisco NAM 2200 Series appliances, or NAM Virtual Blades.

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported only on the NME-NAM-80S and NME-NAM-120S.

Examples

This example shows how to enable CDP:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# cdp enable
root@localhost.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands

classification-mode default

To use default NAM packet classification, use the **classification-mode default** command. This command is added in NAM 6.0(1).

Classification-mode default

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to use default NAM packet classification:

```
root@nam.localdomain# classification-mode default

Default classification is already in effect
```

classification-mode deep-inspect

To use deep packet inspection (EFT feature), use the **classification-mode deep-inspect** command. This command is added in NAM 6.0(1).

Classification-mode deep-inspect

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to use deep packet inspection:

```
root@nam.localdomain# classification-mode deep-inspect

This operaton will restart NAM services for the changes to take effect.
Do you wish to continue? (y/n) [n]:
```

clear access log

cdp interval

cdp interval

show cdp settings

cdp hold-time

To set the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) messages hold time, use the **cdp hold-time** command. To return the CDP messages hold time to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp hold-time *time*

no cdp hold-time

Note	This command is not valid for NAM-1 or NAM-2 devices or the Cisco NAM 2200 Series appliances.

Syntax Description

time	Specifies the CDP hold time. Range is from 10 to 255 seconds.

Syntax Description

Defaults

180 seconds.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to set the CDP messages hold time:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# cdp hold-time 30
root@localhost.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands

Error! Reference source not found.

cdp interval

To set the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) messages interval on the NME-NAM, use the **cdp interval** command. To return the CDP messages interval on the NME-NAM to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp interval *time*

no cdp interval

Note	This command is not valid for NAM-1 or NAM-2 devices or the Cisco NAM 2200 Series appliances.

Syntax Description

time	Specifies the CDP messages interval. Range is from 5 to 254 seconds.

Syntax Description

Defaults

60 seconds

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to set the CDP messages interval:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# cdp interval 200
root@localhost.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands

Error! Reference source not found.

classification-mode default

To use default NAM packet classification, use the **classification-mode default** command. This command is added in NAM 6.0(1).

Classification-mode default

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to use default NAM packet classification:

```
root@nam.localdomain# classification-mode default

Default classification is already in effect
```

classification-mode deep-inspect

To use deep packet inspection (EFT feature), use the **classification-mode deep-inspect** command. This command is added in NAM 6.0(1).

Classification-mode deep-inspect

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to use deep packet inspection:

```
root@nam.localdomain# classification-mode deep-inspect

This operaton will restart NAM services for the changes to take effect.
Do you wish to continue? (y/n) [n]:
```

clear access log

To clear the access log, use the **clear access log** command.

clear access-log

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to clear the access log:

```
root@localhost# clear access-log
```

Related Commands

secure-clear all

To clean all users data before shipping, use the **secure-clear all** command. This is added in NAM 6.0(1).

Secure-clear all

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to clean all users data before shipping:

```
root@nam.localdomain# secure-clear all
This operation will erase completely NAM user data.
(including removing the NAM IP connectivity parameters such
as IP address, To reconfigure the NAM network connectivity,
you must use the switch/router session CLI command or UART port.

Do you wish to continue? (y/n) [n]:
```

show access-log

clear captured-data-files

To delete all captured files from the NAM local hard drive, use the **clear captured-data-files** command.

clear captured-data-files

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to delete all captured files:

```
root@localhost# clear captured-data-files
```

clear monitoring-data

To delete both short term and long term monitoring data, use the **clear monitoring-data** command. This command will also reset NAM to clean up cached data.

clear monitoring-data

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to clear the access log:

```
root@localhost# clear monitoring-data
```

clear system-alerts

To clear the system alerts, use the **clear system-alerts** command.

clear system-alerts

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to clear the system alerts:

```
root@localhost# clear system-alerts
```

Related Commands

show system-alerts

clear system-passwords

To reset or clear the CLI passwords, use the **clear system-passwords** command.

clear system-passwords

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to clear the system passwords:

```
root@localhost# clear system-passwords
```

clock set

To set the date and time of a Cisco NAM 2000 series appliance, use the **clock set** command.

clock set <*hh:mm:ss*:> <*mm/dd/yyyy*>

Note	This command is only valid for Cisco NAM 2000 series appliances.

Syntax Description

hh:mm:ss:	hh=hour, mm=minutes, ss=seconds
mm/dd/yyyy	mm = month, dd=day, yyyy=year

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported only on the Cisco NAM 2200 Series appliances.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the clock on the NAM appliance.

```
root@nam.cisco.com# clock set 06:10:00 08/04/2008
```

config clear

To reset the NAM and return it to the factory-default state, use the **config clear** command.

Please note the behavior of this command has been changed since 6.0(2) release. The network IP parameters will not be reset to factory-default starting from NAM 6.0(2) for config clear without option.

config clear [**all** | **ip**]

Syntax Description

all	(Optional) Resets all NAM configurations to factory default including the NAM IP parameters configuration. The NAM reboots automatically for the changes to take effect.
ip	(Optional) Resets NAM ip parameters back to factory default. The NAM reboots automatically, and you must session into the NAM from the switch supervisor engine to configure the NAM IP parameters so that the module can come online.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to clear the configuration:

```
root@localhost# config clear
This operation will reset the NAM configurations with the exception
of NAM IP parameters.

This operation will also reboot the NAM to allow the changes to
take effect.

Do you wish to continue? (y/n) [n]:y
Successfully updated the SCCP configuration.
Successfully updated the H.323 configuration.
NAM syslog settings updated successfully.
```

```
NAM web interface preferences updated successfully.

Successfully modified the configuration.
NAM will be rebooted now, for the changes to take effect ...
```

config network

To import a NAM configuration into the NAM from a specified location or to restore a NAM Virtual Blade license, use the **config network** command.

config network *url* [*config_filename*]

Syntax Description

url	Specifies the location of the configuration or license file to upload; *ftp://<username>@<host>/<path>*
config_filename	Specifies the filename for the configuration file.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to download a configuration file to a NAM named *kluu-test.config*, which is located at the FTP server namlab-pc1 in the user home directory named */home/kluu* directory.

```
root@NAM #
root@NAM # config network ftp://kluu@namlab-pc1//home/kluu/kluu-test.config
Downloading ftp://kluu@namlab-pc1//home/kluu/kluu-test.config, please wait ...

Password for kluu@namlab-pc1:
ftp://kluu@namlab-pc1//home/kluu/kluu-test.config (9K)
/tmp/lrcfile.txt.1007    [########################]      9K | 4916.90K/s
9748 bytes transferred in 0.00 sec (4274.44k/sec)

Download completed.

Configuring the NAM. This may take few minutes, please wait ...

NAM configuration completed.
To view the results, use the command 'show log config'.
root@NAM #
```

Related Commands

config upload

config upload

To upload the running NAM configuration to a specified location, use the **config upload** command.

config upload *url* [*config_filename*]

Syntax Description

url	Specifies the location of the configuration or license file to upload; *ftp://<username>@<host>/<path>*
config_filename	Specifies the filename for the configuration file.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

If *config_filename* is not specified when this command is issued, NAM will assign a default config file name.

Examples

This example shows how to upload the NAM running configuration to the FTP server named *namlab-pc1* with a filename of *example.config*:

```
root@NAM# config upload ftp://kluu@namlab-pc1.cisco.com example.config
Building configuration, please wait... Done.

Uploading the configuration to 'example.config'
on 'ftp://kluu@namlab-pc1.cisco.com', This may take few minutes ...

Password:

Successfully uploaded the NAM configuration.
root@NAM#
```

Related Commands

config network

coredump

To retrieve the core dump file, use the **coredump** command.

coredump *ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/*

Syntax Description

ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/	Sets the path to the core dump file.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to retrieve a core dump:

```
root@localhost# coredump ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/
```

data-source erspan

To create ERSPAN (Encapsulated Remote SPAN) data-source, use the **data-source erspan** command.

data-source erspan

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the data-source erspan submode, the following commands are available:

- **device-id**—ERSPAN device ID. This is a mandatory value.
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the exit command section.
- **help**—Displays help and keeps you in the application group subcommand mode; see the "help" command section.
- **name** *string*—Sets the data-source erspan name. This is a mandatory value.
- **session-id**—ERSPAN session ID
- **show**—Shows the current configuration which is applied on exit

Examples

This example shows how to create an ERSPAN data-source:

```
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com# data-source erspan
Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to apply changes and come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and come out of this mode.

root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com(sub-data-source-erspan)# ?
?                     - display help
cancel                 - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
device-id              - ERSPAN device ID (*)
exit                  - create data-source and exit from sub-command mode
help                  - display help
name                  - data-source name (*)
session-id             - ERSPAN session ID
show                  - show current config that will be applied on exit

(*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.
```

data-source netflow

To create NetFlow Data Export (NDE) data-source, use the **data-source netflow** command.

data-source netflow

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the data-source netFlow submode, the following commands are available:

- **device-id**—NetFlow device ID. This is a mandatory value.
- **engine-id**—NetFlow engine ID
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **help**—Displays help and keeps you in the application group subcommand mode.
- **name** *string*—Sets the netFlow data-source name. This is a mandatory value.
- **show**—Shows the current configuration which is applied on exit

Examples

This example shows how to create a netFlow data-source:

```
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com# data-source netflow

Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to apply changes and come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and come out of this mode.

root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com(sub-data-source-netflow)# ?
?                      - display help
cancel                  - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
device-id               - netflow device ID (*)
engine-id               - netflow Engine ID
exit                   - create data-source and exit from sub-command mode
help                   - display help
name                   - data-source name (*)
show                   - show current config that will be applied on exit

(*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.
```

data-source pa

To create performance agent (pa) data-source, use the **data-source pa** command.

data-source pa

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

When you enter the data-source netFlow submode, the following commands are available:

- **device-id**—NetFlow device ID. This is a mandatory value.
- **engine-id**—NetFlow engine ID
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **help**—Displays help and keeps you in the application group subcommand mode.
- **name** *string*—Sets the netFlow data-source name. This is a mandatory value.
- **show**—Shows the current configuration which is applied on exit

Examples

This example shows how to create a pa data-source:

```
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com# data-source pa

Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to apply changes and come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and come out of this mode.

root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com(sub-data-source-netflow)# ?
?                      - display help
cancel                  - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
device-id               - netflow device ID (*)
engine-id               - netflow Engine ID
exit                   - create data-source and exit from sub-command mode
help                   - display help
name                   - data-source name (*)
show                   - show current config that will be applied on exit

(*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.
```

data-source waas

To create Wide Area Application Services (WAAS) data-source, use the **data-source waas** command.

data-source waas

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the data-source waas submode, the following commands are available:

- **device-id**—WAAS device ID. This is a mandatory value.
- **segment**—This is the network segment that needs to be added to the data-source. This is a mandatory value.
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the **exit** section.
- **help**—Displays help and keeps you in the application group subcommand mode; see the **help** command section.
- **name** *string*—Sets the waas data-source name. This is a mandatory value.
- **show**—Shows the current configuration which is applied on exit.

Examples

This example shows how to create a WAAS data-source:

```
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com# data-source waas

Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to apply changes and come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and come out of this mode.

root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com(sub-data-source-waas)# ?
?                     - display help
cancel                 - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
device-id              - WAAS device ID (*)
exit                  - create data-source and exit from sub-command mode
help                  - display help
name                  - data-source name (*)
segment                - network segment to be added to data-source (*)
show                  - show current config that will be applied on exit
```

```
(*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.
```

debug log disable

To disable debug logging, use the **debug log disable** command.

debug log disable

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default behavior or settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

The following example disables all debug logging:

```
root@nam.cisco.com# debug log disable
```

debug log enable

To enable debug logging, use the **debug log enable** command.

debug log enable

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default behavior or settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

The following example enables all debug logging:

```
root@nam.cisco.com# debug log enable
```

debug log level

To set the debug log level for each module running in NAM system, use the **debug log-level** command.

show debug log level <*log-feature*> <*log-level*>

Syntax Description

log-feature	Possible feature names include the following: ART, CAPTURE, COLL_SHARED, DSMON_HOST, DSMON_MATRIX, DSMON_PDIST, DSMON_STATS, ENTITY, ETHERSTATS, FM, FR, MAIN, MISC, RMON, RPC, DSRC, PARSER, PPROC, RTP, METRIC_ENGINE, OTHER, PORT_TABLE, MPLS_STATS, POLLD, RMON1_HOST, RMON1_MATRIX, RMON2_ADDRMAP, RMON2_HOST, RMON2_MATRIX, RMON2_PDIST, SMON_PRIO, SMON_VLAN, SNMP, SRSNMP, SWPOLLD, TREND_DAEMON, TREND_RPC, TREND_SNMP, URL_COLLECTION, WAAS,
log-level	A value between 0 and 7 which represents the following log levels: 0—Critical 1—Error 2—Warning 3—Notice 4—Info 5—Debug 6—Debug2 7—Debug3

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default behavior or settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

The following example shows how to set the automated response time (ART) feature to display all log messages up to log level 2. This command will log all messages generated by the ART module that have log levels set to critical, error, and warning.

```
root@nam.cisco.com# debug log level ART 2
```

debug log metric-engine

To set debug log metric-engine, use the **debug log metric-engine** command.

debug log metric-engine

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

The following example sets the debug log level metric-engine:

```
root@nam.cisco.com# debug log metric-engine
```

debug log reset

To reset debug logging level back to default settings, use the debug log reset command.

debug log reset

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

The following example resets all debug log levels back to default values:

```
root@nam.cisco.com# debug log reset
```

device erspan

To create an ERSPAN (Encapsulated Remote SPAN) device, use the **device erspan** command.

device erspan

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the device erspan submode, the following commands are available:

- **address**—IP address of the device. This is a mandatory value.
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the **exit** command section.
- **help**—Displays help and keeps you in the application group subcommand mode; see the **help** command section.
- **show**—Shows the current configuration which is applied on exit

Examples

This example shows how to create an ERSPAN device:

```
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com# device erspan

Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to apply changes and come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and come out of this mode.

root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com(sub-device-erspan)# ?
?                      - display help
address                 - device IP address (*)
cancel                 - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
exit                   - create device and exit from sub-command mode
help                   - display help
show                   - show current config that will be applied on exit

(*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.
```

device netflow

To create a NetFlow Data Export (NDE) device, use the **device netflow** command.

device netflow

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the device netFlow submode, the following commands are available:

- **address**—IP address of the device. This is a mandatory value.
- **community**—SNMPv2c community string
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the **exit** command section.
- **help**—Displays help and keeps you in the application group subcommand mode; see the **help** command section.
- **show**—Shows the current configuration which is applied on exit.
- **snmp-version**—The version of SNMP that is used to communicate with the device
- **v3-auth-passphrase**—SNMPv3 authentication passphrase
- **v3-auth-protocol**—SNMPv3 authentication protocol
- **v3-priv-passphrase**—SNMPv3 privacy passphrase
- **v3-priv-protocol**—SNMPv3 privacy protocol
- **v3-sec-level**—SNMPv3 security level
- **v3-username**—SNMPv3 username

Examples

This example shows how to create a netFlow device:

```
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com# device netflow

Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to apply changes and come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and come out of this mode.
```

```
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com(sub-device-netflow)# ?
?                      - display help
address                 - device IP address (*)
cancel                  - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
community               - SNMPv2c community string
exit                    - create device and exit from sub-command mode
help                    - display help
show                    - show current config that will be applied on exit
snmp-version             - SNMP version to use to communicate with device
v3-auth-passphrase       - SNMPv3 authentication passphrase
v3-auth-protocol         - SNMPv3 authentication protocol
v3-priv-passphrase       - SNMPv3 privacy passphrase
v3-priv-protocol         - SNMPv3 privacy protocol
v3-sec-level             - SNMPv3 security level
v3-username              - SNMPv3 username

(*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.
```

device waas

To create Wide Area Application Services (WAAS) device, use the **device waas** command.

device waas

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the device WAAS submode, the following commands are available:

- **address**—IP address of the device. This is a mandatory value.
- **passthru**—This is the passthru enable or disable traffic from the WAAS device.
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the exit command section.
- **help**—Displays help and keeps you in the application group subcommand mode; see the "help" command section.
- **show**—Shows the current configuration which is applied on exit.

Examples

This example shows how to create a WAAS device:

```
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com# device waas

Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to apply changes and come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and come out of this mode.

root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com(sub-device-waas)# ?
?                      - display help
address                 - device IP address (*)
cancel                  - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
exit                    - create device and exit from sub-command mode
help                    - display help
passthru                - enable/disable passthru traffic from WAAS device
show                    - show current config that will be applied on exit
(*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.
```

3: NAM CLI Commands: email – logout

This chapter provides information about the following commands:

email

To set up an e-mail server that sends both alarm and report data through e-mail, enable or disable alarm messages sent through e-mail, and to enter the subcommand mode, use the **email** command. To remove the e-mail server, use the **no email server** command. To stop sending out both scheduled report data and alarm messages through e-mail, use the **no email alarm** command.

email

no email server

no email alarm

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

Note Recipients are the alarm message recipients. Report data recipients are not supported on CLI.

When you enter the e-mail subcommand mode, the following commands are available:

- **?** or **help**—Displays help; see the "**Error! Reference source not found.**" command section.
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the exit command section.
- **server** *email-server*—Specifies the e-mail server name.
- **alarm enable**— Enables sending alarm messages through e-mail.
- **alarm disable**—Disables sending alarm messages through e-mail.
- **alarm recipients** *space-separated-list-of-email-addresses*— List of email addresses like admin@domain.com, user@domain.com.

