

1 Line Commands

Command	Function
absolute-timeout	Configure the absolute timeout time for a line.
access-class	Configure an IPv4 access control list (ACL) for login control.
accounting commands	Enable the command accounting method list for a line.
accounting exec	Configure the user EXEC accounting method list for a line.
activation-character	Configure a character to activate a null terminal session.
authorization exec	Enable EXEC authorization for a line.
autocommand	Enable automatic command execution for a line.
clear line	Clear the connection status of a line.
databits	Configure the number of data bits per character for asynchronous lines in flow communication mode.
disconnect-character	Configure the hotkey for disconnecting terminal connections.
escape-character	Configure the character for exiting a line.
exec	Allow users to access the command line interface (CLI) through the configured line.
exec-character-bits	Configure the CLI character encoding format for asynchronous lines.
flowcontrol	Configure the flow control mode for asynchronous lines.
history	Enable historical command recording or configure the number of recorded historical commands for a line.
ipv6 access-class	Configure an IPv6 ACL for login control.
length	Configure the maximum number of lines displayed on a single screen on a specified line terminal.

<u>line</u>	Enter the specified line configuration mode.
<u>line maximum-vty</u>	Configure the allowed maximum number of VTY connections.
<u>line vty</u>	Increase the number of available VTY connections.
<u>location</u>	Configure a location description for a specific line.
<u>monitor</u>	Enable logging on terminals.
<u>parity</u>	Configure the parity bit for asynchronous lines.
<u>privilege level</u>	Configure the privilege level for line-based login.
<u>refuse-message</u>	Configure the prompt for refusing line-based login.
<u>role</u>	Configure a role for a line.
<u>show history</u>	Display historical command records of a line.
<u>show line</u>	Display configurations of a line.
<u>show privilege</u>	Display the privilege level of a line.
<u>show users</u>	Display login user information of a line.
<u>speed</u>	Configure the baud rate for a specific line terminal.
<u>start-character</u>	Configure the start character for software flow control for asynchronous lines.
<u>stop-character</u>	Configure the stop character for software flow control for asynchronous lines.
<u>stopbits</u>	Configure the number of stop bits in each byte transmitted through asynchronous lines.
<u>terminal-type</u>	Configure the type of terminals simulated by an asynchronous line terminal.
<u>terminal databits</u>	Configure the number of data bits per character for the current terminal in flow communication mode.
<u>terminal escape-character</u>	Configure the character for exiting the current terminal.
<u>terminal exec-character-bits</u>	Configure the CLI character encoding format for the current terminal.
<u>terminal flowcontrol</u>	Configure the flow control mode for the current terminal.
<u>terminal history</u>	Enable historical command recording or configure the number of recorded historical commands for the

	line connected to the current terminal.
terminal length	Configure the maximum number of lines displayed in a single screen on the current terminal.
terminal location	Configure location description of the current terminal.
terminal parity	Configure the parity bit for the asynchronous line corresponding to the current terminal.
terminal speed	Configure the baud rate for the current terminal.
terminal start-character	Configure the start character for software flow control for the current terminal.
terminal stop-character	Configure the stop character for software flow control for the current terminal.
terminal stopbits	Configure the number of stop bits in each byte transmitted through the current terminal.
terminal terminal-type	Configure other types of terminals simulated on the current terminal.
terminal width	Configure the maximum number of columns displayed in a single line on the current terminal, that is, the line width.
timeout login response	Configure the authentication timeout time for line-based login.
transport input	Configure the communication protocols supported by a line.
vacant-message	Configure a prompt for line-based logout.
width	Configure the maximum number of columns displayed in a single line for the specified line, that is, the line width.

1.1 absolute-timeout

Function

Run the **absolute-timeout** command to configure the absolute timeout time for a line.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

No absolute timeout time is configured for a line by default.

Syntax

absolute-timeout *absolute-timeout-time*

no absolute-timeout

Parameter Description

absolute-timeout-time: Absolute timeout time of a line in minutes. The range is from 0 to 60, and the default value is **10**.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

After absolute timeout time is configured for a line, the line is disconnected once the specified time expires no matter whether you are operating the terminal. Before the line is disconnected, the system displays the remaining time after which the terminal will exit.

```
Terminal will be login out after 20 second
```

Examples

The following example sets the absolute timeout time of the console line to 2 minutes.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line console 0
Hostname(config-line)# absolute-timeout 2
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.2 access-class

Function

Run the **access-class** command to configure an IPv4 access control list (ACL) for login control.

Run the **no** form of this command to remove this configuration.

No IPv4 ACL is configured for login control by default.

