Command Line Interface
Documentation

CLI (command line interface) is a user text-only interface to a computer's operating system or an application in which the user responds to a visual prompt by typing in a command on a specified line and then receives a response back from the system.
In other words, it is a method of instructing a computer to perform a given task by "entering" a command. The system waits for the user to conclude the submitting of the text command by pressing the "Enter" or "Return" key. A command-line interpreter then receives, parses, and executes the requested user command.

On router's Web interface, in Management menu, click on Command Line Interface tab to open the Command Line Interface settings screen. Use this screen to configure CLI parameters (Figure 1).

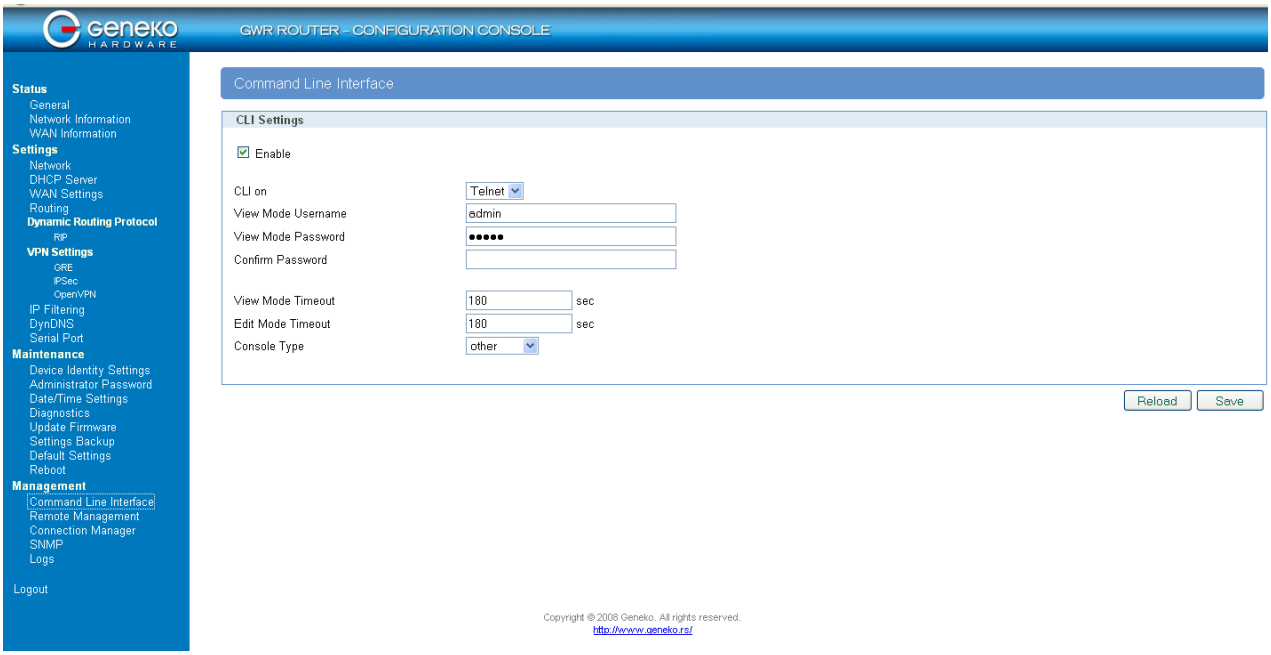

Figure 1 – Command Line Interface

Command Line Interface	
Label	**Description**
CLI Settings	
Enable	Enable or disable CLI
CLI on	Telnet, SSH, Serial
View Mode Username	Login name for View mode
View Mode Password	Password for View mode
Confirm Password	Confirm password for View mode
View Mode Timeout	Inactivity timeout for View mode in seconds. After timeout, user will be put in Main mode.
Edit Mode Timeout	Inactivity timeout for Edit mode in seconds. Note that Username and Password for Edit mode are the same as Web interface login parameters. After timeout, user will be put in Main mode.
Console Type	Windows, other
Save	Click ***Save*** to save your changes back to the GWR Router.
Reload	Click ***Reload*** to discard any changes and reload previous settings.