Examples

This example shows how to set up the NAM to send scheduled reports through e-mail to abc@example.com and xyz@example.com:

```
root@localhost# email
proot@localhost(sub-email)# server example-email.domain.com
root@localhost(sub-email)# alarm enable
root@localhost(sub-email)# alarm recipients admin@domain.com another_admin@domain.com
root@localhost(sub-email)# exit
Successfully set email configuration settings.
```

Related Commands

show debug metric-engine

entity alias

To configure an entity alias for the entity MIB, use the **entity alias** command.

entity alias *string*

Syntax Description

String	Specifies the entity string used to configure the entPHysicalAlias.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

The entity MIB makes the entPhysicalTable and entLastChangeTime available through SNMP.

The **clear configuration** command deletes the entity alias and asset ID by setting them to an empty string.

Examples

This example shows how to log out of the NAM:

```
root@localhost# entity alias 123456
```

Related Commands

show entity

entity assetid

To configure an entity MIB asset ID, use the **entity assetid** command.

entity assetid *string*

Syntax Description

String	Specifies the entity string used to configure the entPHysicalAssetID.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

The entity MIB makes the entPhysicalTable and entLastChangeTime available through SNMP.

The **clear configuration** command deletes the entity alias and asset ID by setting them to an empty string.

Examples

This example shows how to log out of the NAM:

```
root@localhost# entity assetid 1234566
```

Related Commands

show entity

exit

To log out of the system or to leave a subcommand mode, use the **exit** command.

exit

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

To leave a subcommand mode, use the **exit** command. The **exit** command saves any changes before leaving the submode.

Examples

This example shows how to log out of the NAM:

```
root@localhost# exit
```

exsession

To enable or disable outside logins, use the **exsession** command.

exsession on [**ssh**]

exsession off

Syntax Description

on	Enables outside logins.
off	Disables outside logins.
ssh	(Optional) Sets the outside logins to SSH.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

A strong crypto patch is required if you use the **ssh** option.

Examples

This example shows how to allow outside logins to the NAM:

```
root@localhost# exsession on
```

ftp

To set the FTP server and directory for storing scheduled reports, use the **ftp** command. To disable FTP scheduled reports, use the **no** form of this command.

ftp

no ftp

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the FTP subcommand mode, the following commands are available:

- **?** or **help**—Displays help; see the **help** command section.
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **directory** *WORD*—Specifies the FTP location on the FTP server.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the **exit** command.
- **password** *WORD*—Specifies the user password on the FTP server.
- **index**—A unique integer identifying the FTP entry
- **user** *WORD*—Specifies the user name on the FTP server.
- **server** *WORD*—Specifies the FTP server name or IP address.

Examples

This example shows how to set the FTP server for storing scheduled reports:

```
root@localhost# ftp
Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to apply changes and come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and come out of this mode.

root@localhost(sub-ftp)# ?
?                     - display help
cancel                 - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
```

```
directory              - FTP location at the FTP server
exit                   - exit from subcommand mode
help                   - display help
index                  - a unique integer identifying the ftp entry
password               - password of the user at the FTP server
server                 - set FTP server
user                   - user name at the FTP server
```

help

To display help, use the **help** command or **?**. You must press the **Enter** key after entering the **?**.

help | **?**

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode or subcommand mode.

Examples

This example shows how to display help:

```
nam.domain.com# help
?                     - display help
application             - configure an application [group]
audit-trail             - enable logging Web GUI and CLI accesses
autocreate-data-source    - enable data source autocreation feature
clear                 - clear access log / system alerts
```

ip address

To set the system IP address, use the **ip address** command. IPv6 support has been added in NAM 6.0(1).

ip address *ip-address subnet-mask*

Syntax Description

ip-address	Sets the system IP address.
subnet-mask	Sets the subnet mask.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

After setting the IP address, the gateway address may be set to 0.0.0.0. When this situation occurs, use the **ip gateway** command to set the gateway address.

The broadcast address is automatically set with an address that is created using the new IP address and network mask. To select a different broadcast address, use the **ip broadcast** command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the system IP address:

```
root@localhost# ip address 172.20.104.74 255.255.255.192
IP address and netmask configured successfully.
NOTE: Default gateway address has been reset to 0.0.0.0
Please use 'ip gateway' command to configure it.
root@localhost# ip gateway 172.20.104.66
root@localhost# show ip
IP address:           172.20.104.74
Subnet mask:          255.255.255.192
IP Broadcast:         172.20.255.255
DNS Name:             namlab-kom8.cisco.com
Default Gateway:       172.20.104.66
Nameserver(s):        171.69.2.133
HTTP server:          Enabled
HTTP secure server:    Disabled
```

```
HTTP port:            80
HTTP secure port:      443
TACACS+ configured:    No
Telnet:              Enabled
SSH:                Disabled
root@localhost#
```

Related Commands

ip broadcast

ip domain

ip host

ip broadcast

To set the system broadcast address, use the **ip broadcast** command.

ip broadcast *broadcast-address*

Syntax Description

broadcast-address	Sets the system broadcast address.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to set the system broadcast address:

```
root@localhost# ip broadcast 172.20.104.127
root@localhost#
```

Related Commands

ip broadcast

ip domain

ip host

show ip

ip domain

To set the system domain name, use the **ip domain** command.

ip domain *name*

Syntax Description

Name	Sets the system domain name.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to set the IP domain name:

```
root@nam# ip domain cisco.com
root@nam.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands

ip broadcast

ip domain

ip host

show ip

ip gateway

To set the system default gateway address, use the **ip gateway** command.

ip gateway *default-gateway*

Syntax Description

default-gateway	Sets the default gateway address.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to set the IP gateway address:

```
root@localhost# ip gateway 123.34.56.0
```

Related Commands

ip broadcast

ip domain

ip host

show ip

ip host

To set the system hostname, use the **ip host** command.

ip host *name*

Syntax Description

Name	Sets the IP hostname.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to set the IP hostname:

```
root@NAM.cisco.com# ip host orion
root@orion.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands

ip broadcast

ip domain

show ip

ip hosts add

To add or replace host entries, use the **ip hosts add** command.

ip hosts add *ip-address host-name* [**alias1**] [**alias2**]

ip hosts add *ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename*

Syntax Description

ip-address	Sets the host IP address.
host-name	Sets the hostname which can be a FTP URL with a filename.
alias1 alias2	(Optional) Sets the host alias.
ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename	Sets the path to the host parameters file location.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the **ip hosts add** *ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename* command to import host entries to the NAM. A maximum of 1,000 entries can exist on the NAM.

Examples

This example shows how to add a specific IP host:

```
root@localhost# ip hosts add 30.50.68.10 orion
```

Related Commands

ip hosts delete

show hosts

ip hosts delete

To delete host entries, use the **ip hosts delete** command.

ip hosts delete *ip-address*

ip hosts delete *ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename*

Syntax Description

ip-address	Sets the host IP address.
ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename	Sets the path to the host parameters file location.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to delete a specific IP host:

```
root@localhost# ip hosts delete 30.50.68.10 orion
```

Related Commands

ip hosts add

ip http port

To set the HTTP port, use the **ip http port** command.

ip http port *1-65535*

Syntax Description

1-65535	Specifies a port number in the range of 1 through 65535.

Syntax Description

Not all ports are available to be assigned. Most browsers block ports that are used for other applications. Commonly-Blocked Ports lists the commonly blocked ports.

Table 3-1 Commonly-Blocked Ports

Port	Application	Port	Application	Port	Application	Port	Application
1	tcpmux	43	nicname	117	uucp-path	531	chat
7	echo	53	domain	119	NNTP	532	netnews
9	discard	77	priv-rjs	123	NTP	540	uucp
11	systat	79	finger	135	loc-srv / epmap	556	remotefs
13	daytime	87	ttylink	139	netbios	563	NNTP+SSL
15	netstat	95	supdup	143	IMAP2	587	submission
17	qotd	101	hostriame	179	LDAP	601	syslog
19	chargen	102	iso-tsap	389	LDAP	636	LDAP+SSL
20	ftp data	103	gppitnp	465	SMTP+SSL	993	IMAP+SSL
21	ftp control	104	acr-nema	512	print / exec	995	POP3+SSL
22	ssh	109	POP2	513	login	4045	lockd
23	telnet	110	POP3	514	shell	6000	X11

25	smtp		111	sunrpc		515	printer		
37	time		113	auth		526	tempo		
42	name		115	sftp		530	courier		

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to specify an HTTP port for the NAM:

```
root@localhost# ip http port 233
```

Related Commands

ip http secure generate

ip http server

ip http tacacs+

show ip

ip http secure generate

To generate a certificate request, use the **ip http secure generate** command.

ip http secure generate {**certificate-request** | **self-signed-certificate**}

Syntax Description

certificate-request	Generates a certificate request.
self-signed-certificate	Generates a self-signed certificate.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to set up a secure server:

```
root@localhost# ip http secure generate certificate-request
```

Related Commands

ip http port Error! Reference source not found.

ip http secure install certificate

To install a certificate, use the **ip http secure install certificate** command.

ip http secure install certificate

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to set up a secure server:

```
root@localhost# ip http secure install certificate
```

Related Commands

ip

ip http secure port

To set up a secure server port, use the **ip http secure port** command.

ip http secure port *port*

Syntax Description

Port	Sets the HTTP secure port.

Syntax Description

Not all ports are available to be assigned. Most browsers block ports that are used for other applications. Commonly-Blocked Ports on page 78 lists the commonly blocked ports.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to set up a secure server port:

```
root@localhost# ip http secure port 30
```

Related Commands

ip

ip http secure server

To set up a secure server, use the **ip http secure server** command.

ip http secure server {**enable** | **disable**}

Syntax Description

server enable | **disable**	Enables or disables the HTTP server.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

A strong crypto patch is required before applying this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set up a secure server:

```
root@localhost# ip http secure server enable
```

Related Commands

ip

ip http server

To enable a HTTP server, use the **ip http server** command.

ip http server {**enable** | **disable**}

Syntax Description

enable	Enables the HTTP server.
disable	Disables the HTTP server.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to enable a HTTP server:

```
root@localhost# ip http server enable
```

Related Commands

ip

ip http tacacs+

To enable a TACACS+ server, use the **ip http tacacs+** command.

ip http tacacs+ enable *primary-srv* [**backup-srv**] [**en-secret-key** *encrypted-secret-key*]

ip http tacacs+ disable

Syntax Description

disable	Disables the TACACS+ server.
enable	Enables the TACACS+ server.
primary-srv	Specifies the primary TACAC+ server.
backup-srv	(Optional) Specifies the backup TACACS+ server.
en-secret-key	(Optional) Argument name to enable the secret key.
encrypted-secret-key	(Optional) Argument value.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

The **en-secret-key** keyword is used only during the importing of NAM configurations. This key cannot be used unless you can specify a DES-encrypted string as the argument to this keyword, as in this example:

```
root@localhost# ip http tacacs+ enable 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.2 en-secret-key "dEAF="
```

Examples

These examples show how to enable and disable TACACS+.

To enable TACACS+, enter this command:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# ip http tacacs+ enable 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.2
```

```
Secret key:
Repeat secret key:
Successfully enabled Tacacs+
root@hostname.cisco.com# show ip
IP address:           172.20.98.177
Subnet mask:          255.255.255.192
IP Broadcast:         172.20.255.255
DNS Name:             hostname.cisco.com
Default Gateway:      172.20.98.129
Nameserver(s):        171.69.2.133
HTTP server:          Enabled
HTTP secure server:   Disabled
HTTP port:            80
HTTP secure port:     443
TACACS+ configured:   Yes
TACACS+ primary server: 10.0.0.1
TACACS+ backup server : 10.0.0.2
Telnet:              Enabled
SSH:                 Disabled
root@hostname.cisco.com#
```

To disable TACACS+, enter this command:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# ip http tacacs+ disable
TACACS+ disabled successfully.
root@hostname.cisco.com# show ip
IP address:           172.20.98.177
Subnet mask:          255.255.255.192
IP Broadcast:         172.20.255.255
DNS Name:             hostname.cisco.com
Default Gateway:      172.20.98.129
Nameserver(s):        171.69.2.133
HTTP server:          Enabled
HTTP secure server:   Disabled
HTTP port:            80
HTTP secure port:     443
TACACS+ configured:   No
Telnet:              Enabled
SSH:                 Disabled
root@hostname.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands

ip

ip interface

To select the external port or the internal ports for the NME-NAM, use the **ip interface** command.

ip interface external | **internal**

Note	This command is not valid for NAM-1 or NAM-2 devices, the Cisco NAM 2200 Series appliances, or the Cisco NAM Virtual Blades.

Syntax Description

external	Selects the RJ-45 Fast Ethernet connector on the NME-NAM.
internal	Selects the internal LAN segment to the router through the PCI interface for IP communication (for example Telnet, SNMP, HTTP, and so forth) to the NME-NAM.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported only on the NME-NAM.

Examples

```
root@localhost# ip interface external
```

Related Commands

ip
show ip

ip nameserver

To set or disable system name server entries, use the **ip nameserver** command.

ip nameserver *ip-addr ip-addr ip-addr*

or

ip nameserver disable

Syntax Description

ip-addr	Sets the name server address.
disable	Disables the name server entries.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to set a system name server:

```
root@localhost# ip nameserver 171.69.2.133
```

Related Commands

ip

show ip

license install

To install a license file on a WAE device that has installed NAM Virtual Blade software, use the **license install** command.

license install *url*

Syntax Description

url	Specifies the location of the license file to install; *ftp://<username>@<host>/<path>/<license_filename>*

Syntax Description

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is valid only on NAM WAAS Virtual Blade platform.

Examples

This example shows how to install the license file on the WAE device that has NAM installed on it:

```
root@localhost# license install ftp://joseph@host_name/usr/
```

logout

To log out of the system, use the **logout** command.

logout

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to log out of the NAM:

```
root@localhost# logout
```

managed-device address

To configure the managed device address, use the **managed-device address** command. To remove the managed device ip address, use the no managed-device address. This no manage-device command is added in NAM 6.0(1).

no managed-device address

managed-device address *<ip-address>*

Note	This command is not supported on NAM-1, NAM-2, NME-NAM-80S, NME-NAM-120S and the NAM Virtual Blade devices.

Syntax Description

ip-address	Specifies the IP address of the managed device.

Syntax Description

Defaults

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported only on Cisco NAM 2200 Series appliances.

Examples

The following example sets the managed device IP address, and then shows the managed device:

```
root@nam.cisco.com# managed-device address 10.0.0.1
root@nam.cisco.com# show managed-device
root@nam.cisco.com# 10.0.0.1
root@nam.localdomain# no managed-device address
Managed Device Address removed if any!
root@nam.localdomain#
```

managed-device community

To configure the managed device SNMP community, use the **managed-device community** command. To remove the managed device community string, use the no managed-device community command. This remove command is added in NAM 6.0(1).

No managed-device community

managed-device community <*rw-community*>

Note	This command is not supported on NAM-1, NAM-2, NME-NAM-80S, NME-NAM-120S and the NAM Virtual Blade devices.

Syntax Description

rw-community	Specifies the SNMP community for read/write operations.

Syntax Description

Defaults

None.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported only on Cisco NAM 2200 Series appliances.

Examples

The following example sets the managed-device community:

```
root@nam.cisco.com# managed-device community
root@nam.cisco.com#
root@nam.localdomain# no managed-device community
Managed Device Community string removed if any!
root@nam.localdomain#
```

4: NAM CLI Commands:
metric export host - show certificate request

This chapter describes the following NAM CLI commands:

To set data aggregation intervals, use the monitor data-aggr-intv command. This command is added in NAM 6.0(1).

Monitor data-aggr-intv

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the monitor data-aggr-intv submode, the following commands are available:

- **?**—Displays help. (Added in 6.0(2)
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **exit**—exits from the subcommand mode.
- **help**—Displays help.
- **hosts-user-defined enable**—enable user-defined hosts.
- **hosts-user-defined disable**—disable user-defined hosts.
- **intf-stats-polling**— enable or disable managed device interface stats polling. (added in 6.0(2))
- **long-term-intf [min]**—Specify long term interval for managed device interface stats (min).
- **long-term-rsp-time [min]**—Specify long term interval for application response time (min).
- **long-term-traffic [min]**—Specify long term interval for traffic (min).
- **short-term-intf [min]**—Specify short term interval for managed device interface stats (min).

- **short-term-rsp-time [min]**—Specify short term interval for application response time (min).
- **short-term-traffic [min]**—Specify short term interval for traffic/media (min).

Examples

This example shows how to set data aggregation intervals:

```
root@nam.localdomain# monitor data-aggr-intv

Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to apply changes and come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and come out of this mode.

root@nam.localdomain(sub-data-aggr-intv)
# root@nam.localdomain(sub-data-aggr-intv)# ?
?                     - display help
cancel                 - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
exit                  - exit from the subcommand mode
help                  - display help
hosts-user-defined       - collect only hosts from user-defined sites
long-term-intf          - specify long term interval for managed device interface stats (min)
long-term-rsp-time       - specify long term interval for application response time (min)
long-term-traffic        - specify long term interval for traffic (min)
short-term-intf         - specify short term interval for managed device interface stats (min)
short-term-rsp-time      - specify short term interval for application response time (min)
short-term-traffic       - specify short term interval for traffic/media (min)
root@nam.localdomain(sub-data-aggr-intv)#
```

- monitor nbar
- monitor protocol encapsulation
- monitor rtp-stream enable
- monitor rtp-stream filter
- monitor rtp-stream threshold
- monitor urlcollection
- monitor urlfilter
- netflow input port
- nslookup
- password
- password strong-policy
- patch
- pid-sn
- ping
- preferences
- protocol esp-null-heuristic

- reboot
- reboot -helper
- reboot -golden
- remote-storage
- remote-storage fcoe
- remote-storage iscsi
- remote-storage sas
- rmwebusers
- show access-log
- show application app-id
- show application eng-id
- show application group
- show audit-trail
- show autocreate-data-source
- show cdb
- show cdp settings
- show certificate

metric export host

To configure the metric export host, use the **metric export host** command. To disable metric export, use the **no** form of this command.

metric export host *ip-address* **[***port***]**

no metric export

Syntax Description

ip-address	Specifies the IPv4 address of the external reporting console.
port	Port the external reporting console is listening on for incoming packets (optional).

Syntax Description

Defaults

The default port is 9995.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to export ART metrics to an external reporting console.

Examples

The following example specifies the reporting console's IP address as the source to collect ART metrics, then removes this configuration.