Syntax

```
access-class { acl-number | acl-name } { in | out }
```

```
no access-class { acl-number | acl-name } { in | out }
```

Parameter Description

acl-number: ACL ID. Value range:

Standard IP ACLs: 1–99 or 1300–1999; Extended IP ACLs: 100–199 or 2000–2699

acl-name: ACL name.

in: Filters inbound connections.

out: Filters outbound connections.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example configures an ACL numbered 20 to filter connections from virtual type terminal (VTY) lines 0 to 5.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line vty 0 5
Hostname(config-line)# access-class 20 in
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.3 accounting commands

Function

Run the **accounting commands** command to enable the command accounting method list for a line.

Run the **no** form of this command to remove this configuration.

No command accounting method list is configured for a line by default.

Syntax

accounting commands { **default** | *list-name* }

no accounting commands

Parameter Description

default: Specifies the name of the default authentication method list.

list-name: Name of the optional method list.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

- When this command is used together with Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA) authentication, you need to configure AAA command accounting methods and then apply the methods to the terminal line for command accounting.
- When the role-based access control (RBAC) function is enabled, no privilege level needs to be configured for command accounting.

Examples

The following example enables command accounting for VTY 1.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# aaa new-model
Hostname(config)# aaa accounting commands default start-stop group tacacs+
Hostname(config)# line vty 1
Hostname(config-line)# accounting commands default
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.4 accounting exec

Function

Run the **accounting exec** command to configure the user EXEC accounting method list for a line.

Run the **no** form of this command to remove this configuration.

No user EXEC accounting method list is configured for a line by default.

Syntax

```
accounting exec { default | list-name }
```

```
no accounting exec
```

Parameter Description

default: Specifies the name of the default authentication method list.

list-name: Name of the optional method list.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

When this command is used together with AAA authentication, you need to configure AAA user access accounting methods and then apply the methods to the VTY lines for user access accounting.

Examples

The following example sets the user EXEC accounting method list to the default method list for VTY 1.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# aaa new-model
Hostname(config)# aaa accounting exec default start-stop group radius
Hostname(config)# line vty 1
Hostname(config-line)# accounting exec default
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.5 activation-character

Function

Run the **activation-character** command to configure a character to activate a null terminal session.

Run the **no** form of this command to remove this configuration.

The default character for activating a terminal session is the carriage return character (ASCII value 13).

Syntax

activation-character *ascii-value*

no activation-character

Parameter Description

ascii-value: ASCII value of the hotkey character for activating a terminal session. The range is from 0 to 127.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

If auto-selection of the terminal session activation character is enabled for the current line, the hotkey character for activating a terminal session must be set to the default value.

Examples

The following example sets the character for activating a terminal session of the console port to **Ctrl+Y** (ASCII value 25).

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line console 0
Hostname(config-line)# activation-character 25
Hostname(config-line)# end
Hostname# exit
Press CTRL+y to get started
Hostname>
```


Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.6 authorization exec

Function

Run the **authorization exec** command to enable EXEC authorization for a line.

Run the **no** form of this command to remove this configuration.

The EXEC authorization function is disabled by default.

Syntax

```
authorization exec { default | list-name }
```

```
no authorization exec
```

Parameter Description

default: Specifies the name of the default authentication method list.

list-name: Name of the optional method list.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

When this command is used together with AAA authentication, you need to configure AAA EXEC authorization methods and then apply the methods to the VTY lines for EXEC authorization.

Examples

The following example enables EXEC authorization for VTY 1.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# aaa new-model
Hostname(config)# aaa authorization exec default group radius
Hostname(config)# line vty 1
Hostname(config-line)# authorization exec default
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.7 autocommand

Function

Run the **autocommand** command to enable automatic command execution for a line.

Run the **no** form of this command to disable this feature.

The automatic command execution function is disabled by default.

Syntax

autocommand *autocommand-command*

no autocommand

Parameter Description

autocommand-command: Command lines that are automatically executed.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

After a user acts as a dumb terminal to connect to the device through an asynchronous serial port, the user can remotely log in to the specified host by running the **telnet** command or obtain the specified application-based terminal service by running the **autocommand** command.

Examples

The following example enables automatic command execution for VTY 0 and automatically establishes a telnet connection to the terminal whose IP address is 192.168.21.100.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line vty 0
Hostname(config-line)# autocommand telnet 192.168.21.100
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.8 clear line

Function

Run the **clear line** command to clear the connection status of a line.

Syntax

```
clear line { console console-line-number | vty vty-line-number | line-number }
```

Parameter Description

console *console-line-number*: Clears the console connection status of a line. The value is 0.

vty *vty-line-number*: Clears the connection status of a VTY line. The range is from 0 to 35.

line-number: Line whose connection status is to be cleared. The range is from 0 to 36.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

When this command is used to clear the connection status of a line, the terminal connected to the line is forcibly disconnected, and the line is restored to the idle state and can connect to a terminal again.

Examples

The following example clears the connection status of VTY 13. Client connections (such as telnet and SSH connections) on the VTY line are disconnected immediately.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# clear line vty 13
```

Notifications

N/A

Common ErrorsN/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.9 databits

Function

Run the **databits** command to configure the number of data bits per character for asynchronous lines in flow communication mode.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default number of data bits per character for asynchronous lines in flow communication mode is **8**.

