1 CLI Commands

Command	Function
alias	Configure an alias for a command.
cli-python	Load and unload the Python script of CLI.
language character-set	Configure the character set encoding format for the device.
privilege	Configure the privilege level of a command.
show aliases	Display all command aliases or the command aliases in specific command modes.

1.1 alias

Function

Run the **alias** command to configure an alias for a command.

Run the **no** form of this command to delete the custom alias of a command. Then, the default alias of a command that has a default alias can be restored.

Run the **default** form of this command to restore the default configuration for a command that has a default alias.

Default aliases are available for some commands in global configuration mode or privileged EXEC mode by default.

Syntax

alias *mode command-alias original-command*

no alias *mode* [*command-alias*]

default alias *mode* [*command-alias*]

Parameter Description

mode: Name of the configuration mode of the command represented by an alias in the system.

command-alias: Command alias.

original-command: Actual command syntax represented by the alias.

Command Modes

Global configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

- In privileged EXEC mode, the actual commands whose default aliases are h, p, s, u, and un are **help**, **ping**, **show**, **undebug**, and **undebug** respectively.

- A default command alias cannot be deleted by using the **no alias exec** command.

- You can configure a command alias to replace a command with one word. For example, you can create an alias to represent the front part of a command, and then enter the part other than the alias of the command.

- The command represented by an alias is in a command mode that already exists in the current system. In global configuration mode, you can run the **alias ?** command to list all command modes that can be configured with aliases.

```
Hostname(config)# alias ?
aaa-gs              AAA server group mode
acl                  acl configure mode
bgp                  Configure bgp Protocol
config              globle configure mode
```

- The system provides help information for command aliases. An asterisk (*) is displayed in front of an alias

and the help information is displayed in the following format:

```
*command-alias=original-command
```
For example, in privileged EXEC mode, the default command alias "s" represents the keyword **show**. If you enter "s?", help information of the keywords and aliases starting with "s" is displayed.

```
Hostname# s?
*s=show  show  start-chat  start-terminal-service
```

- If the command represented by an alias contains more than one word, the command is displayed in a pair of quotation marks. For example, in privileged EXEC mode, configure the alias "sv" to replace the **show version** command.

```
Hostname# s?
*s=show  *sv="show version" show  start-chat
start-terminal-service
```

- An alias must start with the first character of a command line and no space is allowed before the alias. As shown in the example above, if you enter a space in front of the command, the alias becomes an invalid alias.

```
Hostname# s?
show  start-chat  start-terminal-service
```

- The system also provides help information of command parameters for a command alias. For example, if you configure the command alias "ia" in interface configuration mode to represent **ip address**, and enter **ia ?** in the interface configuration mode, the following notification is displayed.

```
Hostname(config-if)# ia ?
A.B.C.D  IP address
dhcp     IP Address via DHCP
Hostname(config-if)# ip address
```
Information of the parameters following the **ip address** command is provided and the command alias is replaced with the actual command.

- An alias must be entered in full when it is used; otherwise, it cannot be identified.

- You can use the **show aliases** command to display alias configuration in the system.

Examples

The following example configures the command alias "def-route" to represent the route configuration command **ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.1** in global configuration mode.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# alias config def-route ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.1
Hostname(config)# def-route?
*def-route="ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.1"
Hostname(config)# end
Hostname# show aliases config
globle configure mode alias:
def-route            ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.1
```

Notifications

A command alias cannot be longer than19 characters. Otherwise, the following notification is displayed.

```
% Overly long alias name truncated after 19 characters.
```
The actual command string represented by an alias cannot be longer than 255 characters. Otherwise, the following notification is displayed.

```
% Command alias string too long.
```
A maximum of 100 aliases are supported in a single command mode. Otherwise, the following notification is displayed.

```
% Can't add more than 100 command aliases in single mode.
```
If an alias fails to be added due to various reasons (for example, insufficient memory), the following notification is displayed.