```
root@nam.cisco.com# metric export 10.0.0.1 9995
root@nam.cisco.com# no metric export
```

metric export non-waas traffic

To send SPAN traffic (non-WAAS traffic) to an external reporting console, use the **metric export non-waas traffic** command. To disable metric export, use the **no** form of this command.

metric export non-waas traffic

no metric export non-waas traffic

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Export is disabled.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to export non-waas (SPAN traffic) metrics to an external reporting console.

Examples

The following example shows how to send non-WAAS traffic to an external reporting console, then removes this configuration:

```
root@nam.cisco.com# metric export non-waas traffic
root@nam.cisco.com# no metric export non-waas traffic
```

monitor data-aggr-intv

To set data aggregation intervals, use the monitor data-aggr-intv command. This command is added in NAM 6.0(1).

Monitor data-aggr-intv

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the monitor data-aggr-intv submode, the following commands are available:

- **?**—Displays help. (Added in 6.0(2)
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **exit**—exits from the subcommand mode.
- **help**—Displays help.
- **hosts-user-defined enable**—enable user-defined hosts.
- **hosts-user-defined disable**—disable user-defined hosts.
- **intf-stats-polling**— enable or disable managed device interface stats polling. (added in 6.0(2))
- **long-term-intf [min]**—Specify long term interval for managed device interface stats (min).
- **long-term-rsp-time [min]**—Specify long term interval for application response time (min).
- **long-term-traffic [min]**—Specify long term interval for traffic (min).
- **short-term-intf [min]**—Specify short term interval for managed device interface stats (min).
- **short-term-rsp-time [min]**—Specify short term interval for application response time (min).
- **short-term-traffic [min]**—Specify short term interval for traffic/media (min).

Examples

This example shows how to set data aggregation intervals:

```
root@nam.localdomain# monitor data-aggr-intv

Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to apply changes and come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and come out of this mode.
```

```
root@nam.localdomain(sub-data-aggr-intv)
# root@nam.localdomain(sub-data-aggr-intv)# ?
?                      - display help
cancel                  - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
exit                   - exit from the subcommand mode
help                   - display help
hosts-user-defined       - collect only hosts from user-defined sites
long-term-intf          - specify long term interval for managed device interface stats (min)
long-term-rsp-time       - specify long term interval for application response time (min)
long-term-traffic        - specify long term interval for traffic (min)
short-term-intf         - specify short term interval for managed device interface stats (min)
short-term-rsp-time      - specify short term interval for application response time (min)
short-term-traffic       - specify short term interval for traffic/media (min)
root@nam.localdomain(sub-data-aggr-intv)#
```

monitor nbar

To enable supervisor NBAR statistics polling, use the **monitor nbar** command. To disable polling, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor nbar

no monitor nbar

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no defaults.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

The NBAR-PD-MIB must be present to enable the collection of statistical information. The NAM-3 statistics are polled from the supervisor engine.

Examples

This example shows how to enable NBAR statistics polling:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor nbar
Successful enable nbar collection.
root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor nbar
Successfully disable nbar collection.
```

This example shows how to display NBAR statistics polling:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor nbar
nbar collection enabled
```

monitor protocol encapsulation

To set the protocol encapsulation, use the **monitor protocol encapsulation** command. To disable the protocol encapsulation, use the **no** form of this command. This command is removed in NAM 6.0(1).

monitor protocol encapsulation

no monitor protocol encapsulation

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to set the monitor protocol encapsulation.

```
root@nam.cisco.com# monitor protocol encapsulation
gre-ip                 - encapsulation type
gtp                   - encapsulation type
ip-esp                 - encapsulation type
ip-ipv4                - encapsulation type
ip-ipv6                - encapsulation type
root@nam.cisco.com# monitor protocol encapsulation
```

Related Commands

show monitor protocol encapsulation

monitor rtp-stream enable

To enable RTP stream monitoring, use the **monitor rtp-stream enable** command. To disable RTP stream monitoring, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor rtp-stream enable

no monitor rtp-stream enable

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to enable RTP stream monitoring.

```
root@localhost# monitor rtp-stream enable
```

This example shows how to disable RTP stream monitoring.

```
root@localhost# no monitor rtp-stream enable
```

Related Commands

monitor rtp-stream filter

monitor rtp-stream filter

To set a RTP stream filtering entry, use the **monitor rtp-stream filter** command. To remove a RTP stream filtering entry, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor rtp-stream filter *source-address source-mask dest-address dest-mask*

Syntax Description

source-address	Specifies the source address of the RTP stream being filtered.
source-mask	Specifies the subnet mask of the source address of the RTP stream being filtered.
dest-address	Specifies the destination address of the RTP stream being filtered.
dest-mask	Specifies the subnet mask of the RTP stream being filtered.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to enable RTP stream filtering:

```
root@localhost# monitor rtp-stream filter 1.2.3.0 255.255.255.0 4.5.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

Related Commands

metric export host

monitor rtp-stream threshold

To set the alarm threshold for the different RTP stream monitoring types, use the **monitor rtp-stream threshold** command. To disable the alarm threshold RTP stream monitoring, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor rtp-stream threshold <*key_word*>

no monitor rtp-stream threshold <*key_word*>

Syntax Description

Key Word	Action
actual-pkt-loss	Specifies the actual packet loss percentile threshold and enables the actual packet loss threshold alarm.
adjusted-pkt-loss	Specifies the adjusted packet loss percentile threshold and enables the adjusted packet loss threshold alarm.
jitter	Specifies the jitter alarm threshold and enables the jitter threshold alarm in milliseconds.
mos	Specifies the MOS score threshold and enables the MOS score alarm.
soc	Specifies the seconds of concealment threshold and enables the soc alarm.
ssc	Specifies the severe seconds of concealment threshold and enables the ssc alarm.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

Examples

This example shows how to set an alarm threshold of 6% for RTP stream monitoring of lost packets.

```
root@NAM.cisco.com# monitor rtp-stream threshold adjusted-pkt-loss 6
Successfully set adjusted-pkt-loss alarm.
root@NAM.cisco.com#
```

monitor urlcollection

To enter the URL collection submode and configure URL collection, use the **monitor urlcollection** command. To disable the URL collection, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor urlcollection

no monitor urlcollection

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the URL collections submode, the following commands are available:

- **?** or **help**—Displays help; see the **help** command.
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the **autocreate-data-source** command section.
- **data-source** *nam-data-source-name*—Specifies the NAM data source name.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the **exit** command.
- **ignore**—(Optional) Sets the host, path, and the URL matching argument.
  - **ignore** *host*—Specifies that you ignore or do not ignore the URL's host part when collecting URL collection data.
  - **ignore** *path*—Specifies that you ignore or do not ignore the URL's parth part when collecting URL collection data.
  - **ignore** *url-arg*—Specifies that you ignore or do not ignore the URL's arguments when collecting URL collection data.
  - **ignore** *enable* | *disable*—Enables or disables this command.
- **match-only** *string*—(Optional) Specifies collecting only the URL data that matches the string in the URL.
- **max-entry** *100* | *50* | *1000*—(Optional) Specifies the maximum of URL collection entries.
- **recycle** *enable* | *disable*—Enables or disables aging of the URL collection data entries.

There is only one URL collection in NAM. The collection owner is always LocalMgr. The index is always one.

Examples

This example shows how to configure URL collection:

```
root@localhost# monitor urlcollection

Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to apply changes and come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and come out of this mode.

root@localhost(sub-monitor-url-collection)# ?
?                     - display help
cancel                 - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
data-source             - specify the collection data source (*)
exit                   - exit from the subcommand mode
help                   - display help
ignore                 - set url collection data matching schemes
match-only              - match string for url collection data
max-entry              - set max number data entries of url collection
recycle                - enable or disable aging of url collection data entries

(*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.

root@localhost(sub-monitor-url-collection)#
```

Related Commands

show monitor urlcollection

monitor urlfilter

To enter the URL filter collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure URL filters, use the **monitor urlfilter** command. To remove the URL filters from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command. This command is removed in NAM 6.0(1).

monitor urlfilter

no monitor urlfilter *control-index*

Syntax Description

control-index	Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.

Syntax Description

Defaults

The control index is random.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the monitor URL filter subcommand mode, the following commands are available:

- **?**—Displays help.
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **control-index** *control-index*—Specifies the URL entry's control index. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is random.
- **description** *string*—(Optional) Specifies the URL filter's description string.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the **exit** command.
- **help**—Displays help.
- **host-regexp**—Specifies the regular expression for the URL's host.
- **path-regexp**—Specifies the regular expression of the URL's path.
- **protocol-encap**—(Optional) Specifies the protocol encapsulation of the HTTP packet.

The **clear configuration** command removes the URL filters from the configuration. There is no SNMP support for configuring the URL filters.

Examples

This example shows how to configure URL filters:

```
root@nam# monitor urlfilter
Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.
root@nam(sub-monitor-url-filter)# control-index 2
root@nam(sub-monitor-url-filter)# description urlfilter example
root@nam(sub-monitor-url-filter)# host-regexp www.example.com
root@nam(sub-monitor-url-filter)# protocol-encap ipv4
root@nam(sub-monitor-url-filter)# exit
Sucessfully created urlfilter entry.
root@nam# show monitor urlfilter
Description: urlfilter example
   Control index:          2
   Protocol encapsulation:   IPv4
   URL's host string:       www.example.com
   URL's path string:       (not-set)
```

To remove this URL filter entry, use the **no** form of the command:

```
root@nam# no monitor urlfilter 2
Successfully delete urlfilter entry.
```

Related Commands

show monitor urlfilter

mtrace-clear, mtrace-show, mtrace-start, mtrace-stop, mtrace-upload

These are memory debug commands. They are not for NAM feature use. Please do not use without request from NAM support engineers.

mtrace-clear

mtrace-show

mtrace-start

mtrace-stop

mtrace-upload *url-path*

Syntax Description

The first four commands have no arguments or keywords. mtrace-upload needs FTP pathname for mtrace upload

---

Defaults

These commands have no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

netflow input port

To set a specified value of the input NetFlow UDP port on NAM, use the **netflow input port** [*port]* command.

netflow input port [*port*]

Note	In case this CLI is not used, NAM retains the default port 3000 to listen to incoming NDEs. When invoked, the CLI prints both old and new UDP port numbers, if successfully completed.

Syntax Description

port	Specifies the input UDP port number, valid values 1 - 65535.

Syntax Description

Defaults

The default port is 3000.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to use the **netflow input port** command.

```
root@localhost# netflow input port 9101
NetFlow input port 3000 changed to 9101
```

nslookup

To configure name server queries, use the **nslookup** command.

nslookup hostname [**server**]

Syntax Description

hostname	Specifies the name server query host.
server	(Optional) Specifies the name server to query.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to configure name server queries:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# nslookup www.yahoo.com
Server:       127.0.0.1
Address:      127.0.0.1#53

Non-authoritative answer:
www.yahoo.com   canonical name = www.yahoo.akadns.net.
Name:  www.yahoo.akadns.net
Address:66.218.71.80
root@localhost.cisco.com#
```

password

To set a new password, use the **password** command.

password *username*

Syntax Description

username	Sets the user login name whose password will be changed.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

There are only two valid users, root and guest.

Examples

This example shows how to set a password:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# password root
Changing password for user root
New UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd:all authentication tokens updated successfully
root@localhost.cisco.com#
```

password strong-policy

To enable strong password policy for user names, use the **password strong-policy** command. To disable this option, use the **no** form of this command.

password strong-policy

no password strong-policy

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

There are only two valid users, root and guest.

Examples

This example shows how to set a password:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# password strong-policy
Strong password policy is enabled.
```

patch

To download and install a software patch, use the **patch** command.

patch *ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename*

Syntax Description

ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/file name	Sets the path to download the patch.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to download and install a patch:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# patch ftp://hostname/fullpath/c6nam-3.6-strong-cryptoK9-patch-1-0.bin

Proceeding with installation. Please do not interrupt.
If installation is interrupted, please try again.

Downloading c6nam-3.6-strong-cryptoK9-patch-1-0.bin. Please wait...
ftp://hostname/fullpath/c6nam-3.6-strong-cryptoK9-patch-1-0.bin (1K)
-                    [########################]      1K | 1886.33K/s
1891 bytes transferred in 0.00 sec (1569.00k/sec)

Verifying c6nam-3.6-strong-cryptoK9-patch-1-0.bin. Please wait...
Patch c6nam-3.6-strong-cryptoK9-patch-1-0.bin verified.

Applying /usr/local/nam/patch/workdir/c6nam-3.6-strong-cryptoK9-patch-1-0.bin. Please wait...
############################################## [100%]
############################################## [100%]

Patch applied successfully.
root@localhost.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands

show patches

show version

pid-sn

To enter the Product ID and Serial number of a WAE device for node locking with a NAM Virtual Blade product license, use the **pid-sn** command. This command is removed in NAM 6.0(1).

pid-sn *PIDnnnn SNnnnn*

Syntax Description

PIDnnnn	Specifies the Product ID of the WAE device.
SNnnnn	Specifies the serial number of the WAE device.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is valid only on NAM Virtual Blade platforms.

Examples

This example shows how to ener the Product ID and serial number of a WAE device:

```
root@localhost# pid-sn WAE-674-K9 KXQCDHDR
root@localhost#
```

ping

To check connectivity to a IPv4 network device, use the **ping** command.

ping [**-n** | **-v**] [**-c count**] [**-i wait**] [**-p pattern**] [**-s packetsize**] **hostname** | **IP address**

Syntax Description

-n	(Optional) Displays the network addresses as numbers.
-v	(Optional) Specifies verbose output.
-c count	(Optional) Stops the ping after sending the count of ECHO_REQUEST packets.
-i wait	(Optional) Specifies the time interval in seconds between sending each packet.
-p pattern	(Optional) Specifies the pad bytes to fill out packets sent in the ping. You may specify up to 16 pad bytes to fill out packets being sent.
-s packetsize	(Optional) Sets the 8 bytes of ICMP header data.
hostname	Sets the hostname of the network device to ping.
IP address	Specifies the IP address of the network device to ping.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to check the connectivity of a network device with ping:

```
root@localhost# ping -n -v ralph 100.20.19.23
root@localhost#
```

ping6

To check connectivity to a IPv6 network device, use the **ping6** command. This command is added in NAM 6.0(1).

Ping6 [**-n** | **-v**] [**-c count**] [**-i wait**] [**-p pattern**] [**-s packetsize**] [-I interface] [-M hint] **hostname** | **IP address**

Syntax Description

-n	(Optional) Displays the network addresses as numbers.
-v	(Optional) Specifies verbose output.
-c count	(Optional) Stops the ping6 after sending the count of ECHO_REQUEST packets.
-i wait	(Optional) Specifies the time interval in seconds between sending each packet.
-p pattern	(Optional) Specifies the pad bytes to fill out packets sent in the ping. You may specify up to 16 pad bytes to fill out packets being sent.
-s packetsize	(Optional) Sets the 8 bytes of ICMP header data.
-I interface	(Optional)Sets the name of the specific interface. When pinging IPv6 Link-local address this option is required.
-M hint	(Optional)Select Path MTU Discovery strategy. **hint** may be do prohibit fragmentation. Want do PMTU discovery, fragment locally when packet size is large. Do not set DF flag.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to check the connectivity of a network device with ping6:

preferences

To enter the preferences subcommand mode, and then configure how your screen displays information, use the **preferences** command.

preferences

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the preferences subcommand mode, the following commands are available:

- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **csv-export all** | **current-screen**— Sets the comma-separated values export monitor data options.
- **data-displayed bits** | **bytes**—Specifies how the data is displayed in bits or bytes.
  entries-per-screen *1-100*—(Optional) Sets the number of rows to display in tabular screens. Default is 15. This is removed in NAM 6.0(1).
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the **exit** command.
- **format-large-number enable** | **disable**—Displays the GUI counters in large numbers: K(kilo), M(mega), or G(giga). This is removed in NAM 6.0(1).
- **graph-bars** *1-15*— (Optional) Sets the number of bars on a displayed graph. Default is 10.
- **help**—Displays help; see the **help** command.
- **number-notation commas-dot** | **dots-comma** | **s*paces-comma***—Sets the number notation to commas or dot and so forth. For example: 1,000 or 1.000 or 300, 10.
- **refresh-interval** *60-3600*—(Optional) Sets the screen refresh interval in seconds. Default is 60. This is changed from 15 – 3600.
- **resolve-hostname enable** | **disable**—(Optional) Enables or disables hostname resolution. Default is enable.
- **Audit-trail enable** | **disable**—Enables or disables audit trail. This is added in NAM 6.0(1).
- **Capture-format enc**—set enc as capture format. This is added in NAM 6.0(1).

- **Capture-format pcap**—set pcap as capture format. This is added in NAM 6.0(1).

Examples

This example shows how to configure preferences for your screen display:

```
root@nam.localdomain# preferences

Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to apply changes and come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and come out of this mode.

root@nam.localdomain(sub-preferences)# audit-trail enable
root@nam.localdomain(sub-preferences)# capture-format enc
root@nam.localdomain(sub-preferences)# data-displayed bytes
root@nam.localdomain(sub-preferences)# graph-bars 10
root@nam.localdomain(sub-preferences)# number-notation commas-dot
root@nam.localdomain(sub-preferences)# refresh-interval 60
root@nam.localdomain(sub-preferences)# resolve-hostname enable
root@nam.localdomain(sub-preferences)# exit
NAM web interface preferences updated successfully.