Table 1 – Command Line Interface settings

Enable – Use this checkbox to enable or to disable starting of CLI. Use SAVE button to remember the settings and also tu start CLI. After reboot procedure, last saved settings will be loaded. Use RELOAD button to reload settings from last saved configuration.

CLI on – Select where to start CLI. Available options are Telnet, Ssh and Serial interface. If you use serial port converters, option Serial will not be available.

View mode Username - Login name for View mode. This is a username for login to CLI. Because when you login, you don't have to provide a password in order to get into View mode. Because of this, it is called View mode username.

View Mode Password – Login password for login to CLI.

Confirm Password - Confirm password for login to CLI.

View Mode Timeout - Inactivity timeout defined in seconds after which the user will be put back into Main mode. Note that only entering the command will reset the timeout counter, keypresses are ignored.

Edit Mode Timeout - Inactivity timeout defined in seconds after which the user will be put back into Main mode. Note that only entering the command will reset the timeout counter, keypresses are ignored.

Console Type – Select Windows or other type of terminal. Some commands have color and fancy output. Select appropriate console type according to your operating system in order to be able to see the right output. If you don't select the right type of console, you still will be able to use commands.

Now use your telnet, ssh or serial console client software to connect to GWR router CLI.

If it is successfully started, you will see CLI the following prompt:

GWR252 login:

At this point you need to enter username and password defined on Web interface in CLI Settings page – text fields View mode username and View mode password.

Default parameters for CLI login are username: admin, password: admin.

If you are successfully logged in, you'll see a screen as on picture XY.

```
----------------------------------------
 GWR Router Command Line Interface v0.7
----------------------------------------
 MAIN MODE
-----------
v - VIEW mode
e - EDIT mode
h - HELP
x – quit
choose mode>
```

From now on you can choose one of few CLI modes.

Choosing CLI modes

You can use v, e, h and x keys to select View, Edit, Help or Quit mode respectively.

Only two modes are important: View mode – a read only mode, designed to view router settings and Edit mode - which is designed for a complete router configuration.

Edit mode

Edit mode is designed to edit complete router settings.

You must enter correct username and password which are the same parameters as for the Web interface.

Once you are logged in, you can press TAB key twice to display available commands specific only for this mode.

Also, you can use this key to complete command names.

After a defined period of seconds of inactivity (command not entered), session will automaticaly exit from current mode. It is very important for this mode that a valid timeout is defined, because only one session at the same time is allowed.

For security reasons and in order to preserve router configuration integrity, one Edit mode can be started at the same time. Also Edit mode is not available if the user is already logged in on Web interface.

Enter x key to quit from this mode and to return to Main mode.

View mode

View mode is designed only for informational purposes and parameters can't be changed in this mode.

You don't need to enter username and password for this mode because it is a read only mode.

You can press TAB key twice to display available commands specific only for this mode. Also, you can use this key to complete command names.

After a defined period of seconds of inactivity (command not entered), session will automaticaly exit from current mode.

View mode can be started more than once at the same time.

Enter x key to quit from this mode and to return to Main mode.

Help mode

Help mode gives you a brief description how CLI works and also a short description of each command specific for previously choosed mode.

Press x key to quit from this mode and to return to Main mode.

EDIT MODE

To enter Edit mode you need to type password for this mode. Password can be configured on the Web interface CLI tab. Once when is entered in Edit mode, password can be changed with command:

passwd-edit-mode

In Edit mode are available all 64 commandes of CLI interface. When tab key is pressed twice the list of the commands in alphabetical order is displayed.