Syntax**databits** *bit***no databits****Parameter Description**

bit: Number of data bits per character. The range is from 5 to 8.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

The asynchronous hardware (such as an asynchronous serial port and AUX port) of the device generates seven data bits with parity check in flow communication mode. If parity is generated, specify seven data bits per character. If no parity is generated, specify eight data bits per character. Only early devices support five or six data bits, which are seldom used.

Examples

The following example sets the number of data bits per character for the asynchronous line corresponding to the console port in flow communication mode to **7**.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line console 0
Hostname(config-line)# databits 7
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.10 disconnect-character

Function

Run the **disconnect-character** command to configure the hotkey for disconnecting terminal connections.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default hotkey for disconnecting terminal connections is **Ctrl+D** (ASCII value 4).

Syntax

disconnect-character *ascii-value*

no disconnect-character

Parameter Description

ascii-value: ASCII value of the hotkey for disconnecting terminal connections. The range is from 0 to 255.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to configure the hotkey for disconnecting terminal connections based on requirements. The hotkey for disconnecting terminal connections cannot be common ASCII values (such as a–z, A–Z, and 0–9). Otherwise, the terminal service may be abnormal.

Examples

The following example sets the hotkey for disconnecting terminal connections on VTY lines 0 to 5 to **Ctrl+E** (ASCII value 5).

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line vty 0 5
Hostname(config-line)# disconnect-character 5
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.11 escape-character

Function

Run the **escape-character** command to configure the character for exiting a line.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default character for exiting a line is **Ctrl+Shift+6** (ASCII value 30).

Syntax

escape-character *escape-value*

no escape-character

Parameter Description

escape-value: ASCII value of the user-defined character for exiting a line. The range is from 0 to 255.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

If the **escape-character** *escape-value* command is configured, you can press the combination keys specified by *escape-value* and then press **x** to terminate the current session and return to the source session that creates the current session.

Examples

The following example sets the character for exiting VTY 0 to **Ctrl+W** (ASCII value 23).

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line vty 0
Hostname(config-line)# escape-character 23
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.12 exec

Function

Run the **exec** command to allow users to access the command line interface (CLI) through the configured line.

Run the **no** form of this command to remove this configuration.

Users are allowed to access the CLI through configured lines by default.

Syntax**exec****no exec****Parameter Description**

N/A

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

After the **no exec** command is configured, users cannot access the CLI through the configured line. Instead, users can access CLI only through the other lines.

Examples

The following example prevents users from accessing the CLI through VTY 1.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line vty 1
Hostname(config-line)# no exec
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.13 exec-character-bits

Function

Run the **exec-character-bits** command to configure the CLI character encoding format for asynchronous lines.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default CLI character encoding format is a full 8-bit ASCII character set.

Syntax**exec-character-bits** { 7 | 8 }**no exec-character-bits****Parameter Description**

7: Selects a 7-bit ASCII character set as the CLI character set.

8: Selects an 8-bit ASCII character set as the CLI character set.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

To enter Chinese characters or display Chinese characters, images, or other international characters in the CLI, run the **exec-character-bits 8** command.

Examples

The following example sets the CLI character encoding format for the asynchronous line corresponding to the console port to a 7-bit character set.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line console 0
Hostname(config-line)# exec-character-bits 7
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.14 flowcontrol

Function

Run the **flowcontrol** command to configure the flow control mode for asynchronous lines.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

No flow control is configured for asynchronous lines by default.

Syntax

```
flowcontrol { hardware | none | software }
```

```
no flowcontrol { hardware | none | software }
```

Parameter Description

hardware: Configures hardware flow control.

none: Configures no flow control.

software: Configures software flow control.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

- The device provides the following two flow control modes:
 - Software flow control, also called soft flow controls, which uses the control keys for operations. The start and stop characters for this mode are configured by the **start-character** and **stop-character** commands respectively. The default start character is **Ctrl+Q** (XON, ASCII value 17), and the default stop character is **Ctrl+S** (XOFF, ASCII value 19).
 - Hardware flow control, also called hard flow control, which uses hardware for operations.
- By running this command, you can configure the flow control mode to keep the Tx rate of one end the same as the Rx rate of the peer end.
- Since terminals cannot receive data while sending data, flow control can prevent data loss.
- When high-speed data processing devices communicate with low-speed data processing devices (for example, a printer communicates with a network port), you also need to configure flow control to prevent data loss.