This example shows how to display the configured preferences:

root@nam.localdomain# show preferences
Refresh interval:    60 secs
Number of graph bars: 10
Hostname resolution:  Enabled
Data displayed in:    Bytes
Number notation:      Commas-dot
Audit trail:         Enabled
Capture format:       ENC
```

Related Commands

show preferences

protocol esp-null-heuristic

Use the **protocol esp-null-heuristic** command to enable and disable the NAM to parse ESP-NULL protocol heuristically.

To enable the NAM to parse ESP-NULL protocol heuristically, use the following command:

protocol esp-null-heuristic enable

To disable the NAM to parse ESP-NULL protocol heuristically, use the following command:

no protocol esp-null-heuristic enable

Syntax Description

This command enables and disables heuristic parsing of ESP-NULL packets.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to enable parsing heuristically:

```
root@localhost# protocol esp-null-heuristic enable

root@localhost#
```

This example shows how to disable parsing heuristically:

```
root@localhost# no protocol esp-null-heuristic enable
root@localhost#
```

reboot

To shut down and then restart NAM, use the **reboot** command.

reboot

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to reboot the NAM:

```
root@localhost# reboot
Reboot the NAM? (Y/N) [N]:
root@localhost#
```

reboot -helper

To reboot to helper image, use the **reboot -helper** command.

reboot -helper

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to reboot to helper image:

```
root@localhost# reboot -helper
Reboot the NAM? (Y/N) [N]:
root@localhost#
```

reboot -golden

To reboot to the golden helper image (NAM-3), use the **reboot -golden** command.

reboot -golden

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to reboot to helper image:

```
root@localhost# reboot -golden
Reboot the NAM? (Y/N) [N]:
root@localhost#
```

remote-storage

Related Commands

remote-storage fcoe

remote-storage iscsi

remote-storage sas

remote-storage fcoe

To list or format the FCoE remote storage targets for capture data, use the **remote-storage fcoe** command.

remote-storage fcoe

Syntax Description

name	Specifies the name for the FCoE remote storage being removed.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

These commands are supported only on NAM-3.

When you enter the command, the following are available:

- **format**—Formats one or more FCoE storage targets.
- **fsck**—Runs FS check on a FCoE storage target (may take several minutes).
- **label**—Labels a FCoE storage target.
- **list**—Lists all the FCoE storage targets.
- **local-pwwn**—Shows local FCoE Port WWN. Use the storage vendor's web interface to map the NAM local ID to the storage LUNs.
- **mount**—Reconnects a logically disconnected FCoE storage target. Replaces connect command.
- **refresh**—Refreshes the FCoE service.
- **sfp-info**—Displays important information from the SFP and module EEPROM, including type, vendor, part number, serial number, and data code.
- **unmount**—Logically disconnects a FCoE storage target (so it can be safely removed). Replaces disconnect command.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a remote storage for capturing FCoE data:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# remote-storage fcoe
format                 - format one or more FCoE storage targets
fsck                   - run FS check on a FCoE storage target (may take several minutes)
label                  - label a FCoE storage target
list                   - list all FCoE storage targets
local-pwwn              - show local FCoE Port WWN
mount                  - re-mount a FCoE storage target
refresh                 - refresh the FCoE service
sfp-info                - display SFP+ EEPROM contents
unmount                - unmount a FCoE storage target (safely remove)
root@hostname.cisco.com#
```

remote-storage iscsi

To list or format the iSCSI remote storage targets for capture data, use the **remote-storage iscsi** command.

remote-storage iscsi

Syntax Description

name	Specifies the name for the iSCSI remote storage being removed.

Syntax Description

Note This command is not supported on the NAM WAAS Virtual Blade.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the command, the following are available:

- **format**—Formats a iSCSI storage target.
- **fsck**—Runs FS check on an iSCSI storage target (may take several minutes).
- **label** —Labels an iSCSI storage target.
- **list**—Lists all iSCSI storage targets.
- **local-iqn**—Shows local iSCSI Qualified Name. Use the storage vendor's web interface to map the NAM local ID to the storage LUNs.
- **login**—Logs into an iSCSI session.
- **logout**—Logs out from an iSCSI session.
- **mount**—Re-mounts an iSCSI storage target.
- **unmount**—Unmounts an iSCSI storage target (so it can be safely removed).
- **discover**—discover targets at a given IP address. This is added in NAM 6.0(1).

Examples

This example shows how to configure a remote storage for capturing iSCSI data:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# remote-storage iscsi
format                 - format a iSCSI storage target
fsck                   - run FS check on an iSCSI storage target (may take several minutes)
label                  - label an iSCSI storage target
list                   - list all iSCSI storage targets
local-iqn               - show local iSCSI Qualified Name
login                  - Login to an iSCSI session
logout                 - Logout from an iSCSI session
mount                  - re-mount an iSCSI storage target
unmount                 - unmount an iSCSI storage target (safely remove)
discover                - discover targets at a given IP address
root@hostname.cisco.com#
```

This example shows the output of **remote-storage iscsi local-iqn**:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# remote-storage iscsi local-iqn
Local iSCSI Qualified Name: iqn.1987-05.com.cisco:WS-SVC-NAM3-6G-K9.00:19:55:07:14:FA
```

The example shows the output of **remote-storage iscsi list**. It includes a list of iSCSI sessions at the end.

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# remote-storage iscsi list
Storage ID: 7
Label:
Status: Ready
Protocol: ISCSI
Target IP: 172.20.98.182
Target IQN: iqn.1999-02.com.nexsan:p0:satabeast2:029c65ec
Type: LUN
Model: NEXSAN SATABeast2
LUN: 2
Capacity: 1.82TB
Available: 1.73TB

Active iSCSI Sessions:
tcp: [2] 172.20.98.182:3260,1 iqn.1999-02.com.nexsan:p0:satabeast2:029c65ec
root@hostname.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands

show remote-storage

remote-storage sas

To list or format the SAS remote storage targets for capture data, use the **remote-storage sas** command.

remote-storage sas

Syntax Description

name	Specifies the name of the SAS remote storage being removed.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

These commands are supported only on NAM-3.

When you enter the command, the following are available:

- **format**—Format one or more SAS storage targets.
- **fsck**—Run FS check on a SAS storage target (may take several minutes).
- **label**—Label a SAS storage target.
- **list**—List all the SAS storage targets.
- **local-address**—Show local SAS address. Use the storage vendor's web interface to map the NAM local ID to the storage LUNs.
- **mount**—Reconnects a logically disconnected SAS storage target. Replaces connect command.
- **unmount**—Disconnects a SAS storage target (so it can be safely removed). Replaces disconnect command.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a remote storage for capturing SAS data:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# remote-storage sas
fsck                 - run FS check on a SAS storage target (may take several minutes)
```

```
format                - format one or more SAS storage targets
label                 - label a SAS storage target
list                  - list all SAS storage targets
local-address          - show local SAS Address
mount                 - re-mount a SAS storage target
unmount               - unmount a SAS storage target (safely remove)
```

remove corefiles

To remove all existing core files, use the **remove corefiles** command. This is added in NAM 6.0(1).

Remove corefiles

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to remove all existing core files:

```
root@nam.localdomain# remove corefiles
root@nam.localdomain#
```

Related Commands

show corefiles

rise-nam enable / disable

To enable or disable nam rise interface, use the **rise-nam enable / disable** command. This is added in NAM 6.0(2) and currently only works on NAM 2300 appliances.

rise-nam enable | disable

Syntax Description

disable	disable RISE for NAM appliance.
enable	enable RISE for NAM appliance.

Defaults

default is disable for 6.0(2).

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

These examples show how to enable and disable rise interface on NAM appliances:

```
root@nam.localdomain# rise-nam enable
root@nam.localdomain# rise-nam disable
```

Related Commands

rmwebusers

To remove all web users from the local web user database, use the **rmwebusers** command.

rmwebusers

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to remove web users from the local web user database:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# rmwebusers

WARNING:Doing this will stop the web server and remove
all locally defined web users from web user database.

Are you sure you want to continue (y/n) [n]? y

Disabling HTTP server...
Successfully disabled HTTP server.

All locally defined web users have been
removed from web user database.
root@localhost.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands

show web-user

secure-clear all

To clean all users data before shipping, use the **secure-clear all** command. This is added in NAM 6.0(1).

Secure-clear all

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to clean all users data before shipping:

```
root@nam.localdomain# secure-clear all
This operation will erase completely NAM user data.
(including removing the NAM IP connectivity parameters such
as IP address, To reconfigure the NAM network connectivity,
you must use the switch/router session CLI command or UART port.

Do you wish to continue? (y/n) [n]:
```

show access-log

To display the web access log, use the **show access-log** command.

show access-log

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the web access log:

```
Root@localhost# show access-log
11 Mar 2003, 12:23:38   152.20.27.182   -      Access denied (no login session)
 /error.php
11 Mar 2003, 12:23:39   152.20.27.182   -      Access denied (no login session)
 /error.php
11 Mar 2003, 12:23:39   152.20.27.182   -      Access denied (no login session)
 /error.php
11 Mar 2003, 12:23:39   152.20.27.182   -      Access denied (no login session)
 /error.php
```

show application app-id

To display all applications, use the **show application app-id** command.

show application app-id

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display all applications:

```
root@NAM.cisco.com# show application app-id
sample-l3:1 (16777217) icmp
sample-l3:2 (16777218) igmp
sample-l3:4 (16777220) ip
sample-l3:6 (16777222) tcp
sample-l3:8 (16777224) egp
```

Related Commands

application

show application eng-id

To display application information per engine ID, use the **show application eng-id** command.

show application eng-id

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display application information per engine ID:

```
root@NAM.cisco.com# show application eng-id 1
sample-l3:1 (16777217) icmp
sample-l3:2 (16777218) igmp
sample-l3:4 (16777220) ip
sample-l3:6 (16777222) tcp
sample-l3:8 (16777224) egp
```

Related Commands

application

show application group

To display application groups, use the **show application group** command.

show application group [*group-name*]

Syntax Description

group-name	(Optional) Specifies the application group name.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display application groups:

```
root@namlab-kom10.cisco.com# show application group
Application Group: File-Transfer
    Number of Protocols: 5
      - ftp
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.21.4.0.1.0.0
      - ftp-data
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.20.4.0.1.0.0
      - ftps
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.3.222.4.0.1.0.0
      - ftps-data
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.3.221.4.0.1.0.0
      - tftp
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.0.69.4.0.1.0.2

Application Group: Peer-to-Peer
    Number of Protocols: 12
      - gnutella(6346)
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.24.202.4.0.1.0.0
      - gnutella(6347)
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.24.203.4.0.1.0.0
      - fasttrack(udp)
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.4.190.4.0.1.0.0
      - fasttrack(tcp)
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.4.190.4.0.1.0.0
      - winmx(udp)
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.24.113.4.0.1.0.
      - winmx(tcp)
```

```
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.26.43.4.0.1.0.0
     - edonkey(udp)
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.18.57.4.0.1.0.0
     - edonkey(tcp)
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.18.53.4.0.1.0.0
     - hotline
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.21.124.4.0.1.0.0
     - soulseek
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.8.186.4.0.1.0.0
     - directconnect
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.1.155.4.0.1.0.0
     - bittorrent
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.26.225.4.0.1.0.0

Application Group: Web
    Number of Protocols: 2
     - http
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.80.4.0.1.0.0
     - https
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.1.187.4.0.1.0.0

Application Group: Database
    Number of Protocols: 9
     - sql*net
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.66.4.0.1.0.0
     - sqlserv(udp)
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.0.118.4.0.1.0.0
     - sqlserv(tcp)
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.118.4.0.1.0.0
     - ms-sql-mon(udp)
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.5.154.4.0.1.0.0
     - ms-sql-mon(tcp)
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.5.154.4.0.1.0.0
     - ms-sql-ser(udp)
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.5.153.4.0.1.0.0
     - ms-sql-ser(tcp)
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.5.153.4.0.1.0.0
     - oracle-server(udp)
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.5.245.4.0.1.0.0
     - oracle-server(tcp)
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.5.245.4.0.1.0.0

Application Group: email
    Number of Protocols: 7
     - smtp
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.25.4.0.1.0.0
     - smtps
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.1.209.4.0.1.0.0
     - pop3(udp)
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.0.110.4.0.1.0.0
     - pop3(tcp)
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.110.4.0.1.0.0
     - pop3s
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.3.227.4.0.1.0.0
     - imap2
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.143.4.0.1.0.0
     - imaps
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.3.225.4.0.1.0.0

Application Group: Multi-Media
    Number of Protocols: 9
```

```
- h225
  16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.6.184.4.0.1.0.0
- h245
  16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.6.182.4.0.1.0.0
- h323-gatekeeper
  16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.6.183.4.0.1.0.0
- rtp
  16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.125.0.4.0.1.0.0
- rtcp
  16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.125.1.4.0.1.0.0
- sip(udp)
  16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.19.196.4.0.1.0.
- sip(tcp)
  16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.19.196.4.0.1.0.0
- mgcp
  16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.9.123.4.0.1.0.0
- sccp
  16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.7.208.4.0.1.0.0
```

Related Commands

application

show audit-trail

To display the audit trail configuration, use the **show audit-trail** command.

show audit-trail

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the audit trail configuration:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# show audit-trail
Audit trail is enabled.
root@hostname.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands

audit-trail enable

show autocreate-data-source

To display the autocreated data-sources, use the **show autocreate-data-source** command.

show autocreate-data-source

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows if the autocreation of data-sources feature is enabled:

```
root@NAM.cisco.com# show autocreate-data-source

NDE autocreation    : ENABLED
WAAS autocreation   : ENABLED
ERSPAN autocreation : ENABLED

Autocreate WAAS Client data source     : ENABLED
Autocreate WAAS Client WAN data source : DISABLED
Autocreate WAAS Server WAN data source : DISABLED
Autocreate WAAS Server data source     : DISABLED
Autocreate WAAS Passthru data source   : DISABLED

Enable Passthru export on autocreated WAAS device : NO

root@NAM.cisco.com#
```

show cdb

To display information about a CDB file, use the **show cdb** command. Since NAM 6.0(1), this command has been changed from show cdb [filename] to the specific cdb names.

show cdb [*filename***]**

show cdb ARTCltSvr

show cdb ARTSiteClt

show cdb ARTSiteClt_lt

show cdb ARTSiteSvr

show cdb ARTSiteSvr_lt

show cdb AlarmMessages

show cdb CoreConv

show cdb DataSourceStats

show cdb DataSourceStats_lt

show cdb Hosts

show cdb Hosts_lt

show cdb MDIfStats

show cdb MDIfStats_lt

show cdb RtpConv

show cdb RtpMos

show cdb RtpMos_lt

show cdb SiteStats

show cdb SiteStats_lt

show cdb SiteMatrix

show cdb SiteMatrix_lt

show cdb VoIPCalls

show cdb file-list

Syntax Description

Filename	Specifies the CDB filename.
ARTCltSvr	IAP Client-Server table
ARTSiteClt	IAP Site-Client table
ARTSiteClt_lt	IAP Site-Client Long-Term table
ARTSiteSvr	IAP Site-Server table
ARTSiteSvr_lt	IAP Site-Server Long-Term table
AlarmMessages	Alarm Messages table
CoreConv	Conversation table
DataSourceStats	Data Source Stats table
DataSourceStats_lt	Data Source Stats Long-Term table
Hosts	Host table
Hosts_lt	Host Long-Term table
MDIfStats	Managed Device Interface Stats table
MDIfStats_lt	Managed Device Interface Stats Long-Term table
RtpConv	RTP Stream table
RtpMos	RTP MOS Quality table
RtpMos_lt	RTP MOS Quality Long-Term table
SiteMatrix	Site Matrix table
SiteMatrix_lt	Site Matrix Long-Term table
SiteStats	Site Stats table
SiteStats_lt	Site Stats Long-Term table
VoIPCalls	Voice Signaling Data table
file-list	List CDB files

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display information about a CDB file:

```
root@nam.localdomain# show cdb
<FILENAME>              - File to examine (e.g. Hosts)
ARTCltSvr               - IAP Client-Server table
ARTSiteClt              - IAP Site-Client table
ARTSiteClt_lt           - IAP Site-Client Long-Term table
ARTSiteSvr              - IAP Site-Server table
ARTSiteSvr_lt           - IAP Site-Server Long-Term table
AlarmMessages           - Alarm Messages table
CoreConv                - Conversation table
DataSourceStats         - Data Source Stats table
DataSourceStats_lt      - Data Source Stats Long-Term table
Hosts                   - Host table
Hosts_lt                - Host Long-Term table
MDIfStats               - Managed Device Interface Stats table
MDIfStats_lt            - Managed Device Interface Stats Long-Term table
RtpConv                 - RTP Stream table
RtpMos                  - RTP MOS Quality table
RtpMos_lt               - RTP MOS Quality Long-Term table
SiteMatrix              - Site Matrix table
SiteMatrix_lt           - Site Matrix Long-Term table
SiteStats               - Site Stats table
SiteStats_lt            - Site Stats Long-Term table
VoIPCalls               - Voice Signaling Data table
file-list               - List CDB files
```

show cdp settings

To display the current Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) settings, use the **show cdp settings** command.

show cdp settings

Note	This command is not supported on NAM-1 or NAM-2 devices or the NAM Virtual Blade.

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported only on NME-NAM-80S and NME-NAM-120S devices and Cisco NAM 2200 Series appliances.

Examples

To display the current CDP settings:

```
root@nam# show cdp settings
CDP is disabled
    Message Interval:   60
    Message Hold Time:  180

root@nam#
```

Related Commands

autocreate-data-source

cdp hold-time

cdp interval

show certificate

To display the installed certificate, use the **show certificate** command.

show certificate

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display certificate information:

```
Root@localhost# show certificate
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIDgzCCAuygAwIBAgIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFADCBjjELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMx
CzAJBgNVBAgTAkNBMQswCQYDVQQHEwJTSjEbMBkGA1UEChMSQ2lzY28gU3lzdGVt
cywgSW5jMSswKQYDVQQLEyJDYXRhbHlzdCA2MDAwIE5BTSBUZXN0IENlcnRpZmlj
YXRlMRswGQYDVQQDExJDaXNjbyBTeXN0ZW1zLCBJbmMwHhcNMDExMTI3MTI0MDIw
WhcNMDYxMTI2MTI0MDIwWjCBjjELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAkNBMQsw
CQYDVQQHEwJTSjEbMBkGA1UEChMSQ2lzY28gU3lzdGVtcywgSW5jMSswKQYDVQQL
EyJDYXRhbHlzdCA2MDAwIE5BTSBUZXN0IENlcnRpZmljYXRlMRswGQYDVQQDExJD
aXNjbyBTeXN0ZW1zLCBJbmMwgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMfd
NQJunHkjduRGMc7B978Bgh4xlEixRCPQ9K74PNzmXbZlIayRUXvLHA3xCM8GamFt
SlLgjO5R3q0cHWnUrluknHeI1UfZMQMiL0IqL255JxX6NbvCUzGpTxNMKywDXDc3
VevqmPezWrHAFxx3hoXtgTnj6j6BMxyOkbYDwAFXAgMBAAGjge4wgeswHQYDVR0O
BBYEFPNCoN6ndQG9nCmgnzP+Y3VxOSP3MIG7BgNVHSMEgbMwgbCAFPNCoN6ndQG9
nCmgnzP+Y3VxOSP3oYGUpIGRMIGOMQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzELMAkGA1UECBMCQ0Ex
CzAJBgNVBAcTAlNKMRswGQYDVQQKExJDaXNjbyBTeXN0ZW1zLCBJbmMxKzApBgNV
BAsTIkNhdGFseXN0IDYwMDAgTkFNIFRlc3QgQ2VydGlmaWNhdGUxGzAZBgNVBAMT
EkNpc2NvIFN5c3RlbXMsIEluY4IBADAMBgNVHRMEBTADAQH/MA0GCSqGSIb3DQEB
BAUAA4GBAD95psLs1tneBsIuUWQvIdV6D7QYBfewtDzNW10lFvgDZBQdIu7QeRtL
tjMNyGDUIG7tz7/9iZyA90rfrkM410qJrJysoKBZgMzTg6ilpaIzPnoJnN4DYj5C
qNGuOM0OKqtpqCFMKq87UXUuvTgc3hhQKSY5LKOXhJyhtCupJ669
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

Related Commands

show certificate-request

show certificate-request

To display the certificate-signing requests, use the **show certificate-request** command.

show certificate-request

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the certificate-signing requests:

```
Root@localhost# show certificate-request
```

Related Commands

show certificate

5: NAM CLI Commands: show classification-settings to show monitor urlfilter

This chapter describes the following NAM CLI commands: “show classification-settings” to “show monitor urlfilter”.

show classification-settings

To show current packet classification setting on the NAM, use the **show classification-settings** command. This command is added in NAM 6.0(1).

show classification-settings

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

The following example shows how to display current packet classification settings.

```
root@nam.localdomain# show classification-settings
Classification method: Default
root@nam.localdomain#
```

show clock details

To show clock details on the NAM, use the **show clock details** command.

show clock details

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

The following example shows how to display clock settings.

```
root@nam.cisco.com# show clock details
System Time:    Thu Nov  4 18:25:41 PDT 2010
```

show configuration

To display the NAM running configuration, use the **show configuration** command.

show configuration

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

The following configurations are not included in the generated configuration file:

- Reports
- CLI users
- Supervisor engine community strings

Examples

This example shows how to display the NAM running configuration:

```
Root@localhost# show configuration

***** NAM configuration *****
Time: Tue Apr 26 00:10:31 2011

preferences
  entries-per-screen 15
  refresh-interval 60
  graph-bars 0
  resolve-hostname disable
  data-displayed bits
  format-large-number disable
  number-notation commas-dot
  csv-export all
  exit
!
monitor art response-times
  report-interval 1800
  rsp-time1 1
  rsp-time2 5
  rsp-time3 10
```

```
  rsp-time4 50
  rsp-time5 100
  rsp-time6 500
  rsp-timeout 1000
  exit
!
```

Related Commands

config clear

show corefiles

To display the corefiles, use the **show corefiles** command. This command is added in NAM 6.0(1).

show corefiles

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display corefiles:

```
root@nam.localdomain# show corefiles
root@nam.localdomain#
```

Related Commands

remove corefiles

show counters

To display the counters for data aggregation table, use the **show counters** command.

show counters

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the counters for data aggregation table:

```
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com# show counters ?
long-term              - show long-term collection counters
nde-export             - show collection counters for NDE export
short-term             - show short-term collection counters
```

show cpu

To display the Central Processing Unit (CPU) utilization, use the **show cpu** command.

show cpu

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the CPU utilization:

```
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com# show cpu

NOTE: For more details on system resources including CPU
utilization, visit the Administration -> System -> Resources
page in the NAM Traffic Analyzer web application.
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com#
```

show data-source

To display the data-sources, use the **show data-source** command.

show data-source

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the data-sources:

```
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com# show data-source

DATA SOURCE ID   : 1
DATA SOURCE NAME : DATA PORT 1
TYPE           : Data Port
PORT NUMBER     : 1
-----------

DATA SOURCE ID   : 2
DATA SOURCE NAME : DATA PORT 2
TYPE           : Data Port
PORT NUMBER     : 2
-----------
```

show date

To display the current date and time, use the **show date** command.

show date

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the current date and time:

```
Root@localhost# show date
Tue Apr 26 00:14:18 2011
```

Related Commands

show time

time

show debug log-levels

To display log level settings, use the **show debug log-levels** command.

show debug log-levels

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default behavior or settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

The following example shows log level settings:

```
root@nam.cisco.com# show debug log-levels
Debug Logging: enabled
Feature OTHER (1): error (1)
Feature POLLD (3): error (1)
Feature SWPOLLD (4): error (1)
Feature TREND_DAEMON (5): error (1)
Feature TREND_RPC (6): error (1)
Feature TREND_SNMP (7): error (1)
Feature MAIN (8): error (1)
Feature MISC (9): error (1)
Feature SNMP (10): error (1)
Feature SRSNMP (11): error (1)
Feature ENTITY (12): error (1)
Feature RMON (13): error (1)
Feature RPC (14): error (1)
Feature DSRC (15): error (1)
Feature WAAS (16): error (1)
Feature PARSER (17): error (1)
Feature PPROC (18): error (1)
Feature FM (19): error (1)
Feature FR (20): error (1)
Feature COLL_SHARED (21): error (1)
Feature RTP (22): error (1)
Feature METRIC_ENGINE (23): error (1)
Feature ART (24): error (1)
Feature URL_COLLECTION (25): error (1)
Feature PORT_TABLE (26): error (1)
Feature MPLS_STATS (27): error (1)
Feature ETHERSTATS (28): error (1)
Feature CAPTURE (29): error (1)
Feature RMON1_HOST (30): error (1)
Feature RMON1_MATRIX (31): error (1)
Feature RMON2_ADDRMAP (32): error (1)
```

```
Feature RMON2_PDIST (33): error (1)
Feature RMON2_HOST (34): error (1)
Feature RMON2_MATRIX (35): error (1)
Feature DSMON_STATS (36): error (1)
Feature DSMON_PDIST (37): error (1)
Feature DSMON_HOST (38): error (1)
Feature DSMON_MATRIX (39): error (1)
Feature SMON_PRIO (40): error (1)
Feature SMON_VLAN (41): error (1)
```

show debug messages

To display NAM log file contents, use the **show debug messages** command.

show debug messages

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default behavior or settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

The following example shows the log file contents:

```
root@nam.cisco.com# show debug messages
2008-10-14 00:07:11 *** FM Metric Engine 1 created (iThread 3)
2008-10-14 00:07:11 MAIN: Flow reaper starting, LWP = 1381
2008-10-14 00:07:11 Packet data and flow processing layers started successfully.
2008-10-14 00:07:11 WAAS: Load autoconfig: enables:1 client:1 cltwan:0 svrwan:0
server:0 passthru:0
2008-10-14 00:07:11 *** WAAS Flow Agent (FA) manager module initialized ***
2008-10-14 00:07:11 Load SA Export config SA_EXPORT_ENABLED = 0
2008-10-14 00:07:11 *** Configure SuperAgent export: export disabled
2008-10-14 00:07:11 *** ART Metric Engine post initialization done. ***
2008-10-14 00:07:11 MAIN: dbgport_init: No cfg file!
2008-10-14 00:07:11 MAIN: Offtime LWP = 1382
2008-10-14 00:07:11 RPC: RPC LWP = 1383
2008-10-14 00:16:19 mond: exiting on signal 15.
2008-10-14 00:19:21 mond starting.
2008-10-14 00:19:21 MAIN: Timer LWP = 1570
2008-10-14 00:19:21 MAIN: Timekeeping LWP = 1571
```

show debug metric-engine

To display metric-engine log file, use the **show debug metric-engine** command.

show debug metric-engine

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display metric-engine log file:

```
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com# show debug metric-engine
```

show debug online-diag-stats

To display the online diagnostic status log file, use the **show debug online-diag-stats** command.

show debug online-diag-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the online diagnostic status log file:

```
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com# show debug online-diag-stats
Opcode/Subopcode       RX     TX         Description
mgmt port 1        mgmt port 2    data port 1    data port 2
0                0              0              0
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com#
```

show debug rise-messages

To display the debug RISE log messages, use the **show debug rise-messages** command. This command is added in NAM 6.0(1).

show debug rise-messages

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the debug RISE log messages:

```
root@nam.localdomain# show debug rise-messages
root@nam.localdomain#
```

show decode-log

To display the packet decode log, use the **show decode-log** command. This command is added in 6.0(2).

show decode-log

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the packet decode log:

```
Root@localhost# show decode-log
Jan 17 23:47:51 nam NAM-PDS[4878]: Doing Startup
Jan 17 23:47:51 nam NAM-PDS[4878]: main: Basic pcap table generation to protocol typ
es and packet summmary information.
Jan 17 23:47:51 nam NAM-PDS[4878]: build_capture_file_tables:  The capture filename
is 'test1_1.pcap'
Jan 17 23:47:51 nam NAM-PDS[4878]: tabularize_capture_file: Beginning tabularization
 for /storage/capture/test1_1.pcap.
Jan 17 23:47:51 nam NAM-PDS[4878]: update_table_building_status_thread started
Jan 17 23:47:58 nam NAM-PDS[3911]: MSG: '{"txn_id":0,"msg_type":"request","opcode":"
get-packet-list","session-id":"analysis_session_1","pcap-file":"test1_1.pcap","packe
t-numbers":"1-50","startPkt":"1","lastPkt":50,"count":"50","startPktNum":null,"sPktB
ound":null,"ePktBound":"48901","JSON":1}', rx 251
Jan 17 23:47:58 nam NAM-PDS[3911]: MSG: '{"txn_id":0,"msg_type":"request","opcode":"
fetch-packet-detail","session-id":"analysis_session_1","pcap-file":"test1_1.pcap","p
ktnum":"1","JSON":1}', rx 147
Jan 17 23:48:01 nam NAM-PDS[4878]: update_table_building_status_thread finished
Jan 17 23:48:02 nam NAM-PDS[3911]: MSG: '{"txn_id":0,"msg_type":"request","opcode":"
get-capture-file-info","filename":"test1_1.pcap","numOfPoints":200,"includeHistogram
":1}', rx 131
Jan 17 23:48:02 nam NAM-PDS[3911]: get_packet_summary_header_info: end of file for p
ktnum 50053 - Success
Jan 17 23:48:02 nam NAM-PDS[3911]: MSG: '{"txn_id":0,"msg_type":"request","opcode":"
get-packet-list","session-id":"analysis_session_1","pcap-file":"test1_1.pcap","packe
t-numbers":"1-50","startPkt":"1","lastPkt":50,"count":"50","startPktNum":null,"sPktB
ound":null,"ePktBound":"50052","JSON":1}', rx 251
```

show device

To display the remote devices like ERSPAN, NetFlow, and WAAS, use the **show device** command.

show device

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the remote devices:

```
root@localhost# show device
```

show email

To display email settings that are used for e-mailing alarm messages or scheduled reports, use the **email** command.

show email

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display email values:

```
root@localhost# show email
Email
  Server: example-email.domain.com
  Mail Alarm: enabled
  Alarm Recipients: admin@domain.com another_admin@domain.com
root@localhost#
```

Related Commands

device erspan
email

show entity

To display the serial number and the values of the entity MIB entPhysicalAlias and entPhysicalAssetID, use the **show entity** command.

show entity

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display entity values:

```
root@localhost# show entity
Serial Number : SAD061506JU
Alias         :
Asset ID      :
```

Related Commands

entity alias

entity assetid

show ftp

To display the FTP server and directory for storing scheduled reports configuration, use the **show ftp** command.

show ftp

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the FTP server configuration:

```
root@localhost# show ftp
FTP settings:
  Server:    my.ftp-server.com
  Directory:  /my/directory
  User:      myUserName
```

show hosts

To display the hosts entries, use the **show hosts** command.

show hosts

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the hosts entries:

```
Root@localhost# show hosts
# $Id: hosts,v 1.5 2003/08/07 01:47:51 pwildi Exp $
#
127.0.0.1            localhost localhost.localdomain


10.10.10.2 trifecta-p2c-30.cisco.com trifecta-p2c-30
1.1.1.1 trifecta-p2c-30.cisco.com trifecta-p2c-30
10.0.0.0 trifecta-p2c-30.cisco.com trifecta-p2c-30
```

show interface management-port

To display the configuration and statistics of management interface, use the **show interface management-port** command. This command is added in NAM 6.0(1).

show interface management-port

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the configuration and statistics of management interface:

```
root@nam.localdomain# show interface management-port
eth0     Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 50:3D:E5:9E:33:06
         inet addr:172.20.122.196  Bcast:172.20.122.255  Mask:255.255.255.128
         inet6 addr: fe80::523d:e5ff:fe9e:3306/64 Scope:Link
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
         RX packets:892882 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:432497 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
         RX bytes:165147017 (157.4 MiB)  TX bytes:77233177 (73.6 MiB)
         Memory:dfa00000-dfb00000

root@nam.localdomain#
```

show internal resources monitoring

To display the resources used for monitor features, use the **show internal resources monitoring** command. This command is added in NAM 6.0(2).

show internal resources monitoring

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the resources used for monitor features:

```
root@nam.localdomain# show internal resources monitoring

Regular FM threads           :       3
Non-promiscuous FM threads   :       1

TCP flows per FM             :   1000000
TCP flows for NP             :   2500000
TCP flows total              :   5500000 (2368 bytes each)

UDP flows per FM             :   1000000
UDP flows for NP             :   1000000
UDP flows total              :   4000000 (1024 bytes each)

SCTP flows per FM            :    10000
SCTP flows for NP            :    50000
SCTP flows total             :    80000 (1024 bytes each)

IP flows per FM              :   100000
IP flows for NP              :   250000
IP flows total               :   550000 (896 bytes each)

L2 flows per FM              :    50000
L2 flows for NP              :    50000
L2 flows total               :   200000 (768 bytes each)

Total flows                  :  10330000

URL entries per FM           :    10000
URL entries for NP           :    50000
URL entries total            :    80000 (552 bytes each)
```

```
Sensor threads              :       3
RTP streams per thread      :    60000
Total RTP streams           :   180000 (160 bytes each)

Conversation Records        :   600000 (192 bytes each)
Conversation Records (PA)   :   100000
Host Records                :   300000 (152 bytes each)
Site Records                :    40000 (152 bytes each)
Site Matrix Records         :    80000 (52 bytes each)
Data Source Records         :    30000 (116 bytes each)
ART Records                 :   600000 (428 bytes each)
ART Records (PA)            :   100000
ART Server Records          :   100000 (316 bytes each)
ART Client Records          :   200000 (316 bytes each)
RTP stream records          :    20000 (164 bytes each)
RTP MOS records             :     4000 (28 bytes each)
Voice records               :    10000 (672 bytes each)

root@nam.localdomain#
```

show inventory

To display the system inventory information for a NAM device, use the **show inventory** command.

show inventory

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

The **show inventory** command allows you to view the UDI for a NAM device. This identity information is stored in the NAM device's non-volatile memory.