IPSEC commands

ipsec-start – Starts all configured IPSec tunnels

ipsec-stop - Stops all configured IPSec tunnels

ipsec-restart – Restarts all configured IPSec tunnels

ipsec-routes – Dispalys IP routes used by the IPSec tunnel

ipsec-sa-status - Lists ISAKMP and IPSec Security Associations information

ipsec-sa-status-detail - Lists detailed ISAKMP and IPSec Security Associations information, including interfaces, IKE and ESP algorithms

ipsec-status - View of the status of each tunnel and its mode of connection

Options:

-h, --help	print this help message
-v, --version	print program version
-i, --ipsec	display IPSec status
-t, --tunnel	IPSec tunnel number
-m, --mode	display tunnel mode

Example:

ipsec_status -i	display IPSec status
ipsec_status -t 1	display IPSec tunnel 1 status
ipsec_status -t 1 -m	display IPSec tunnel 1 mode

ipsec-mode – Configures mode of the IPSec tunnel and list the status for each tunnel

Options:

-h, --help	print this help message
-v, --version	print program version
-t, --tunnel	tunnel number
-c, --connect	connnect mode
-w, --wait	wait mode
-l, --list	display tunnel mode

Example:

ipsec_mode -t 1 -c	tunnel 1 connect mode
ipsec_mode -t 2 -w	tunnel 2 wait mode
ipsec_mode -t 3 -l	display tunnel 3 mode

ipsec-settings – Command for configuration of IPSec tunnel

Options:

```
                    -t  --tunnel          IPSec tunnel selection(valid value 1-5)
                    -c  --configure       Configure IPSec parameters
                    -d   --delete         Delete IPSec parameters
                    -l   --list           Display IPSec parameters
                    -h  --help            Print this help information
                Example:
                      ipsec_settings -t 1 –l    tunnel 1 list of parameters
                      ipsec_settings -t 2 –c    tunnel 2 configuration mode

 ipsec_settings -t 3 –d    tunnel 3 delete
```

When command configure is entered configuration dialog is started. Example for configuration dialog for IPSec tunnel number 3:

```
 edit-mode>ipsec-settings -t 3 -c
================================================================
Tunnel Number [3]:>
Tunnel Name []:>test
Tunnel Enable [], --> (true / false):>true
================================================================
Local Security Gateway Type [], --> (0-IP Only, 1-SIM Card):>0
Gateway Type IP Address []:>1.1.1.1
Gateway Type Custom Peer ID Enable [], --> (true / false):>false
Local Security Group Type [], --> (0-IP, 1-Subnet):>0
Group Type IP Address []:>1.1.1.1
================================================================
Remote Security Gateway Type [], --> (0-IP Only):>0
Gateway Type IP Address []:>2.2.2.2
Gateway Type Custom Peer ID Enable [], --> (true / false):>false
Remote Security Group Type [], --> (0-IP, 1-Subnet):>0
Group Type IP Address []:>
Group Type IP Address []:>2.2.2.2
================================================================
Keying Mode [], --> (0-IKE with preshared key):>0
Phase 1 DH Group [], --> (1-Group2, 2-Group5):>1
Phase 1 Encryption [], --> (0-3des, 1-aes-128, 2-serpent, 3-blowfish):>0
Phase 1 Authentication [], --> (0-md5, 1-sha):>0
Phase 1 SA Life Time [sec], --> (1 - 86400):>86400
Phase 1 Perfect Forward Secrecy [], --> (true / false):>false
Phase 2 Encryption [], --> (0-null, 1-des, 2-3des, 3-aes-128, 4-blowfish, 5-serpent):>0
Phase 2 Authentication [], --> (0-null, 1-md5, 2-sha):>0
Phase 2 SA Life Time [sec], --> (3600 - 86400):>3600
Preshared Key []:>ABCDE
================================================================
Enable Failover [], --> (true / false):>true
Ping IP []:>1.1.1.1
Ping Interval [sec], --> (30 - 3600):>30
Packet Size [], --> (32 - 1300):>32
Advanced Ping Interval [sec], --> (1 - 60):>30
Advanced Ping Wait For A Response [sec], --> (1 - 60):>1
Maximum Number Of Failed Packets [%], --> (0 - 100):>40
Enable IKE Failover [], --> (true / false):>true
```

```
IKE SA Retry [], --> (0 - 100):>0
Restart PPP After IKE SA Retry Exceeds Specified Limit [], --> (true / false):>true
=================================================================
Compress(Support IP Payload Compression Protocol) [], --> (true / false):>false
Dead Peer Detection Enable [], --> (true / false):>false
NAT Traversal [], --> (true / false):>false
Send Initial Contact [], --> (true / false):>false
```