Examples

The following example configures software flow control for the asynchronous line corresponding to the console port.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line console 0
Hostname(config-line)# flowcontrol software
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

- [start-character](#)
- [stop-character](#)

1.15 history

Function

Run the **history** command to enable historical command recording or configure the number of recorded historical commands for a line.

Run the **no history** command to disable the historical command recording function.

Run the **no history size** command to restore the default number of recorded historical commands.

The historical command recording function is enabled by default, and the default number of recorded historical commands is **10**.

Syntax

history [**size** *size*]

no history

no history size

Parameter Description

size *size*: Configures the number of recorded historical commands for a line. *size* indicates the number of recorded historical commands of a line. The range is from 0 to 256.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example sets the number of recorded historical commands to **20** for lines 0 to 5.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line vty 0 5
Hostname(config-line)# history size 20
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.16 ipv6 access-class

Function

Run the **ipv6 access-class** command to configure an IPv6 ACL for login control.

Run the **no** form of this command to remove this configuration.

No IPv6 ACL is configured for login control by default.

Syntax

```
ipv6 access-class { acl-number | acl-name } { in | out }
no ipv6 access-class { acl-number | acl-name } { in | out }
```

Parameter Description

acl-number: ACL ID. Value range:

Standard IP ACLs: 1–99 or 1300–1999; Extended IP ACLs: 100–199 or 2000–2699

acl-name: ACL name.

in: Filters inbound connections.

out: Filters outbound connections.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example configures an ACL named **test** to filter outbound IPv6 connections of VTY lines 0 to 4.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line vty 0 4
Hostname(config-line)# ipv6 access-class test out
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.17 length

Function

Run the **length** command to configure the maximum number of lines displayed on a single screen on a specified line terminal.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The maximum number of lines displayed on a single screen is **24** by default.

Syntax

length *screen-length*

no length

Parameter Description

screen-length: Maximum number of lines displayed on a single screen. The range is from 0 to 512. The value **0** indicates that the number of lines displayed on a single screen is not limited.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example sets the maximum number of lines displayed on a single screen to **10** for VTY 1.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line vty 1
Hostname(config-line)# length 10
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.18 line

Function

Run the **line** command to enter the specified line configuration mode.

Syntax

```
line { console | vtty } first-line [ last-line ]
```

Parameter Description

console: Specifies the console port.

vtty: Specifies a virtual terminal line, which supports a telnet or SSH connection.

first-line: ID of the first line.

last-line: ID of the last line. If it is not specified, you access only the first line.

Command Modes

Global configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example enters the line configuration mode of VTY lines 1 to 3.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line vty 1 3
Hostname(config-line)#
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.19 line maximum-vty

Function

Run the **line maximum-vty** command to configure the allowed maximum number of VTY connections.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The allowed maximum number of VTY connections is **36** by default.

Syntax

line maximum-vty *max-number*

no line maximum-vty

Parameter Description

max-number: Allowed maximum number of VTY connections. The range is from 0 to 36.

Command Modes

Global configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to configure the allowed maximum number of VTY connections. If the allowed maximum number of VTY terminals is set to **0**, all remote connections (including telnet, SSH, and session connections) fail. If the allowed maximum number of VTY connections is smaller than the number of online remote connections, the configuration fails and a prompt is displayed.
- The allowed maximum number of VTY connections and the number of available VTY connections are separately managed. A remote connection is established successfully only when both conditions are met.

Examples

The following example sets the allowed maximum number of VTY connections to **3**.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line maximum-vty 3
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.20 line vty

Function

Run the **line vty** command to increase the number of available VTY connections.

Run the **no** form of this command to reduce the number of available VTY connections.

Syntax

line vty *line-number*

no line vty *line-number*

Parameter Description

line-number: Number of available VTY connections. The range is from 0 to 35.

Command Modes

Global configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example increases the number of available VTY connections to **20**. The available VTY connection number ranges from 0 to 19.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line vty 19
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.21 location

Function

Run the **location** command to configure a location description for a specific line.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

No location description is configured by default.

Syntax

location *location*

no location

Parameter Description

location: Location description of the current line.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example sets the location description of VTY 0 to **Switch's Line Vty 0**.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line vty 0
Hostname(config-line)# location Switch's Line Vty 0
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.22 monitor

Function

Run the **monitor** command to enable logging on terminals.

Run the **no** form of this command to remove this configuration.

The logging function is disabled by default.