- PID—Product identification (ID) number of the device
- VID—Version ID of the device. Displays as 0 if the version number is not available.
- SN—Serial number of the device

Examples

The following example shows the system inventory information:

```
root@nam.cisco.com# show inventory
PID:WS-SVC-NAM-3-K9  VID:v01  SN:SAL1444YBFU
```

show ip

To display the NAM IP parameters, use the **show ip** command.

show ip

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the NAM IP parameters:

```
Root@localhost# show ip
IP address:           101.10.11.189
Subnet mask:          255.255.255.255
IP Broadcast:         111.20.255.255
DNS Name:            namlab-kom9.cisco.com
Default Gateway:      111.20.98.125
Nameserver(s):        111.69.2.135
HTTP server:         Enabled
HTTP secure server:   Disabled
HTTP port:           80
HTTP secure port:     443
TACACS+ configured:   No
Telnet:              Enabled
SSH:                Disabled
```

Related Commands

ip address

ip broadcast

ip gateway

ip host

ip hosts add

ip hosts delete

ip http secure generate

ip http secure port

ip http secure server

ip http tacacs+

show license

To display the information about the license installed on the WAE device.

show license

Note	This command is not valid for NAM-1, NAM-2, NME-NAM-80S, NME-NAM-120S, or the Cisco NAM 2200 Series appliances.

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is valid only on the NAM Virtual Blade.

Examples

This example shows how to display the NAM Virtual Blade license information for the WAE device.

```
Root@localhost# show license
```

Related Commands

license install

config upload

show local-storage all

To show all physical disks and virtual drives, use the **show local-storage all** command.

show local-storage all

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display all physical disks and virtual drives:

```
Root@localhost# show local-storage all


================================================================================
Adapter: 0
Product Name: LSI MegaRAID SAS 9266-8i
Memory: 1024MB
BBU: Present
Serial No:
================================================================================

Number of DISK GROUPS: 2
DISK GROUP: 0
Number of Spans: 1
SPAN: 0
Span Reference: 0x00
Number of PDs: 2
Number of VDs: 1
Number of dedicated Hotspares: 0
Virtual Drive Information:
Virtual Drive: 0 (Target Id: 0)
Name                :
RAID Level          : Primary-1, Secondary-0, RAID Level Qualifier-0
Size                : 930.390 GB
State               : Optimal
Strip Size          : 64 KB
Number Of Drives    : 2
Span Depth          : 1
Default Cache Policy: WriteThrough, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if Bad BBU
Current Cache Policy: WriteThrough, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if Bad BBU
Access Policy       : Read/Write
Disk Cache Policy   : Disk's Default
Encryption Type     : None
Physical Disk Information:
Physical Disk: 0
Enclosure Device ID: 64
Slot Number: 0
Enclosure position: 0
```

```
Device Id: 0
Sequence Number: 2
Media Error Count: 0
Other Error Count: 0
Predictive Failure Count: 0
Last Predictive Failure Event Seq Number: 0
PD Type: SATA
Raw Size: 931.512 GB [0x74706db0 Sectors]
Non Coerced Size: 931.012 GB [0x74606db0 Sectors]
Coerced Size: 930.390 GB [0x744c8000 Sectors]
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
SAS Address(0): 0x4433221100000000
Connected Port Number: 0(path0)
Inquiry Data:             9XG0ZWCHST91000640NS                              CC02
FDE Capable: Not Capable
FDE Enable: Disable
Secured: Unsecured
Locked: Unlocked
Needs EKM Attention: No
Foreign State: None
Device Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Link Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Media Type: Hard Disk Device
Drive:  Not Certified
Drive Temperature :30 Celsius

Physical Disk: 1
Enclosure Device ID: 64
Slot Number: 1
Enclosure position: 0
Device Id: 3
Sequence Number: 2
Media Error Count: 0
Other Error Count: 0
Predictive Failure Count: 0
Last Predictive Failure Event Seq Number: 0
PD Type: SATA
Raw Size: 931.512 GB [0x74706db0 Sectors]
Non Coerced Size: 931.012 GB [0x74606db0 Sectors]
Coerced Size: 930.390 GB [0x744c8000 Sectors]
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
SAS Address(0): 0x4433221101000000
Connected Port Number: 1(path0)
Inquiry Data:             9XG101Y4ST91000640NS                              CC02
FDE Capable: Not Capable
FDE Enable: Disable
Secured: Unsecured
Locked: Unlocked
Needs EKM Attention: No
Foreign State: None
Device Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Link Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Media Type: Hard Disk Device
Drive:  Not Certified
Drive Temperature :30 Celsius



DISK GROUP: 1
Number of Spans: 1
SPAN: 0
Span Reference: 0x01
Number of PDs: 6
Number of VDs: 1
Number of dedicated Hotspares: 0
Virtual Drive Information:
Virtual Drive: 0 (Target Id: 1)
Name                :
RAID Level          : Primary-5, Secondary-0, RAID Level Qualifier-3
Size                : 4.541 TB
State               : Optimal
Strip Size          : 64 KB
```

```
Number Of Drives    : 6
Span Depth          : 1
Default Cache Policy: WriteThrough, ReadAhead, Direct, No Write Cache if Bad BBU
Current Cache Policy: WriteThrough, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if Bad BBU
Access Policy       : Read/Write
Disk Cache Policy   : Disk's Default
Encryption Type     : None
Physical Disk Information:
Physical Disk: 0
Enclosure Device ID: 64
Slot Number: 7
Enclosure position: 0
Device Id: 7
Sequence Number: 2
Media Error Count: 0
Other Error Count: 0
Predictive Failure Count: 0
Last Predictive Failure Event Seq Number: 0
PD Type: SATA
Raw Size: 931.512 GB [0x74706db0 Sectors]
Non Coerced Size: 931.012 GB [0x74606db0 Sectors]
Coerced Size: 930.390 GB [0x744c8000 Sectors]
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
SAS Address(0): 0x4433221107000000
Connected Port Number: 7(path0)
Inquiry Data:             9XG1032BST91000640NS                              CC02
FDE Capable: Not Capable
FDE Enable: Disable
Secured: Unsecured
Locked: Unlocked
Needs EKM Attention: No
Foreign State: None
Device Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Link Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Media Type: Hard Disk Device
Drive:  Not Certified
Drive Temperature :32 Celsius

Physical Disk: 1
Enclosure Device ID: 64
Slot Number: 5
Enclosure position: 0
Device Id: 6
Sequence Number: 2
Media Error Count: 0
Other Error Count: 0
Predictive Failure Count: 0
Last Predictive Failure Event Seq Number: 0
PD Type: SATA
Raw Size: 931.512 GB [0x74706db0 Sectors]
Non Coerced Size: 931.012 GB [0x74606db0 Sectors]
Coerced Size: 930.390 GB [0x744c8000 Sectors]
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
SAS Address(0): 0x4433221105000000
Connected Port Number: 5(path0)
Inquiry Data:             9XG10211ST91000640NS                              CC02
FDE Capable: Not Capable
FDE Enable: Disable
Secured: Unsecured
Locked: Unlocked
Needs EKM Attention: No
Foreign State: None
Device Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Link Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Media Type: Hard Disk Device
Drive:  Not Certified
Drive Temperature :31 Celsius

Physical Disk: 2
Enclosure Device ID: 64
Slot Number: 6
Enclosure position: 0
```

```
Device Id: 5
Sequence Number: 2
Media Error Count: 0
Other Error Count: 0
Predictive Failure Count: 0
Last Predictive Failure Event Seq Number: 0
PD Type: SATA
Raw Size: 931.512 GB [0x74706db0 Sectors]
Non Coerced Size: 931.012 GB [0x74606db0 Sectors]
Coerced Size: 930.390 GB [0x744c8000 Sectors]
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
SAS Address(0): 0x4433221106000000
Connected Port Number: 6(path0)
Inquiry Data:             9XG102TSST91000640NS                            CC02
FDE Capable: Not Capable
FDE Enable: Disable
Secured: Unsecured
Locked: Unlocked
Needs EKM Attention: No
Foreign State: None
Device Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Link Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Media Type: Hard Disk Device
Drive:  Not Certified
Drive Temperature :31 Celsius

Physical Disk: 3
Enclosure Device ID: 64
Slot Number: 4
Enclosure position: 0
Device Id: 4
Sequence Number: 2
Media Error Count: 0
Other Error Count: 0
Predictive Failure Count: 0
Last Predictive Failure Event Seq Number: 0
PD Type: SATA
Raw Size: 931.512 GB [0x74706db0 Sectors]
Non Coerced Size: 931.012 GB [0x74606db0 Sectors]
Coerced Size: 930.390 GB [0x744c8000 Sectors]
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
SAS Address(0): 0x4433221104000000
Connected Port Number: 4(path0)
Inquiry Data:             9XG0ZTCRST91000640NS                            CC02
FDE Capable: Not Capable
FDE Enable: Disable
Secured: Unsecured
Locked: Unlocked
Needs EKM Attention: No
Foreign State: None
Device Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Link Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Media Type: Hard Disk Device
Drive:  Not Certified
Drive Temperature :30 Celsius

Physical Disk: 4
Enclosure Device ID: 64
Slot Number: 2
Enclosure position: 0
Device Id: 2
Sequence Number: 2
Media Error Count: 0
Other Error Count: 0
Predictive Failure Count: 0
Last Predictive Failure Event Seq Number: 0
PD Type: SATA
Raw Size: 931.512 GB [0x74706db0 Sectors]
Non Coerced Size: 931.012 GB [0x74606db0 Sectors]
Coerced Size: 930.390 GB [0x744c8000 Sectors]
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
SAS Address(0): 0x4433221102000000
```

```
Connected Port Number: 3(path0)
Inquiry Data:             9XG102M3ST91000640NS                            CC02
FDE Capable: Not Capable
FDE Enable: Disable
Secured: Unsecured
Locked: Unlocked
Needs EKM Attention: No
Foreign State: None
Device Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Link Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Media Type: Hard Disk Device
Drive:  Not Certified
Drive Temperature :31 Celsius

Physical Disk: 5
Enclosure Device ID: 64
Slot Number: 3
Enclosure position: 0
Device Id: 1
Sequence Number: 2
Media Error Count: 0
Other Error Count: 0
Predictive Failure Count: 0
Last Predictive Failure Event Seq Number: 0
PD Type: SATA
Raw Size: 931.512 GB [0x74706db0 Sectors]
Non Coerced Size: 931.012 GB [0x74606db0 Sectors]
Coerced Size: 930.390 GB [0x744c8000 Sectors]
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
SAS Address(0): 0x4433221103000000
Connected Port Number: 2(path0)
Inquiry Data:             9XG10CNKST91000640NS                            CC02
FDE Capable: Not Capable
FDE Enable: Disable
Secured: Unsecured
Locked: Unlocked
Needs EKM Attention: No
Foreign State: None
Device Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Link Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Media Type: Hard Disk Device
Drive:  Not Certified
Drive Temperature :30 Celsius
```

Related Commands

show local-storage physical

show local-storage progress

show local-storage virtual

show local-storage physical

To show physical drive information for local disks, use the **show local-storage physcial** command.

show local-storage physical

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the maintenance image import log entries:

```
Root@localhost# show local-storage physical

Adapter #0

Enclosure Device ID: 64
Slot Number: 0
Enclosure position: 0
Device Id: 0
Sequence Number: 2
Media Error Count: 0
Other Error Count: 0
Predictive Failure Count: 0
Last Predictive Failure Event Seq Number: 0
PD Type: SATA
Raw Size: 931.512 GB [0x74706db0 Sectors]
Non Coerced Size: 931.012 GB [0x74606db0 Sectors]
Coerced Size: 930.390 GB [0x744c8000 Sectors]
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
SAS Address(0): 0x4433221100000000
Connected Port Number: 0(path0)
Inquiry Data:             9XG0ZWCHST91000640NS                              CC02
FDE Capable: Not Capable
FDE Enable: Disable
Secured: Unsecured
Locked: Unlocked
Needs EKM Attention: No
Foreign State: None
Device Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Link Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Media Type: Hard Disk Device
Drive:  Not Certified
Drive Temperature :30 Celsius

Enclosure Device ID: 64
Slot Number: 1
Enclosure position: 0
Device Id: 3
Sequence Number: 2
```

```
Media Error Count: 0
Other Error Count: 0
Predictive Failure Count: 0
Last Predictive Failure Event Seq Number: 0
PD Type: SATA
Raw Size: 931.512 GB [0x74706db0 Sectors]
Non Coerced Size: 931.012 GB [0x74606db0 Sectors]
Coerced Size: 930.390 GB [0x744c8000 Sectors]
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
SAS Address(0): 0x4433221101000000
Connected Port Number: 1(path0)
Inquiry Data:             9XG101Y4ST91000640NS                            CC02
FDE Capable: Not Capable
FDE Enable: Disable
Secured: Unsecured
Locked: Unlocked
Needs EKM Attention: No
Foreign State: None
Device Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Link Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Media Type: Hard Disk Device
Drive:  Not Certified
Drive Temperature :30 Celsius

Enclosure Device ID: 64
Slot Number: 2
Enclosure position: 0
Device Id: 2
Sequence Number: 2
Media Error Count: 0
Other Error Count: 0
Predictive Failure Count: 0
Last Predictive Failure Event Seq Number: 0
PD Type: SATA
Raw Size: 931.512 GB [0x74706db0 Sectors]
Non Coerced Size: 931.012 GB [0x74606db0 Sectors]
Coerced Size: 930.390 GB [0x744c8000 Sectors]
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
SAS Address(0): 0x4433221102000000
Connected Port Number: 3(path0)
Inquiry Data:             9XG102M3ST91000640NS                            CC02
FDE Capable: Not Capable
FDE Enable: Disable
Secured: Unsecured
Locked: Unlocked
Needs EKM Attention: No
Foreign State: None
Device Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Link Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Media Type: Hard Disk Device
Drive:  Not Certified
Drive Temperature :31 Celsius

Enclosure Device ID: 64
Slot Number: 3
Enclosure position: 0
Device Id: 1
Sequence Number: 2
Media Error Count: 0
Other Error Count: 0
Predictive Failure Count: 0
Last Predictive Failure Event Seq Number: 0
PD Type: SATA
Raw Size: 931.512 GB [0x74706db0 Sectors]
Non Coerced Size: 931.012 GB [0x74606db0 Sectors]
Coerced Size: 930.390 GB [0x744c8000 Sectors]
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
SAS Address(0): 0x4433221103000000
Connected Port Number: 2(path0)
Inquiry Data:             9XG10CNKST91000640NS                            CC02
FDE Capable: Not Capable
FDE Enable: Disable
```

```
Secured: Unsecured
Locked: Unlocked
Needs EKM Attention: No
Foreign State: None
Device Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Link Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Media Type: Hard Disk Device
Drive:  Not Certified
Drive Temperature :30 Celsius

Enclosure Device ID: 64
Slot Number: 4
Enclosure position: 0
Device Id: 4
Sequence Number: 2
Media Error Count: 0
Other Error Count: 0
Predictive Failure Count: 0
Last Predictive Failure Event Seq Number: 0
PD Type: SATA
Raw Size: 931.512 GB [0x74706db0 Sectors]
Non Coerced Size: 931.012 GB [0x74606db0 Sectors]
Coerced Size: 930.390 GB [0x744c8000 Sectors]
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
SAS Address(0): 0x4433221104000000
Connected Port Number: 4(path0)
Inquiry Data:             9XG0ZTCRST91000640NS                            CC02
FDE Capable: Not Capable
FDE Enable: Disable
Secured: Unsecured
Locked: Unlocked
Needs EKM Attention: No
Foreign State: None
Device Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Link Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Media Type: Hard Disk Device
Drive:  Not Certified
Drive Temperature :30 Celsius

Enclosure Device ID: 64
Slot Number: 5
Enclosure position: 0
Device Id: 6
Sequence Number: 2
Media Error Count: 0
Other Error Count: 0
Predictive Failure Count: 0
Last Predictive Failure Event Seq Number: 0
PD Type: SATA
Raw Size: 931.512 GB [0x74706db0 Sectors]
Non Coerced Size: 931.012 GB [0x74606db0 Sectors]
Coerced Size: 930.390 GB [0x744c8000 Sectors]
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
SAS Address(0): 0x4433221105000000
Connected Port Number: 5(path0)
Inquiry Data:             9XG10211ST91000640NS                            CC02
FDE Capable: Not Capable
FDE Enable: Disable
Secured: Unsecured
Locked: Unlocked
Needs EKM Attention: No
Foreign State: None
Device Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Link Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Media Type: Hard Disk Device
Drive:  Not Certified
Drive Temperature :31 Celsius

Enclosure Device ID: 64
Slot Number: 6
Enclosure position: 0
Device Id: 5
```

```
Sequence Number: 2
Media Error Count: 0
Other Error Count: 0
Predictive Failure Count: 0
Last Predictive Failure Event Seq Number: 0
PD Type: SATA
Raw Size: 931.512 GB [0x74706db0 Sectors]
Non Coerced Size: 931.012 GB [0x74606db0 Sectors]
Coerced Size: 930.390 GB [0x744c8000 Sectors]
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
SAS Address(0): 0x4433221106000000
Connected Port Number: 6(path0)
Inquiry Data:             9XG102TSST91000640NS                            CC02
FDE Capable: Not Capable
FDE Enable: Disable
Secured: Unsecured
Locked: Unlocked
Needs EKM Attention: No
Foreign State: None
Device Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Link Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Media Type: Hard Disk Device
Drive:  Not Certified
Drive Temperature :31 Celsius

Enclosure Device ID: 64
Slot Number: 7
Enclosure position: 0
Device Id: 7
Sequence Number: 2
Media Error Count: 0
Other Error Count: 0
Predictive Failure Count: 0
Last Predictive Failure Event Seq Number: 0
PD Type: SATA
Raw Size: 931.512 GB [0x74706db0 Sectors]
Non Coerced Size: 931.012 GB [0x74606db0 Sectors]
Coerced Size: 930.390 GB [0x744c8000 Sectors]
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
SAS Address(0): 0x4433221107000000
Connected Port Number: 7(path0)
Inquiry Data:             9XG1032BST91000640NS                            CC02
FDE Capable: Not Capable
FDE Enable: Disable
Secured: Unsecured
Locked: Unlocked
Needs EKM Attention: No
Foreign State: None
Device Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Link Speed: 6.0Gb/s
Media Type: Hard Disk Device
Drive:  Not Certified
Drive Temperature :32 Celsius
```