After finishing the configuration list of configured parameters is displayed:

```
Add New Tunnel
 Tunnel Number = 3
 Tunnel Name = test
 Tunnel Enable = true
=================================================================
Local Group Setup
 Local Security Gateway Type = IP Only
 Gateway Type IP Address = 1.1.1.1
 Gateway Type Custom Peer ID Enable = false
 Local Security Group Type = IP
 Group Type IP Address = 1.1.1.1
=================================================================
Remote Group Setup
 Remote Security Gateway Type = IP Only
 Gateway Type IP Address = 2.2.2.2
 Gateway Type Custom Peer ID Enable= false
 Remote Security Group Type = IP
 Group Type IP Address = 2.2.2.2
=================================================================
IPSec Setup
 Keying Mode = IKE with preshared key
 Phase 1 DH Group = Group2
 Phase 1 Encryption = 3des
 Phase 1 Authentication = md5
 Phase 1 SA Life Time = 86400sec
 Phase 1 Perfect Forward Secrecy = false
 Phase 2 Encryption = null
 Phase 2 Authentication = null
 Phase 2 SA LifeTime = 3600sec
 Preshared Key = ABCDE
=================================================================
IPSec Failover
 Enable Tunnel Failover = true
 Ping IP = 1.1.1.1
 Ping Interval = 30sec
 Packet Size = 32
 Advanced Ping Interval = 30sec
 Advanced Ping Wait For A Response = 1sec
 Maximum Number Of Failed Packets = 40%
 Enable IKE Failover = true
 IKE SA Retry = 0
 Restart PPP After IKE SA Retry Exceeds Specified Limit = true
```

```
============================================================
Advanced Setup
 Compress(Support IP Payload Compression Protocol) = false
 Dead Peer Detection Enable = false

 NAT Traversal = false
 Send Initial Contact = false
```

To finalize the configuration it has to be saved.

```
Are you shure you want to save IPSec parameters? (yes/no):>yes
IPSec parameters file saved
```

Syslog commands

syslog_start - Starts logging of system messages

syslog_stop - Stops logging of system messages

syslog_tail - Displays last n lines of the syslog
Options:

-h, --help	print this help message
-v, --version	print program version
-n, --number	number of lines to display

Example:

syslog_tail -n 0	displaysdata as the syslog grows
syslog_tail -n 10	displays last 10 syslog lines

syslog_start+tail - Displays complete system log in real time

syslog_start+view – Displays complete system log till the moment of starting the command

Configuration file and firmware commands

configuration_export - Export of the configuration file to FTP server
Options:

-h, --help	print this help message
-v, --version	print program version
-s, --server	IP address of the remote server
-u, --username	username of the remote server
-p, --password	password of the remote server

Example:

configuration_export -s X.X.X.X -u <username> -p <password>

configuration_import – Import of configuration file from FTP server
Options:

-h, --help	print this help message
-v, --version	print program version
-f, --filename	configuration file name

-s, --server	IP address of the remote server
-u, --username	username of the remote server
-p, --password	password of the remote server

Example:

configuration_import -f <filename> -s X.X.X.X -u <username> -p <password>

upfirmware – Importing the firmware to the router from FTP server

Options:

-h, --help	print this help message
-v, --version	print program version
-f, --filename	configuration file name
-s, --server	IP address of the remote server
-u, --username	username of the remote server
-p, --password	password of the remote server

Example:

upfirmware -f <filename> -s X.X.X.X -u <username> -p <password>

SNMP commands

snmp-view – Displays SNMP configuration

snmp-conf - Enters SNMP configuration mode where parameters are changed using text editor

RIP commands

rip-ripd-conf

rip-quagga-conf

User guide for RIP configuration is in additional document “Quagga System Architecture”.