Syntax

monitor

no monitor

Parameter Description

N/A

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example enables logging on terminals connected to VTY lines 0-5.

```
Hostname> enable
```

```
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line vty 0 5
Hostname(config-line)# monitor
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.23 parity

Function

Run the **parity** command to configure the parity bit for asynchronous lines.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

No parity bit is configured for asynchronous lines by default.

Syntax

parity { **even** | **none** | **odd** }

no parity

Parameter Description

even: Specifies even parity check.

none: Specifies no parity check.

odd: Specifies odd parity check.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

When using certain hardware (such as a console port) for communication, you usually need to configure a parity bit.

Examples

The following example configures even parity check for the asynchronous line corresponding to the console port.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line console 0
Hostname(config-line)# parity even
```

Related Commands

N/A

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

1.24 privilege level

Function

Run the **privilege level** command to configure the privilege level for line-based login.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default privilege level for line-based login is **1**.

Syntax

privilege level *privilege-level*

no privilege level

Parameter Description

privilege-level: Privilege level for line-based login. The range is from 0 to 15.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

This command is unavailable when the RBAC function is enabled.

Examples

The following example sets the privilege level of login through VTY lines 0-4 to **14**.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line vty 0 4
Hostname(config-line)# privilege level 14
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.25 refuse-message

Function

Run the **refuse-message** command to configure the prompt for refusing line-based login.

Run the **no** form of this command to remove this configuration.

No prompt is configured for refusing line-based login by default.

Syntax

refuse-message [*c message c*]

no refuse-message

Parameter Description

c message c: Prompt for refusing line-based login. *c* indicates the prompt delimiter, which is any character. *message* indicates the prompt content. Delimiters are not allowed in the prompt content.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to configure the prompt for refusing line-based login. Any characters following the ending delimiter are dropped.
- When a user is refused to log in to the device, a prompt appears, indicating that the current line refuses the user's login.

Examples

The following example sets the prompt for refusing line-based login to **Illegal users are not allowed to log in to the device**.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
```

```
Hostname (config-line)#refuse-message @ Illegal users are not allowed to log in to the device @
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.26 role

Function

Run the **role** command to configure a role for a line.

Run the **no** form of this command to remove this configuration.

A role is configured for each line by default. The default role for the console line is **network-admin**, and the default role for VTY lines is **network-operator**.

Syntax

```
role role-name
```

```
no role role-name
```

Parameter Description

role-name: Role name.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

15

Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to configure a role for a line.
- Each line can be configured with 1 to 64
- roles. The last role cannot be deleted. If it is deleted, a failure prompt is displayed.

Examples

The following example configures role **priv-0** for VTY 1.

```
Hostname> enable  
Hostname# configure terminal
```

```
Hostname(config)# line vty 1
Hostname(config-line)# role priv-0
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.27 show history

Function

Run the **show history** command to display historical command records of a line.

Syntax

```
show history
```

Parameter Description

all-users: Displays historical command records of all terminal users.

Command Modes

All modes except the User EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example displays historical command records of the current line.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# show history
exec:
sh privilege
sh run
show user
sh user all
show history
```

Table 1-1 Output Fields of the show history Command

Field	Description
exec	Command mode for executing this command

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.28 show line

Function

Run the **show line** command to display configurations of a line.

Syntax

```
show line { console console-line-number | vty vty-line-number | line-number }
```

Parameter Description

console *console-line-number*: Displays configurations of the console line. The *console-line number* value is 0.

vty *vty-line-number*: Displays configurations of a VTY line. *vty-line-num* indicates the VTY line ID. The range is from 0 to 35.

line-number: Line number. The range is from 0 to 36.

Command Modes

All modes except the user EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example displays configurations of the console line.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# show line console 0
```

```

CON      Type      speed  Overruns
* 0     CON      9600   45927
Line 0, Location: "", Type: "vt100"
Length: 24 lines, Width: 79 columns
Special Chars: Escape Disconnect Activation
                ^^x      none      ^M
Timeouts:      Idle EXEC      Idle Session
                never      never
History is enabled, history size is 10.
Total input: 53564 bytes
Total output: 395756 bytes
Data overflow: 27697 bytes
stop rx interrupt: 0 times
    
```

Table 1-1Output Fields of the show line Command

Field	Description
CON	Terminal type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CON indicates the console. ● 0 indicates the terminal line ID. ● The ID with an asterisk (*) indicates the terminal line in use.
Type	Terminal type, including CON and VTY.
speed	Asynchronous speed
Overruns	Count of overrun errors received by the driver
Line 0	Terminal line ID
Location: ""	Line location
Type: "vt100"	Compatible terminal standard of a line
Special Chars	Special terminal characters, including the Escape , Disconnect , and Activation characters
Timeouts	Timeout time of a terminal session. never indicates that a session never times out.
History	Historical command recording function and the maximum number of recorded historical commands.
Total input	Count of data received from the driver
Total output	Count of data sent to the driver
Data overflow	Count of received data that overflows
stop rx interrupt	Count of RX interrupts of the driver

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.29 show privilege

Function

Run the **show privilege** command to display the privilege level of a line.

Syntax

```
show privilege
```

Parameter Description

N/A

Command Modes

All modes except the user EXEC mode

Default Level

1

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example displays the privilege level of the current line.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# show privilege
Current privilege level is 10
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.30 show users**Function**

Run the **show users** command to display login user information of a line.

Syntax

```
show users [ all ]
```

Parameter Description

all: Displays information about all available line users, including login users and logout users.

Command Modes

All modes except the user EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example displays information about login users.