Related Commands

show local-storage all

show local-storage progress

show local-storage virtual

show local-storage progress

To show RAID array construction or deconstruction progress for local disks, use the **show local-storage progress** command.

show local-storage progress

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display RAID array construction or deconstruction progress for local disks:

```
Root@localhost# show local-storage progress

Individual Disk Rebuild
-----------------------
Device(Encl-64 Slot-0) is not in rebuild process
Device(Encl-64 Slot-1) is not in rebuild process
Device(Encl-64 Slot-2) is not in rebuild process
Device(Encl-64 Slot-3) is not in rebuild process
Device(Encl-64 Slot-4) is not in rebuild process
Device(Encl-64 Slot-5) is not in rebuild process
Device(Encl-64 Slot-6) is not in rebuild process
Device(Encl-64 Slot-7) is not in rebuild process
Exit Code: 0x00

Virtual Drive Reconstruction
----------------------------
Reconstruction on VD #0 is not in Progress.
Exit Code: 0x00

Reconstruction on VD #1 is not in Progress.
Exit Code: 0x00
```

Related Commands

show local-storage all

show local-storage progress

show local-storage virtual

show local-storage virtual

To how to display virtual drive (RAID array) information for local disks, use the **show local-storage virtual** command.

show local-storage virtual

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display virtual drive (RAID array) information for local disks:

```
Root@localhost# show local-storage virtual
Adapter 0 -- Virtual Drive Information:
Virtual Drive: 0 (Target Id: 0)
Name                :
RAID Level          : Primary-1, Secondary-0, RAID Level Qualifier-0
Size                : 930.390 GB
State               : Optimal
Strip Size          : 64 KB
Number Of Drives    : 2
Span Depth          : 1
Default Cache Policy: WriteThrough, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if Bad BBU
Current Cache Policy: WriteThrough, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if Bad BBU
Access Policy       : Read/Write
Disk Cache Policy   : Disk's Default
Encryption Type     : None

Virtual Drive: 1 (Target Id: 1)
Name                :
RAID Level          : Primary-5, Secondary-0, RAID Level Qualifier-3
Size                : 4.541 TB
State               : Optimal
Strip Size          : 64 KB
Number Of Drives    : 6
Span Depth          : 1
Default Cache Policy: WriteThrough, ReadAhead, Direct, No Write Cache if Bad BBU
Current Cache Policy: WriteThrough, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if Bad BBU
Access Policy       : Read/Write
Disk Cache Policy   : Disk's Default
Encryption Type     : None

Exit Code: 0x00
```

Related Commands

show local-storage all

show local-storage physical

show local-storage progress

show log config

To display the maintenance image configuration import log entries, use the **show log config** command.

show log config

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the maintenance image import log entries:

```
Root@localhost# show log config
```

Related Commands

config clear

show log report

upgrade

show log patch

To display the patch log entries, use the **show log patch** command.

show log patch

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the maintenance image import log entries:

```
Root@localhost# show log patch
```

Related Commands

config clear

show log report

upgrade

show log report

To display the import log entries, use the **show log report** command.

show log report

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the import log entries:

```
Root@localhost# show log report
```

Related Commands

show log config

show log upgrade

To display the maintenance image upgrade log entries, use the **show log upgrade** command.

show log upgrade

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the maintenance image upgrade entries:

```
Root@localhost# show log upgrade
Fri Aug 23 10:32:27 2002 : path: ftp://namlab-pc1/pub/rmon/MP-KPLUS
 Fri Aug 23 10:32:27 2002 : file: mp-dev.1-2-0-5.bin
 Fri Aug 23 10:32:27 2002 : extn: .gz
 Fri Aug 23 10:32:27 2002 : Downloading the image...
 Fri Aug 23 10:32:28 2002 : Successfully downloaded the image...
 Fri Aug 23 10:32:28 2002 : Uncompressing the image...
 Fri Aug 23 10:32:29 2002 : Finished uncompressing the file /tmp/mp-dev.1-2-0-5. bin.gz.
 Fri Aug 23 10:32:29 2002 : Successfully uncompressed the image.
 Fri Aug 23 10:32:29 2002 : Verifying the image...
 Fri Aug 23 10:32:29 2002 : opening file /tmp/mp-dev.1-2-0-5.bin.ver
 Fri Aug 23 10:32:30 2002 : Successfully verified the image.
 Fri Aug 23 10:32:30 2002 : Partition '/dev/hda1' unmounted.
 Fri Aug 23 10:32:30 2002 : Applying the Maintenance image.
 Fri Aug 23 10:32:30 2002 : This process may take several minutes...
 Fri Aug 23 10:32:30 2002 : Writing mbr...
 Fri Aug 23 10:32:30 2002 : Successfully wrote mbr.
 Fri Aug 23 10:32:30 2002 : Number of Sectors: 31
 Fri Aug 23 10:32:30 2002 : Writing grub and maint image.
 Fri Aug 23 10:33:18 2002 : Successfully wrote the maint image.
 Fri Aug 23 10:33:18 2002 : Partition '/dev/hda1' mounted.
 Fri Aug 23 10:33:18 2002 : Performing post install...
 Fri Aug 23 10:33:18 2002 : File /usr/local/nam/falcon_version copied to /mnt/mp /boot/appl/daughter_card.info.
 Fri Aug 23 10:33:18 2002 : Maintenance image upgrade completed successfully.
```

Related Commands

upgrade

show memory

To display the installed memory, available memory, and the memory being used by the system, use the **show memory** command.

show memory

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the NAM memory:

```
Root@localhost# show memory
Installed:     858 MB
Available:     240 MB
System Usage:   617 MB
```

Related Commands

show cdb

show metric export

To show metric export configuration, use the **show metric export** command.

show metric export

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

The following example shows the metric export configuration:

```
root@nam.cisco.com# show metric export
Metric export: enabled
Host: 10.0.0.1
Port: 9995
Export non-WAAS traffic: enabled
```

show monitor protocol encapsulation

To display the encapsulation configurations, use the **show monitor protocol encapsulation** command. This command is removed in NAM 6.0(1)

show monitor protocol encapsulation

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the encapsulation configurations:

```
root@nam.cisco.com# show monitor protocol encapsulation
```

Related Commands

monitor protocol encapsulation

show monitor protocol all

To display all of the protocols in the protocol directory, use the **show monitor protocol all** command. This command is removed in NAM 6.0(1).

show monitor protocol all

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

Examples

This example shows how to display all of the protocol configurations:

```
Root@localhost#  show monitor protocol all
Control Index:              46232
Data Source:               dataport1
Owner:                     LocalMgr
Status:                    1
Root@localhost#
```

show monitor rtp-stream

To display the RTP monitoring and alarm threshold settings, use the **show monitor rtp-stream** command.

show monitor rtp-stream

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the RTP-stream monitoring settings and alarm thresholds.

```
root@localhost# show monitor rtp-stream
root@localhost#
```

Related Commands

monitor rtp-stream enable

monitor urlcollection

show monitor rtp-stream filter

To display the URL collection configuration, use the **show monitor rtp-stream filter** command.

show monitor rtp-stream filter

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the URL collection statistics:

```
root@localhost# show monitor rtp-stream filter
root@localhost#
```

Related Commands

monitor rtp-stream filter

show monitor urlcollection

To display the URL collection configuration, use the **show monitor urlcollection** command.

show monitor urlcollection

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the URL collection statistics:

```
root@localhost# show monitor urlcollection
root@localhost#
```

Related Commands

monitor urlcollection

show monitor urlfilter

To display the URL filter configuration, use the **show monitor urlfilter** command. This command is removed in NAM 6.0(1).

show monitor urlfilter [*control-index*]

Syntax Description

control-index	(Optional) Specifies the URL filter control index.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the URL filter configuration:

```
root@localhost# show monitor urlfilter
root@localhost#
```

Related Commands

monitor urlfilter

6: NAM CLI Commands: show password strong-policy - web user

This chapter describes the following NAM CLI commands:

- trap-dest
- upgrade
- waas export server-filter-list____
- waas import server-filter-list____
- waas server filter
- web-publication
- web-user

show password strong-policy

To display the strong password policy settings for user names, use the **show password strong-policy** command.

show password strong-policy

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

There are only two valid users, root and guest.

Examples

This example shows how to set a password:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# show password strong-policy
Strong password policy is enabled.
```

show patches

To display all of the installed patches, use the **show patches** command.

show patches

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display all of the installed patches:

```
Root@localhost# show patches
```

Related Commands

patch

show pkt-drop counters

To display the NAM hardware, flow manager, and the metrics engine drop, use the **show pkt-drop counters** command.

show pkt-drop counters

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the NAM hardware, flow manager, and the metrics engine drop:

```
Root@localhost# show pkt-drop-counters
Hour-0                - show the current hour pkts drop counter
Hour-1                - show the last hour pkts drop counter
Hour-10               - show the last 10th hour pkts drop counter
Hour-11               - show the last 11th hour pkts drop counter
Hour-12               - show the last 12th hour pkts drop counter
Hour-13               - show the last 13th hour pkts drop counter
Hour-14               - show the last 14th hour pkts drop counter
Hour-15               - show the last 15th hour pkts drop counter
Hour-16               - show the last 16th hour pkts drop counter
Hour-17               - show the last 17th hour pkts drop counter
Hour-18               - show the last 18th hour pkts drop counter
Hour-19               - show the last 19th hour pkts drop counter
Hour-2                - show the last 2nd hour pkts drop counter
Hour-20               - show the last 20th hour pkts drop counter
Hour-21               - show the last 21st hour pkts drop counter
Hour-22               - show the last 22nd hour pkts drop counter
Hour-23               - show the last 23rd hour pkts drop counter
Hour-3                - show the last 3rd hour pkts drop counter
Hour-4                - show the last 4th hour pkts drop counter
Hour-5                - show the last 5th hour pkts drop counter
Hour-6                - show the last 6th hour pkts drop counter
Hour-7                - show the last 7th hour pkts drop counter
Hour-8                - show the last 8th hour pkts drop counter
Hour-9                - show the last 9th hour pkts drop counter
```

show preferences

To display the configured preferences for your screen, use the **show preferences** command.

show preferences

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the configured screen preferences:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# show preferences
Entries per screen:   15
Refresh interval:     60 secs
Number of graph bars: 10
Hostname resolution:  Disabled
Data displayed in:    Bytes
Format large number:  No
Number notation:      Commas-dot
root@localhost.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands

preferences

show protocol-feature

To display the parsing protocol feature, use the **show protocol-feature** command.

show protocol-feature

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the parsing protocol feature:

```
root@NAM.cisco.com# show protocol-feature
```

show remote-storage

To display the network storage target for report and capture date, use the **show remote-storage** command.

show remote-storage

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the web user information:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# show remote-storage
```

show rxcounters

To display the number of packets received by NAM data ports, use the **show rxcounters** command.

show rxcounters

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the number of packets received by NAM data ports:

```
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com# show rxcounters
data port 1 rx pkt count: 193327281
data port 2 rx pkt count: 1164
root@nam235Cat6k.cisco.com#
```

show snmp

To display the SNMP parameters, use the **show snmp** command.

show snmp

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the SNMP parameters:

```
Root@localhost# show snmp
SNMP Agent:   mynam.cisco.com   209.265.200.225

SNMPv1:  Enabled
SNMPv2C: Enabled
SNMPv3:  Disabled

community   private  write
community   public   read

trap community   public   112.10.17.237
trap community   public   112.10.17.244

sysDescr           Cisco Catalyst 6500 Series Network Analysis Module (WS-SVC-NAM-3-K9) Console, 5.0(1T.45)
Copyright (c) 1999-2011 by Cisco Systems, Inc.

sysObjectID     workgroup.1.3.1.1.2.291
sysContact      engineer
sysName         mynam
sysLocation     RMON Lab
```

Related Commands

snmp

show syslog-settings

To display the NAM system log settings, use the **show syslog-settings** command.

show syslog-settings

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the NAM system log settings:

```
root@localhost# show syslog-settings
Remote server 1: 172.20.98.177
Remote server 2: 10.0.0.12
root@localhost#
```

Related Commands

syslog

show system-alerts

To display NAM failures or problems, use the **show system-alerts** command.

show system-alerts

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the NAM system alerts:

```
Root@localhost# show system-alerts
Jan  1 15:07:31 mynam scpd: scpd: 0x10/44 -> 0x15/0, len 18, op 0x14a, len
 2, flags 0(), seq 65443, ver 0
Jan  1 15:07:31 mynam scpd: scpd: SCP PC Blade REQ from 0x10/44.
Jan  1 15:07:31 mynam scpd: scpd: sub-opcode 6, status 45.
Jan  1 15:07:31 mynam scpd: scpd: SCP PC Shutdown.
Jan  1 15:07:33 mynam scpd: scpd: shutdown of NAM!
Jan  1 15:07:35 mynam rmond[595]: rmond: received QUIT signal! Exiting!
Jan  1 15:07:38 mynam polld: Terminating polld.
Jan  1 15:07:42 mynam configd: SIGTERM recieved.
Jan  1 15:07:42 mynam configd: Terminating with success.
Jan  1 00:02:43 mynam scpd: scpd: 0x10/1 -> 0x15/0, len 18, op 0x14a, len
```

show tech-support

To display technical support information, use the **show tech-support** command.

show tech-support

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the NAM technical support information:

```
Root@localhost# show tech-support
PID TTY      STAT   TIME COMMAND
   1 ?       S     0:08 init
   2 ?       SW    0:00 [keventd]
   3 ?       SWN   0:00 [ksoftirqd_CPU0]
   4 ?       SWN   0:00 [ksoftirqd_CPU1]
   5 ?       SW    0:00 [kswapd]
   6 ?       SW    0:00 [bdflush]
   7 ?       SW    0:05 [kupdated]
 238 ?       S     0:00 /usr/local/nam/bin/scpd -l -d/var/log/scpd
 246 ?       SW    0:10 [kjournald]
 474 ?       S     0:01 syslogd -m 0
 477 ?       S     0:00 klogd -2
 501 ?       S     0:00 /usr/sbin/atd
```

show time

To display NAM time zone or time synchronization settings, use the **show time** command.

show time

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the NAM time settings:

```
Root@localhost# show time
NAM synchronize time to:         Switch
Timezone configured on the switch: PDT
Current system time:            Thu May  1 09:29:49 GMT+8 2003
```

Related Commands

time

show time ptp

To display PTP specific time settings, use the **show time ptp** command. This command is removed in NAM 6.0(1).

show time ptp

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the command, the following commands are available:

- **clock**—Displays PTP clock information.
- **foreign-master-record**—Displays PTP foreign master records.
- **parent -** Displays PTP parent properties.
- **time-property -** Displays PTP clock time property.

Examples

This example shows how to display the time settings:

```
Root@localhost# show time ptp
clock                 - show ptp clock information
foreign-master-record    - show ptp foreign master records
parent                - show ptp parent properties
time-property          - show ptp clock time property
```

show trap-dest

To display all of the NAM trap destinations, use the **show trap-dest** command.

show trap-dest [*trap-index*]

Syntax Description

trap-index	(Optional) Displays the trap destinations by the specified trap index.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the NAM trap destinations:

```
Root@localhost# show trap-dest
Trap index: 23370
Community:  public
Address:    172.20.98.136
UDP port:   162 (00a2)
Owner:      LocalMgr
Root@localhost#
```

Related Commands

traceroute6

To trace the route to a IPv6 network device, use the **traceroute6** command. This command is added in NAM 6.0(1).

traceroute [**n** | **v**] [**-m max_ttl**] [**-p port**] [**-s src_addr**] [**-w waittime**] **destination host name** | **IPv6 address**

Syntax Description

-n	(Optional) Prints hop addresses numerically.

-v	(Optional) Sets the output to verbose.
-m max_ttl	(Optional) Sets the maximum time-to-live (max number of hops) used.
-p port	(Optional) Sets the base UDP port number used in probes.
-s src_addr	(Optional) Forces the source address to be an address other than the IP address of the interface the packet is sent on.
-w waittime	(Optional) Sets the time (in seconds) to wait for a response to a probe.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to trace a route to a network device named aragon:

trap-dest

show top-memory-users

To display the NAM top memory users, use the **show top-memory-users** command. This command is added in NAM 6.0(1).

show top-memory-users

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the NAM top memory users:

```
root@nam.localdomain# show top-memory-users
Top memory usage information not available.
root@nam.localdomain#
```

Related Commands

show version

To display the NAM version information, use the **show version** command.

show version

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the NAM version information:

```
Root@localhost#  show version
NAM application image version: 5.0(1T.45) INTERIM SOFTWARE
Helper Version: 1.1(0.19)
Gold Helper Version: 1.1(0.19)

PID: WS-SVC-NAM-3-K9
Memory size: 23 GB
Disk 0 size: 8 GB
Disk 1 size: 600 GB
Installed patches:

No patches are installed on this system.
Root@localhost#
```

Related Commands

config clear

show waas data-source

To display the WAAS devices configured on the NAM device, use the **show waas data-source** command.

show waas data-source [*datasrc-index***]**

Syntax Description

datasrc-index	(Optional) Displays the data source index

Syntax Description

Defaults

The default behavior is to show all WAAS data sources unless a specific data source index is specified.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

The **show waas data-source** command displays information about WAAS data sources currently configured on the NAM.