```
% Adding command alias fail.
```

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

On the command line interface (CLI), configure one word as the alias of one command. Enter this word. If it can replace this command, the configured alias is valid.

Related Commands

● **show aliases**

1.2   cli-python

Function

Run the **cli-python** command to load and unload the Python script of CLI.

Syntax

cli-python { **insmod** | **rmmod** } *python-filename*

Parameter Description

insmod *python-filename*: Loads the Python script of CLI. *python-filename* indicates the full name of the Python script file.

rmmod *python-filename*: Unloads the Python script of CLI. *python-filename* indicates the full name of the Python script file.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to upload the Python script file to the root directory of flash disk of the device and /data under shell, and run the Python loading command to load the Python script.

Examples

The following example loads the **Hostname.Py** script.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# cli-python insmod Hostname.py
% Python script module "Hostname.py" insert success.
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.3   language character-set

Function

Run the **language character-set** command to configure the character set encoding format for the device.

Hybrid formats are supported by default.

Syntax

language character-set { **default** | **GBK** | **UTF-8** }

Parameter Description

default: Sets the character set encoding format to the default format (hybrid formats supported).

GBK: Sets the character set encoding format to GBK.

UTF-8: Sets the character set encoding format to UTF-8.

Command Modes

Global configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

When hybrid formats exist in current running configurations, you must manually delete running configurations containing the encoding format different from the target format before modifying the character set encoding format.

Examples

The following example sets the character set encoding format of the device to UTF-8.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# language character-set UTF-8
This may take some time to build configuration, Continue? (yes[no]): y
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.4 privilege

Function

Run the **privilege** command to configure the privilege level of a command.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the privilege level of the command to the default value.

Syntax

privilege *mode* [**all**] { **level** *level* | **reset** } *command-string*

no privilege *mode* [**all**] [**level** *level*] *command-string*

Parameter Description

mode: Name of the configuration mode of the command. Whether this parameter is supported depends on the actual product version.

all: Changes the privilege levels of all subcommands contained in a specific command to the same level.

level *level*: Specifies the privilege level of a command or a subcommand. The range is from 0 to 15.

reset: Restores the command privilege level to the default value.

command-string: Command string to be assigned with a privilege level.

Command Modes

Global configuration mode

Default Level

 15

Usage Guidelines

- In global configuration mode, you can use the **privilege ?** command to display all CLI command modes, to which a privilege level is assigned. The number of command modes that can be assigned with a privilege level varies with products. Some command modes are described as follows:

  ○ config: Indicates the global configuration mode.

  ○ exec: Indicates the privileged EXEC mode.

  ○ interface: Indicates the interface configuration mode.

  ○ ip-dhcp-pool: Indicates the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) address pool configuration mode.

  ○ keychain: Indicates the keychain configuration mode.

  ○ keychain-key: Indicates the keychain-key configuration mode.

  ○ time-range: Indicates the time-range configuration mode.

- Select a command which is supported for users at a higher privilege level (for example, privilege level 14) but is not supported for users at a lower privilege level (for example, privilege level 1), and then specify a lower privilege level for command execution. Switch the user to a lower privilege level. If this command can be executed, the permission is assigned.

Examples

 The following example sets the password for users at privilege level 1 to access CLI to **test**, and sets the permission for running the **reload** command to reset the device.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# privilege exec level 1 reload
```
 The following example verifies that users at privilege level 1 can access CLI to use the **reload** command.

```
Hostname> reload ?
LINE    Reason for reload
<cr>
```
 The following example assigns the permission to run all subcommands of the **reload** command to users at privilege level 1.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# privilege exec all level 1 reload
```
 The following example verifies that users at privilege level 1 can access CLI to use all subcommands of the **reload** command.

```
Hostname> reload ?
LINE    Reason for reload
at                   reload at a specific time/date
cancel               cancel pending reload scheme
in                   reload after a time interval
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.5 show aliases

Function

Run the **show aliases** command to display all command aliases or the command aliases in specific command modes.

Syntax

show aliases [*mode*]

Parameter Description

mode: Command mode of the command represented by an alias.

Command Modes

All modes except user EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

If no command mode is entered, all command aliases you have set are displayed.

Examples

The following example displays the command aliases in privileged EXEC mode.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# show aliases exec
exec mode alias:
h                 help
p                 ping
s                 show
u                 undebug
un                undebug
```

Notifications

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A