```

Hostname> enable
Hostname# show users
Line           User           Host(s)         Idle           Location
-----
 0 con 0       -             idle           00:00:46     None
 1 vty 0       -             idle           00:00:29     20.1.1.2
* 2 vty 1       -             idle           00:00:00     20.1.1.2

```

Table 1-1 Output Fields of the show users Command

Field	Description
Line	ID of a login line
User	Username
Host(s)	User IP address
Idle	User terminal timeout time
Location	Local IP address used for login

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.31 speed

Function

Run the **speed** command to configure the baud rate for a specific line terminal.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default baud rate is 9600 bps.

Syntax

speed *baudrate*

no speed

Parameter Description

baudrate: Baud rate of a line terminal in bps. The range is from 9600 to 115200. For serial interfaces, the baud rate is **9600** , **19200** , **38400** , **57600** , or **115200**.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example sets the baud rate of VTY 1 to 115200 bps.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line vty 1
Hostname(config-line)# speed 115200
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.32 start-character

Function

Run the **start-character** command to configure the start character for software flow control for asynchronous lines.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default start character for software flow control for asynchronous lines is **Ctrl+Q** (ASCII value 17).

Syntax

start-character *ascii-value*

no start-character

Parameter Description

ascii-value: ASCII value of the start character for software flow control for asynchronous lines. The range is from 0 to 255.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

After software flow control is enabled for an asynchronous line, the start character indicates the start of data transmission.

Examples

The following example sets the start character for software flow control for the asynchronous line corresponding to the console port to **Ctrl+Y** (ASCII value 25).

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line console 0
Hostname(config-line)# start-character 25
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.33 stop-character

Function

Run the **stop-character** command to configure the stop character for software flow control for asynchronous lines.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default stop character for software flow control for asynchronous lines is **Ctrl+S** (ASCII value 19).

Syntax

stop-character *ascii-value*

no stop-character

Parameter Description

ascii-value: ASCII value of the stop character for software flow control for asynchronous lines. The range is from 0 to 255.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

After software flow control is enabled for an asynchronous line, the stop character indicates the end of data transmission.

Examples

The following example sets the stop character for software flow control for the asynchronous line corresponding to the console port to **Ctrl+Z** (ASCII value 26).

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line console 0
Hostname(config-line)# stop-character 26
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.34 stopbits

Function

Run the **stopbits** command to configure the number of stop bits in each byte transmitted through asynchronous lines.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default number of stop bits in each byte transmitted through asynchronous lines is **2**.

Syntax**stopbits { 1 | 2 }****no stopbits****Parameter Description**

1: Configures one stop bit.

2: Configures two stop bits.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

You should configure the stop bits for communication between an asynchronous line and the connected asynchronous device (such as a conventional numb terminal and modem).

Examples

The following example sets the number of stop bits in each byte transmitted through the asynchronous line corresponding to the console port to **1**.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line console 0
Hostname(config-line)# stopbits 1
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.35 terminal-type

Function

Run the **terminal-type** command to configure the type of terminals simulated by an asynchronous line terminal.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default terminal type is **vt100**.

Syntax

terminal-type *terminal-type-string*

no terminal-type

Parameter Description

terminal-type-string: Description of the terminal type, such as **vt100** and **ansi**.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

You can run the **terminal-type vt100** command to restore the default terminal type. In telnet connection scenarios, you can run this command to configure other types of terminals simulated on the terminal connected to a line as required. Upon telnet connection, one end negotiates with the other end about the terminal type based on its terminal type configuration (telnet option negotiation ID: 0x18). For details, see RFC 854.

Examples

The following example sets the type of terminals simulated by the asynchronous line terminal corresponding to the console port to **ansi**.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line console 0
Hostname(config-line)# terminal-type ansi
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.36 terminal databits

Function

Run the **terminal databits** command to configure the number of data bits per character for the current terminal in flow communication mode.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default number of data bits per character for the current terminal in flow communication mode is **8**.

Syntax

terminal databits *bit*

terminal no databits

Parameter Description

bit: Number of data bits per character. The range is from 5 to 8.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example sets the number of data bits per character for the current terminal in flow communication mode to **7**.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# terminal databits 7
```

Related Commands

N/A

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

1.37 terminal escape-character

Function

Run the **terminal escape-character** command to configure the character for exiting the current terminal.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default character for exiting the current terminal is **Ctrl+Shift+6** (ASCII value 30).