Examples

The following example shows the system inventory information:

```
root@nam.cisco.com# show waas data-source
root@nam.cisco.com#
```

show waas device

To display the WAAS devices configured on the NAM device, use the **show waas device** command.

show waas device [*ip-address***]**

Syntax Description

ip-address	IP address of the WAAS device (optional)

Syntax Description

Defaults

The default behavior is to show all WAAS devices unless IP address is specified.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

Examples

The following example shows the system inventory information:

```
root@nam.cisco.com# show waas device
root@nam.cisco.com#
```

show waas server filter

To show WAAS server filter list, use the **show waas server filter** command.

show waas server filter

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

The following example shows how to display the waas server filters.

```
root@nam.cisco.com# show waas server filter
10.0.0.2
```

show web-publication

To display the web publication hosts configuration information, use the **show web-publication** command.

show web-publication

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the web user information:

```
Root@localhost#  show web-publication
Web publication:     enabled
Allowed hosts:
Access code:
Alarm screens:      disabled
Report screens:     enabled
Voice screens:      enabled
RMON screens:       enabled
```

Related Commands

web-publication

show web-user

To display the web user information, use the **show web-user** command.

show web-user [*username*]

Syntax Description

username	(Optional) Displays the specified user name information.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the web user information:

```
Root@localhost#  show web-user admin
User: admin
----------------------------
Account management: Enabled
System config:     Enabled
Capture:          Enabled
Alarm config:      Enabled
Collection config:  Enabled
Collection view:    Enabled
Console
```

Related Commands

web-user

shutdown

To shut down the NAM, use the **shutdown** command.

shutdown

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to shut down the NAM:

```
Root@localhost# shutdown
Shut down the NAM? (y/n) [n]: n
```

Related Commands

exit

logout

preferences

snmp

To configure NAM system MIB objects, use the **snmp** command.

snmp community *community-string* { **ro** | **rw** }

snmp delete community *community-string*

snmp contact *contact-string*

snmp location *location-string*

snmp name *name-string*

Syntax Description

community *community-string* **ro** | **rw**	Sets the device community string.
delete *community-string*	Deletes the device community string.
contact *contact-string*	Sets the device contact string.
location *location-string*	Sets the device location.
name *name-string*	Sets the device name.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to configure NAM system MIB objects:

```
Root@localhost# snmp community askdfhtjlks.01‘ contact george location frisco, name a1
```

Related Commands

show snmp

syslog

To enter the system log subcommand mode, and then configure system logging for the NAM, use the **syslog** command.

syslog

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the system log subcommand mode, the following commands are available:

- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the **exit** command.
- **help** - Displays help
- **remote-server**—(Optional) Configures the system log for remote logging.

Examples

This example shows how to configure system logging for the NAM:

```
Root@localhost# syslog
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-syslog)#
```

Related Commands

show syslog-settings

syslog remote-server

To capture NAM remote server alarms, use the **remote-server** subcommand from the syslog subcommand mode.

remote-server disable | [**server1** [**server2**] [**server3**] [**server4**] [**server5**]

Syntax Description

disable	Disables remote server event logging.
server1 server2 server3 server4 server5	(Optional) Specifies the remote server.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Syslog subcommand mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported on all NAM platforms.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the NAM to capture remote server alarms:

```
root@localhost# syslog
Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to apply changes and come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and come out of this mode.
root@localhost(sub-syslog)# remote-server 10.0.0.7 10.0.0.40
root@localhost(sub-syslog)# exit
NAM syslog settings updated successfully..
```

Related Commands

audit-trail enable

show syslog-settings

syslog

web-user

terminal

To set the number of lines on a screen for this session, use the **terminal** command.

terminal editor [**enable** | **disable**]

terminal length *length*

terminal mode { **0** | **1**}

Syntax Description

editor [**enable** | **disable**]	(Optional) Enables or disables the NAM CLI command editing.
length *length*	Sets the number of lines per screen for a session.
mode { **0** | **1**}	Sets the terminal mode.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to set the number of lines on a session's screen:

```
root@localhost# terminal length 24
Terminal length for this session set to 24.
```

Related Commands

config clear

time

To enter the time configuration subcommand mode, and then configure NAM system time settings, use the **time** command.

time

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Types

Switch command

Command Modes

Privileged

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the time configuration subcommand mode, the following commands are available:

- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the **exit** command.
- **sync ntp | switch**—(Optional) Synchronizes the NAM system time with the Network Time Protocol (NTP) or with the switch.
- **zone**—*region-name* [**zone-name**]—Synchronizes the time zone with the NAM for use with NTP.
- **ptp-ip-address**—Sets the ip address of the ptp interface.

Examples

This example shows how to configure system time settings on the NAM to synchronizes the time with the switch:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# time
Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-time)# ?
?                     - display help
cancel                 - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
exit                   - exit from subcommand mode
```

```
help                  - display help
ptp-ip-address          - set the ip address of the ptp interface
sync                  - synchronize NAM system time with switch or ntp
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-time)# sync switch
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-time)# exit
Successfully updated NAM system time settings.
NOTE:You have configured the NAM synchronize time to the switch.
For this change to take effect, set the time from the switch or
reset the NAM.
root@hostname.cisco.com# show time
NAM synchronize time to:        Switch
Timezone configured on the switch:PST
Switch time offset to UTC:       0
Current system time:           Thu Mar 20 09:23:14 GMT 2003
```

This example shows how to configure system time settings on the NAM to synchronize the time with the NTP:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# time
Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-time)# sync ntp ntp01.cisco.com ntp02.cisco.com
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-time)# exit
Successfully updated NAM system time settings.
root@hostname.cisco.com# show time
NAM synchronize time to:        NTP
NTP server1:                  ntp01.cisco.com
NTP server2:                  ntp02.cisco.com
Current system time:           Thu Mar 20 09:23:36 GMT 2003
root@hostname.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands

show time

traceroute

To trace the route to a IPv4 network device, use the **traceroute** command.

traceroute [**-I** | **n** | **v**] [**-f first_ttl**] [**-m max_ttl**] [**-p port**] [**-s src_addr**] [**-t tos**] [**-w waittime**] **destination host name** | **IP address** [**packetlen**]

Syntax Description

-I	(Optional) Specifies that ICMP ECHO is used instead of UDP datagrams.
-n	(Optional) Prints hop addresses numerically.
-v	(Optional) Sets the output to verbose.
-f first_ttl	(Optional) Sets the initial time-to-live used in the first outgoing packet.
-m max_ttl	(Optional) Sets the maximum time-to-live (max number of hops) used.
-p port	(Optional) Sets the base UDP port number used in probes.
-s src_addr	(Optional) Forces the source address to be an address other than the IP address of the interface the packet is sent on.
-t tos	(Optional) Sets the type-of-service in packets to the following value.
-w waittime	(Optional) Sets the time (in seconds) to wait for a response to a probe.
destination	Sets the packet destination.
host	Sets the host.
name	Sets the hostname.
IP address	Sets the IP address
packetlen	(Optional) Set the length of the packet.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to trace a route to a network device named aragon:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# traceroute -I -n -v -f first_ttl -p 5 -w 10 aragon 123.34.54.12
root@localhost.cisco.com#
```

traceroute6

To trace the route to a IPv6 network device, use the **traceroute6** command. This command is added in NAM 6.0(1).

traceroute [**n** | **v**] [**-m max_ttl**] [**-p port**] [**-s src_addr**] [**-w waittime**] **destination host name** | **IPv6 address**

Syntax Description

-n	(Optional) Prints hop addresses numerically.
-v	(Optional) Sets the output to verbose.
-m max_ttl	(Optional) Sets the maximum time-to-live (max number of hops) used.
-p port	(Optional) Sets the base UDP port number used in probes.
-s src_addr	(Optional) Forces the source address to be an address other than the IP address of the interface the packet is sent on.
-w waittime	(Optional) Sets the time (in seconds) to wait for a response to a probe.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to trace a route to a network device named aragon:

trap-dest

To enter the trap destination subcommand mode and create or edit trap destinations on the NAM, use the **trap-dest** command. To remove a trap destination entry, use the **no** form of this command.

trap-dest

no trap-dest [*control-index*]

Syntax Description

control-index	(Optional) Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the trap destination subcommand mode, the following commands are available:

- **address**—Sets the trap destination IP address.
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the **autocreate-data-source** section.
- **community** *community_string*—Sets the community string.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the **exit** command.
- **index** *index*—(Optional) Sets the trap index. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is random.
- **owner** *string*—(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor. This option is removed in NAM 6.0(1).

  Note The collections that are configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections that use a GUI screen, you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string "LocalMgr."

- **port**—(Optional) Sets the UDP port. Default is 162.

Examples

This example shows how to configure traps on the NAM:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# trap-dest
Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-trap-dest)# ?
?                     - display help
address                - set IP address (*)
cancel                 - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
community              - set community string (*)
exit                  - exit from subcommand mode
help                  - display help
index                 - set trap index
owner                 - set owner string (Removed in NAM 6.0(1))
port                  - set UDP port

(*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-trap-dest)# address 10.0.0.1
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-trap-dest)# community public
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-trap-dest)# exit
Trap created successfully.
root@hostname.cisco.com# show trap-dest
Trap index:48981
Community: public
Address:   10.0.0.1
UDP port:  162 (00a2)
Owner:    monitor     (Removed in NAM 6.0(1))

root@hostname.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands

application

audit-trail enable

show trap-dest

upgrade

To download and install a new maintenance/application image on the NAM, use the **upgrade** command.

upgrade ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename *reformat*

Syntax Description

ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename	Path to the location of the upgrade maintenance image.
reformat	(Optional) Reformat the existing installation. All configuration and data will be lost. This command is the same as option 2 (-install) in the helper utility.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to download and install a new maintenance image:

```
Root@localhost# upgrade ftp://alamo:nam@milton/dir65/disk/dir65/upgrade_now
Root@localhost#
```

Related Commands

show patches

show version

waas export server-filter-list

To export WAAS server filter list to a remote host, use the **waas export server-filter-list** command.

waas export server-filter-list *ftp://<username:<password>@<host>/<path>*

Syntax Description

ftp://<username:<password>@<host>/<path>	Specifies the remote location reachable by ftp.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

The following example shows how to export the waas server filter list to a remote host:

```
root@nam.cisco.com# waas export server-filter-list ftp://joe@company.com//waas/configs
root@nam.cisco.com#
```

waas import server-filter-list

To import the WAAS server filter list from a remote host, use the **waas import server-filter-list** command.

waas import server-filter-list *ftp://<username:<password>@<host>/<path>/<file>*

Syntax Description

ftp://<username:<password>@<host>/<path>	Specifies the remote location reachable by ftp.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

The following example shows how to import the waas server filter list from a remote host:

```
root@nam.cisco.com#
waas import server-filter-list ftp://joe@company.com//waas/config/svrlist
root@nam.cisco.com#
```

waas server filter

To add a WAAS server filter, use the **waas import server-filter** command. To remove a server filter, use the no form of this command

waas server filter <ip-address>

no waas server filter <ip-address>

Syntax Description

ip-address	Specifes IPV4 of the WAAS server

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Examples

The following example shows how to add a WAAS server filter and how to remove a WAAS server filter:

```
root@nam.cisco.com# waas server filter 10.0.0.2
Successfully added server filter.
root@nam.cisco.com# no waas server filter 10.0.0.2
root@nam.cisco.com#
```

web-publication

To enable and set up a list of hosts that can view the NAM GUI monitoring displays without logging into the NAM, use the **web-publication** command. To remove web publishing from your configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

web-publication *username*

no web-publication

Syntax Description

username	Sets the username.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the web user subcommand mode, the following commands are available:

- **?** or **help**—Displays help; see the **help** command.
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the **exit** command.
- **alarm** *enable* | *disable*—(Optional) Enables or disables web publishing of alarm displays.
- **allow-hosts** *WORD*—Sets the hosts which are allowed to view web published monitoring displays.
- **code** *WORD*—Sets the code which allows hosts to view web published monitoring displays.
- **report** *enable* | *disable*—(Optional) Enables or disables web publishing report displays.
- **rmon** *enable* | *disable*—(Optional) Enables or disables web publishing RMON monitoring displays.
- **voice** *enable* | *disable*—(Optional) Enables or disables web publishing voice monitoring displays.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a host to receive web published reports from the NAM:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# web-publication
Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-web-publication)# ?

root@hostname.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands

show web-publication

web-user

To enter the web user configuration subcommand mode, and then configure local web users on the NAM, use the **web-user** command. To remove a web user from your configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

web-user

no web-user *username*

Syntax Description

username	Sets the username.

Syntax Description

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the web user subcommand mode, the following commands are available:

- **account-mgmt enable** | **disable**—(Optional) Enables or disables the account management privilege.
- **alarm-config enable** | **disable**—(Optional) Enables or disables the alarm configuration privilege.
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **capture enable** | **disable**—(Optional) Enables or disables the packet capture and decode privilege.
- **collection-config enable** | **disable**—(Optional) Enables or disables the collection configuration privilege.
- **exit**—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the **exit** command.
- **system-config enable** | **disable**—(Optional) Enables or disables the system configuration privilege.
- **user-name** *username*—Sets the username.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a NAM web user:

```
root@hostname.cisco.com# web-user
Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-web-user)# ?
?                     - display help
account-mgmt            - enable/disable account management privilege
alarm-config            - enable/disable alarm configuration privilege
cancel                - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
capture               - enable/disable packet capture/decode privilege
collection-config       - enable/disable collection configuration privilege
exit                  - exit from subcommand mode
help                  - display help
system-config           - enable/disable system configuration privilege
user-name             - set username (*)

(*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-web-user)# user-name foo
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-web-user)# account-mgmt enable
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-web-user)# exit
No password specified.
Do you want specify password now (y/n) [n] y
Enter password:
Confirm password:
User 'foo' created successfully.
root@hostname.cisco.com# show web-users foo
User name:        foo
Account management:Enabled
System config:    Disabled
Capture:         Disabled
Alarm config:     Disabled
Collection config: Disabled
Collection view:   Enabled

root@hostname.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands

show web-user

Appendix A
NAM Maintenance Partition CLI

Table A-1 lists the Network Analysis Module maintenance partition commands.

Table A-1 NAM Maintenance Image CLI

Command	Usage
ip address *address mask*	Sets the NAM IP address.
ip broadcast *broadcast-address*	Sets the NAM broadcast address.
ip gateway *gateway-address*	Sets the NAM gateway address.
ip nameserver *DNS-server-address1* [*DNS-server-address2* [*DNS-server-address3*]]	Sets up to three DNS server addresses.
ip host *host-name*	Sets the NAM device hostname.
ip domain *domain*	Sets the NAM device domain.
show ip	Shows the NAM IP parameters.
show images	Shows images located on the NAM application partition.
show version	Shows the NAM system parameters.
show log upgrade	Shows the upgrade log file.
passwd	Sets the password for the current user.
upgrade *ftp-url* [**--install**]	Upgrades the NAM application image.
ping *address*	Sends echo messages.
clear ip	Removes the NAM network configuration.
clear log upgrade	Clears the log file for the upgrade operation.

logout	Exits the current session.
exit	Exits the current session.
passwd-guest	Sets the password for the guest account.
enable-guest	Enables the guest account.
disable-guest	Disables the guest account.
reset	Reboots the NAM (available in guest account only).
upgrade-bios	Installs a new BIOS image (available in guest account only).

Appendix B
Acronyms

Table B-1 defines the acronyms used in this publication.

Table B-1 List of Acronyms

Acronym	Expansion
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
ART	Application Response Time
CDB	circular data base, proprietary NAM database
CIR	committed information rate
CLI	command-line interface
DIFFSERV	differentiated services
DNS	Domain Name System
DSCP	differentiated services code point
DSMON	Differentiated Services Monitoring
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GUI	Graphical User Interface
HTTP	HyperText Transfer Protocol
IGMP	Internet Group Management Protocol
IP	Internet Protocol
ISO	International Organization of Standardization
LAN	local area network
LUN	Logical unit number. A LUN results from mapping a SCSI logical unit number, port ID, and LDEV ID to a RAID group.

MAC	Media Access Control
MD5	message digest 5
MFD	multicast fast drop
MGCP	Media Gateway Control Protocol
MIB	Management Information Base
MII	media-independent interface
MPLS	Multiprotocol Label Switching
MTU	maximum transmission unit
NAM	Network Analysis Module
NDE	NetFlow Data Export
NetBIOS	Network Basic Input/Output System
NTP	Network Time Protocol
PC	Personal Computer (formerly PCMCIA)
PHY	physical sublayer
PTP	Precision Time Protocol (1588)
QoS	quality of service
RCP	Remote Copy Protocol
RMON	remote network monitor
RPC	remote procedure call
RSPAN	remote SPAN
SCP	Switch-Module Configuration Protocol
SCCP	Skinny Client Control Protocol
SM-SRE	Service Module-Services Ready Engine
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol

SPAN	Switched Port Analyzer
SRE	Services Ready Engine
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
SVC	switched virtual circuit
TACACS+	Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol
TOS	type of service
TTL	Time To Live
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
VACL	VLAN access control list
VLAN	virtual LAN
VPN	virtual private network
VTP	VLAN Trunking Protocol
WAAS	Wide Area Application Services
WAN	Wide Area Network