Interface configuration

interfaces-all – Lists all configured interfaces

interfaces-up – Lists intafeces which are currently up

ppp-activity - Configures PPP interfaces and displays status of the PPP connection

Options:

--help	print this help message
--version	print program version
-t, --start	activate PPP connection
-p, --stop	deactivate PPP connection
-r, --restart	restart PPP connection
-c, --connection	display PPP status
-u, --uptime	display PPP uptime

-s, --simstatus display SIM card status
-x, --switchover swap active SIM card
-i, --simselection <n> SIM card selection

pppstats – Displays PPP statistics

Example:
pppstats ppp_0

0 both SIM cards are enabled
1 SIM card 1 is enabled
2 SIM card 2 is enabled

wan-settings – Configures WAN interface of the router
Options:
--simindex -i SIM index selection(valid value 1-2)
--configure -c Configure WAN parameters
--list -l Display WAN parameters
--help -h Print this help information
Example:
wansettings --simindex <N> --list
wansettings --simindex <N> --configure

When command configure is entered configuration dialog is started. Example for configuration dialog for SIM card 1:

edit-mode>wan-settings -i 1 –c

SIM enabled [false]:>true
Provider name [NAME1]:>Provider1
Authentication [PAP]:>CHAP
Username [USERNAME1]:>username
Password [PASSWORD1]:>password
Dial string [ATD*99***1#]:>
Initial string [at+cgdcont=1,"IP","APN2"]:>at+cgdcont=1,"IP","APNname"
Number of retry [6]:>
Are you shure you want to save WAN parameters? (yes/no):>yes
WAN parameters saved

Routing

route – Lists active IP routes

ifconfig – Lists active interfaces

ip - Routes manipulation
Options:
[OPTIONS] OBJECT { COMMAND | help }
where

OBJECT := { link | addr | route | tunnel }
OPTIONS := { -f[amily] { inet | inet6 | link } | -o[neline] }
Example:
ip [OPTIONS] { address | link | route | tunnel } { COMMAND | help }

iptables-view – Displays iptables file

iptables – Configures routes
Commands:

```
--append  -A chain          Append to chain
--delete  -D chain          Delete matching rule from chain
--delete  -D chain rulenum  Delete rule rulenum (1 = first) from chain
--insert  -I chain [rulenum]  Insert in chain as rulenum (default 1=first)
--replace -R chain rulenum  Replace rule rulenum (1 = first) in chain
--list    -L [chain]        List the rules in a chain or all chains
--flush   -F [chain]        Delete all rules in  chain or all chains
--zero    -Z [chain]        Zero counters in chain or all chains
--new     -N chain          Create a new user-defined chain
--delete-chain
 -X [chain]                 Delete a user-defined chain
--policy  -P chain target   Change policy on chain to target
--rename-chain
-E old-chain new-chain      Change chain name, (moving any references)
```

Options:

```
--proto      -p [!] proto    protocol: by number or name, eg. `tcp'
--source     -s [!] address[/mask]    source specification
--destination -d [!] address[/mask]  destination specification
--in-interface -i [!] input name[+]      network interface name ([+] for wildcard)
--jump       -j target                   target for rule (may load target extension)
--match      -m match                    extended match (may load extension)
--numeric    -n           numeric output of addresses and ports
--out-interface -o [!] output name[+]    network interface name ([+] for wildcard)
--table      -t table      table to manipulate (default: `filter')
--verbose    -v            verbose mode
--line-numbers             print line numbers when listing
--exact      -x            expand numbers (display exact values)
[!] --fragment  -f         match second or further fragments only
--modprobe=<command>       try to insert modules using this command
--set-counters PKTS BYTES  set the counter during insert/append
[!] --version   -V         print package version.
```