Syntax

terminal escape-character *escape-value*

terminal no escape-character

Parameter Description

escape-value: ASCII value in decimal notation of the user-defined character for exiting the current terminal.

The range is from 0 to 255.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

If the **escape-character** *escape-value* command is configured, you can press the combination keys specified by *escape-value* and then press **x** to terminate the current session and return to the source session that creates the current session.

Examples

The following example sets the character for exiting the current terminal to **Ctrl+W** (ASCII value 23).

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# terminal escape-character 23
```

Related Commands

N/A

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

1.38 terminal exec-character-bits

Function

Run the **terminal exec-character-bits** command to configure the CLI character encoding format for the current terminal.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default CLI character encoding format is a full 8-bit ASCII character set.

Syntax

```
terminal exec-character-bits { 7 | 8 }
```

```
terminal no exec-character-bits
```

Parameter Description

7: Selects a 7-bit ASCII character set as the CLI character set.

8: Selects an 8-bit ASCII character set as the CLI character set.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

If you need to enter Chinese characters or display Chinese characters, images, or other international characters in the CLI, run the **terminal exec-character-bits 8** command.

Examples

The following example sets the CLI character encoding format for the current terminal to a 7-bit character set.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# terminal exec-character-bits 7
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.39 terminal flowcontrol

Function

Run the **terminal flowcontrol** command to configure the flow control mode for the current terminal.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

No flow control is configured for the current terminal by default.

Syntax

```
terminal flowcontrol { hardware | none | software }
```

```
terminal no flowcontrol { hardware | none | software }
```

Parameter Description

hardware: Configures hardware flow control.

none: Configures no flow control.

software: Configures software flow control.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example configures software flow control for the current terminal.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# terminal flowcontrol software
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.40 terminal history

Function

Run the **terminal history** command to enable historical command recording or configure the number of recorded historical commands for the line connected to the current terminal.

Run the **terminal no history** command to disable the historical command recording function for the line connected to the current terminal.

Run the **terminal no history size** command to restore the default number of recorded historical commands for the line connected to the current terminal.

The historical command recording function is enabled by default, and the default number of recorded historical commands is **10**.

Syntax

terminal history [**size** *size*]

terminal no history

terminal no history size

Parameter Description

size *size*: Configures the maximum number of recorded historical commands for a line. *size* indicates the maximum number of recorded historical commands of a line. The range is from 0 to 256.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example sets the number of recorded historical commands for the line connected to the current terminal to **20**.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# terminal history size 20
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.41 terminal length

Function

Run the **terminal length** command to configure the maximum number of lines displayed in a single screen on the current terminal.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The maximum number of lines displayed in a single screen is **24** by default.

Syntax

terminal length *screen-length*

terminal no length

Parameter Description

screen-length: Maximum number of lines displayed in a single screen. The range is from 0 to 512. The value **0** indicates that the number of lines displayed in a single screen is not limited.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example sets the maximum number of lines displayed in a single screen on the current terminal to **10**.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# terminal length 10
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.42 terminal location

Function

Run the **terminal location** command to configure location description of the current terminal.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

No location description is configured for the current terminal by default.

Syntax

terminal location *location*

terminal no location

Parameter Description

location: Location description of the current terminal.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example sets location description of the current terminal to **Switch's Line Vty 0**.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# terminal location Switch's Line Vty 0
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.43 terminal parity

Function

Run the **terminal parity** command to configure the parity bit for the asynchronous line corresponding to the current terminal.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

No parity bit is configured for the asynchronous line corresponding to the current terminal by default.

Syntax

terminal parity { even | none | odd }

terminal no parity

Parameter Description

even: Specifies even parity check.

none: Specifies no parity check.

odd: Specifies odd parity check.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

When using certain hardware (such as a console port) for communication, you usually need to configure a parity bit.

Examples

The following example configures even parity check for the asynchronous line corresponding to the current terminal.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# terminal parity even
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.44 terminal speed

Function

Run the **terminal speed** command to configure the baud rate for the current terminal.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default baud rate of the current terminal is 9600 bps.

Syntax

terminal speed *baudrate*

terminal no speed

Parameter Description

baudrate: Baud rate of a line terminal in bps. The range is from 9600 to 115200. For serial interfaces, the baud rate is **9600**, **19200**, **38400**, **57600**, or **115200**.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example sets the baud rate of the current terminal to 115,200 bps.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# terminal speed 115200
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.45 terminal start-character

Function

Run the **terminal start-character** command to configure the start character for software flow control for the current terminal.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default start character for software flow control for the current terminal is **Ctrl+Q** (ASCII value 17).

Syntax

terminal start-character *ascii-value*

terminal no start-character**Parameter Description**

ascii-value: ASCII value of the start character for software flow control for the current terminal. The range is from 0 to 255.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example sets the start character for software flow control for the current terminal to **Ctrl+Y** (ASCII value 25).

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# terminal start-character 25
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.46 terminal stop-character

Function

Run the **terminal stop-character** command to configure the stop character for software flow control for the current terminal.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default stop character for software flow control for the current terminal is **Ctrl+S** (ASCII value 19).

Syntax

terminal stop-character *ascii-value*

terminal no stop-character

Parameter Description

ascii-value: ASCII value of the stop character for software flow control for the current terminal. The range is from 0 to 255.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example sets the stop character for software flow control for the current terminal to **Ctrl+Z** (ASCII value 26).

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# terminal stop-character 26
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.47 terminal stopbits

Function

Run the **terminal stopbits** command to configure the number of stop bits in each byte transmitted through the current terminal.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default number of stop bits in each byte transmitted through the current terminal is **2**.

Syntax

terminal stopbits { 1 | 2 }

terminal no stopbits

Parameter Description

1: Configures one stop bit.

2: Configures two stop bits.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example sets the number of stop bits in each byte transmitted through the current terminal to 1.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# terminal stopbits 1
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.48 terminal terminal-type

Function

Run the **terminal terminal-type** command to configure other types of terminals simulated on the current terminal.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default terminal type is **vt100**.

Syntax

terminal terminal-type *terminal-type-string*

terminal no terminal-type

Parameter Description

terminal-type-string: Description of the terminal type, such as **vt100** and **ansi**.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example sets other types of terminals simulated on the current terminal to **ansi**.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# terminal terminal-type ansi
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.49 terminal width

Function

Run the **terminal width** command to configure the maximum number of columns displayed in a single line on the current terminal, that is, the line width.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The maximum number of columns displayed in a single line is **79** by default.

Syntax

terminal width *screen-width*

terminal no width

Parameter Description

screen-width: Maximum number of columns displayed in a single line. The range is from 0 to 256.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example sets the maximum number of columns displayed in a single line on the current terminal to **10**.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# terminal width 10
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.50 timeout login response

Function

Run the **timeout login response** command to configure the authentication timeout time for line-based login.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The default authentication timeout time for line-based login is 30 seconds.

Syntax

timeout login response *response-timeout-time*

no timeout login response

Parameter Description

response-timeout-time: Authentication timeout time for line-based login in seconds. The range is from 1 to 300.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example sets the authentication timeout time for login of VTY lines 0-5 to 300 seconds.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line vty 0 5
Hostname(config-line)# timeout login response 300
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.51 transport input

Function

Run the **transport input** command to configure the communication protocols supported by a line.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

All communication protocols are supported by default. That is, both SSH and telnet are supported.

Syntax

