

Chapter 9

Controlling the CLI Environment

This chapter describes how to set up your CLI environment. Topics include:

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Overview of Commands to Control the CLI Environment

In operational mode, you can use commands to control the command-line interface (CLI) environment. For example, you can specify the remote terminal type. The following output lists the options that you can use to control the CLI environment settings.

```
user@host> set cli ?
Possible completions:
complete-on-space  Command completion on partial command entry
directory          Working directory on the system
language           Terminal language and encoding
level             Access level for CLI commands
password           Change the current password
prompt            CLI command prompt
screen-length      Number of lines on the screen
screen-width       Screen width in columns
terminal          Terminal type
```



NOTE: When you use SSH to log in to a C-series platform or log in from the console when its terminal type is already configured, your terminal type, screen length, and screen width are already set.

Setting the Editing Level for the CLI

The editing level determines which statements and commands are visible to a user from the SRC CLI. Table 14 describes the editing levels.

Table 14: Editing Levels

Level	Description
Basic	Only values that must be configured are visible.
Normal	Common values and basic values are visible; this is the default setting.
Advanced	All configurable values, including the common and basic values, are visible.
Expert	All configurable values and internal values used for debugging are visible.

If you log in to the CLI as **root**, the default editing level, normal, is available to you because **root** does not require a user profile to access the CLI. Although **root** access is used for initial configuration of a C-series platform, user accounts are used to enter commands and statements at the CLI.

The editing level can be set for:

- Specified users in the user profiles
- A current user session.

For information about the editing level of configuration statements and options, see the *SRC-PE CLI Command Reference*.

To set the editing level for the CLI:

- In operational mode, use the **set cli level** command.
 - **set cli level basic**
 - **set cli level normal**
 - **set cli level advanced**
 - **set cli level expert**

To view the editing level of the current CLI session:

- In operational mode, use the **show cli** command.

Setting the Terminal Type

To set the terminal type:

- Use the **set cli terminal** command.

user@host> **set cli terminal** *terminal-type*

The terminal type can be one of the following: **ansi**, **vt100**, **xterm**, or **dumb**.

Setting the Language for the Terminal Environment

To set the language appropriate to the terminal environment:

- In operational mode, use the **set cli language** *language* command.

For *language*, specify the language and encoding in the following format:

2-character language code (lower case)_2-character country code (upper case)

For example, **en_US.UTF8** (the default).

Setting the Screen Length

Typically, the terminal used to access the C-series platform controls the length of the screen. Although you can change the value for the screen length, if the terminal supports reporting the screen size, the screen size reported by the terminal takes precedence.

To change the length of the CLI screen:

- Use the **set cli screen-length** command.

user@host> **set cli screen-length** *length*

Setting the Screen Width

Typically, the terminal used to access the C-series platform controls the width of the screen. Although you can change the value for the screen width, if the terminal supports reporting the screen size, the screen size reported by the terminal takes precedence.

To change the width:

- Use the `set cli screen-width` command.

```
user@host> set cli screen-width width
```

Changing the Password

To change the current password used to access the CLI:

- In operational mode, use the `set cli password` command.

```
user@host> set cli password
```



NOTE: If you are using a C-series platform, the `root` password should have been changed from the default setting when the system was initially configured.

Setting the CLI Prompt

The default CLI prompt is `user@host>` in operational mode and `user@host#` in configuration mode.

To change the prompt:

- Use the `set cli prompt` command.

```
user@host> set cli prompt string
```

If the prompt string contains spaces, enclose the string in quotation marks (" ").

Specify the characters `\>` to have `>` appear at the end of the prompt in operational mode and `#` at the end of the prompt in configuration mode.

Setting the CLI Directory

By default, on a C-series platform the working directory is the home directory of the user. On a Solaris platform, it is the directory from which you executed the `cli` command to start the CLI. You can change your working directory for the CLI.

To change the current working directory,:

- Use the `set cli directory` command.

```
user@host> set cli directory directory
```

where *directory* is the pathname of working directory.

Setting Command Completion

You can enter a Tab after a partially typed command to complete the command. In addition, you can enable and disable the CLI to complete a command by typing a space for:

- Specified users in the user profiles
- A current user session

To disable command completion when entering a space:

- Use the `set cli complete-on-space off` command.

```
user@host> set cli complete-on-space off
```

To re-enable command completion when entering a space:

- Use the `set cli complete-on-space on` command.

```
user@host> set cli complete-on-space on
```

Viewing CLI Settings

To view the current CLI settings:

```
user@host> show cli
CLI complete-on-space set to on
CLI editing level is: normal
CLI working directory is '/'
```

You can also use the `show cli directory` command to display the current working directory.

To view the authorization settings for the user logged in to the CLI:

```

user@host> show cli authorization
Current user: 'root' class 'super-user'
Permissions:
  admin                -- Can view user accounts
  admin-control        -- Can modify user accounts
  clear                -- Can clear learned network information
  configure            -- Can enter configuration mode
  field                -- Special for field (debug) support
  firewall             -- Can view firewall configuration
  firewall-control     -- Can modify firewall configuration
  interface            -- Can view interface configuration
  interface-control    -- Can modify interface configuration
  maintenance          -- Can perform system maintenance (as wheel)
  network              -- Can access the network
  reset               -- Can reset and restart interfaces and
processes
  routing              -- Can view routing configuration
  routing-control      -- Can modify routing configuration
  secret              -- Can view secret configuration
  secret-control       -- Can modify secret configuration
  security             -- Can view security configuration
  security-control     -- Can modify security configuration
  shell               -- Can start a local shell
  snmp                 -- Can view SNMP configuration
  snmp-control         -- Can modify SNMP configuration
  system              -- Can view system configuration
  system-control       -- Can modify system configuration
  view                -- Can view current values and statistics
  service             -- Can view service definitions
  service-control     -- Can modify service definitions
  subscriber          -- Can view subscriber profiles
  subscriber-control   -- Can modify subscriber profiles
Individual command authorization:
Allow regular expression: none
Deny regular expression: none
Allow configuration regular expression: none
Deny configuration regular expression: none

```