Example:

```
iptables -[AD] chain rule-specification [options]
iptables -[RI] chain rulenum rule-specification [options]
iptables -D chain rulenum [options]
iptables -[LFZ] [chain] [options]
iptables -[NX] chain
iptables -E old-chain-name new-chain-name
iptables -P chain target [options]
iptables -h (print this help information)
```

netstat – Lists active network connections

Options:
-l display listening server sockets
-a display all sockets (default: connected)
-e display other/more information

-n don't resolve names
-r display routing table
-t tcp sockets
-u udp sockets
-w raw sockets
-x unix sockets

Example:
netstat [-laenrtuwx]

NTP & DNS server

ntpdate – Dispalys date and time from the NTP server if configured

local_dns - Configures local DNS server
Options:

-h, --help	print this help message
-v, --version	print program version
-a, --add	add local DNS address
-s, --show	show current list of local DNS

Example:

local_dns -a X.X.X.X	use this comand to set local DNS with X.X.X.X address
local_dns -s	use this comand to read current list of local DNS

nslookup – Queries the nameserver for the IP address of the given HOST optionally using a specified DNS server
Example:
nslookup [HOST] [SERVER]

General purpose commands

help - Description of all CLI commands

show – Displays router information
Options:

```
-h, --help              print this help message
-v, --version           print program version
-f, --firmware          show firmware version
-d, --hardware          show hardware version

-s, --signal            show signal strength
-n, --homenetwork       show homenetwork information
```

configuration_show - Displays complete configuration file

factory_default - Clears router configuration parameters to factory default

write - Saves configuration changes

erase-firmware-memory - Clears routers memory

passwd-edit-mode - Defines password for edit mode (equal to Administrator password in web interface)

date - Displays current time and date

modem_info - Displays description of wireless module

modem_state - Displays status of wireless module

reboot - Reboots the router

services - Activates chosen service
Options: ipsec
rip/zebra
snmp
Actions: start, stop, restart, status
Example:
services ipsec status

cpu - Displays CPU information, exit with ESC : q ENTER sequence

ps - Displays current processes status

arping - Ping hosts by ARP requests/replies
Options:

```
-f          Quit on first ARP reply
-q          Be quiet
-b          Keep broadcasting, don't go unicast
-D          Duplicated address detection mode
-U          Unsolicited ARP mode, update your neighbours
-A          ARP answer mode, update your neighbours
-c count    Stop after sending count ARP request packets
-w timeout  Time to wait for ARP reply, in seconds
-I device   Outgoing interface name, default is eth0
-s sender   Set specific sender IP address
```

Example:

arping [-fqbDUA] [-c count] [-w timeout] [-I device] [-s sender] target

dmesg - Displays kernel messages

ipcalc – Calculate IP network settings from a IP address
Options:
-b --broadcast Display calculated broadcast address
-n --network Display calculated network address
-m --netmask Display default netmask for IP
-p --prefix Display the prefix for IP/NETMASK
-h --hostname Display first resolved host name
-s --silent Don't ever display error messages
Example:
ipcalc [OPTION]... <ADDRESS>[[/]<NETMASK>] [NETMASK]

killall – Send a signal (default is SIGTERM) to the specified process(es)
Options:
-l List all signal names and numbers
-q Do not complain if no processes were killed
Example:
killall [-q] [-signal] process-name [process-name ...]

uptime – Displays system uptime

cal – Displays current month

clear – Clear current CLI page

free – Displays memory status

hwclock - Shows system clock

pidof – Processes ID

traceroute – Shows IP addresses of every hop to destination IP asddress

df - Partition availability

ping - Checks availability of IP address

ping_extended – General use ping command

x - Exit