```
transport input { all | ssh | telnet | none }
```

```
no transport input { all | ssh | telnet | none }
```

Parameter Description

all: Specifies that all communication protocols are supported in a line.

ssh: Specifies that the SSH protocol is supported for communication in a line.

telnet: Specifies that the telnet protocol is supported for communication in a line.

none: Specifies that no protocol is supported for communication in a line.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example allows only the telnet protocol in VTY lines 0 to 4.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line vty 0 5
Hostname(config-line)# transport input ssh
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.52 vacant-message

Function

Run the **vacant-message** command to configure a prompt for line-based logout.

Run the **no** form of this command to remove this configuration.

No prompt information is configured for line-based logout by default.

Syntax

vacant-message [*c message c*]

no vacant-message

Parameter Description

c message c: Prompt for logout. *c* indicates the prompt delimiter, which can be any character. *message* indicates the prompt content. Delimiters are not allowed in the prompt content.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to configure the prompt for line-based logout. Any characters following the ending delimiter are dropped.
- When a user logs out of the device, a prompt appears, indicating that the current line logs out.

Examples

The following example sets the prompt for line-based logout through VTY 1 to **Exit device**.

```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line vty 1
Hostname(config-line)# vacant-message @ Exit device @
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A

1.53 width

Function

Run the **width** command to configure the maximum number of columns displayed in a single line for the specified line, that is, the line width.

Run the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

The maximum number of columns displayed in a line is **79** by default.

Syntax

width *screen-width*

no width

Parameter Description

screen-width: Maximum number of columns displayed in a single line. The range is from 0 to 256.

Command Modes

Line configuration mode

Default Level

14

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following example sets the line width to 10 columns for VTY 1.


```
Hostname> enable
Hostname# configure terminal
Hostname(config)# line vty 1
Hostname(config-line)# width 10
```

Notifications

N/A

Common Errors

N/A

Platform Description

N/A

Related Commands

N/A