

8120 CLI COMMAND

You have 2 ways to login CLI command

- Telnet

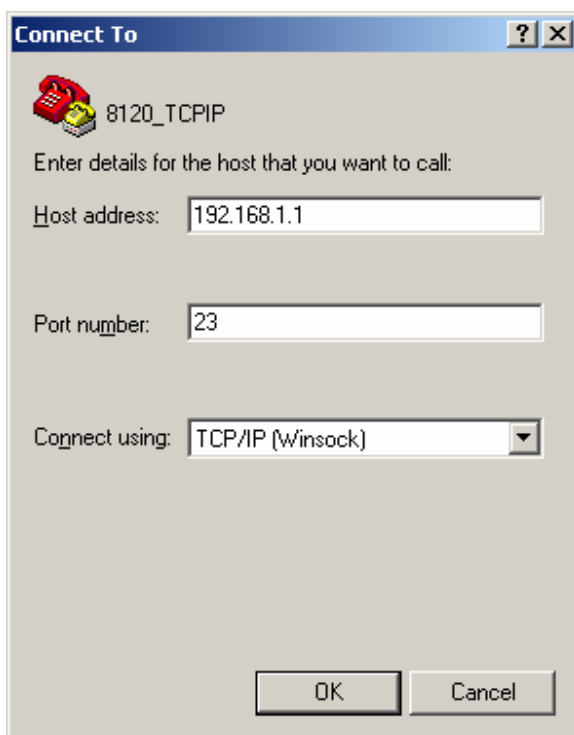
**1. Go to Windows command prompt -> Type Telnet 192.168.1.1
(Lan IP)**

2. Input

Username : admin, Password : admin

- Hyper Terminal

**1. Click on Start -> program -> Accessories -> Communication ->
Hyper Terminal and create new connection.**



2. Login : admin, Password : admin

Using CLI and Console Commands

There are two types of command available for 8120

- **CLI commands** - the CLI command replaces the majority of console commands.

- **Console commands** – Security configuration

How to access Console command :

- After login and password – type “ console enable “

- How to exit console command : type “ exit “

EXP :

Login: admin

Password: *****

Login successful

--> console enable (or “ c e “)

Switching from CLI to console mode - type 'exit' to return

```
00:E0:EB:6F:23:8C> atm
```

```
00:E0:EB:6F:23:8C atm> home ( back to root directory )
```

```
00:E0:EB:6F:23:8C>
```

1. CLI Command Groups

All commands in a group start with the same command string. For example, all router configuration commands start with *ip*. The CLI command groups are as follows:

CLI Group	Command string begins:	Used to:
System configuration	system	Save and restore the system and add new users (some of these commands are only available to super users)
user configuration	user	A logged in user can change their user setup, e.g., change their password. Super users can access any user's account without knowing their password
router configuration	ip	Add, configure and remove IP interfaces
bridge configuration	bridge	Add, configure and remove bridge interfaces
RFC1483 configuration	rfc1483	Create, configure and remove RFC transports
PPPoE configuration	pppoe	Create, configure and remove PPPoE server and client transports
DHCP server configuration	dhcpserver	Defines the DHCP network topology
DHCP client configuration	dhcpclient	Add, change and remove DHCP client interface declarations
DHCP relay configuration	dhcprelay	Add and remove DHCP server addresses
DNS relay configuration	dnsrelay	Add and remove DNS server addresses
DNS client configuration	dnsclient	Add and remove DNS client addresses
Firewall configuration	firewall	Set up security. Add and remove filters from IP interfaces. Manipulate the rules that make up these filters.
Webserver	webserver	Control the operation and check the status of the webserver
console	console	Access console commands

2. Command syntax options

If you type a command keyword and want to find out what the next syntax options are, type '[Spacebar]?'. For example:

→ ethernet ?

Displays a list of valid keywords that you can use after *ethernet*:

```
add
delete
set
show
list
clear
```

3. Administering user accounts

As *admin* user you can administer user accounts. This section summarizes the CLI commands which can be used to administer user accounts.

3-1. Adding new users

To add a new user *username*, use the command:

→ system add user <username>
→ system add login user <username>

creates two new users called *covad* and *covad1*. The accounts are created with no passwords.

3-2. To view details about the new users.

CLI String :

→ system list users

The following information is returned:

```
Users:
  ID | Name | May | May | Access | Comment
  ---|-----|----|----|-----|-----
   1 | admin | ENABLED | disabled | superuser | Default admin
user
   2 | covad | ENABLED | disabled | default | Created by CLI
   3 | covad1 | disabled | ENABLED | default | Created by CLI
-----
```

3-3 Setting user passwords

To change the password for the user you are currently logged in as, use the command:

→ **user password**

Enter the new password twice as prompted:

```
Enter new password: ***  
Again to verify: ***
```

Note that no check is made for any current password which may have been set for the user.

If you wish to change the password for another user, enter the command:

→ **user change <username>**

This command logs you into the system as another user. You can then use the *user password* command to change the password for this user. Note that changing to another user means that you lose all superuser privileges.

Note that only *superusers* can use the *user change* command.

4. Changing IP addresses on the 8120

To be able to configure an IP address for the 8120.

To change the IP address of the 8120 using the CLI, follow the procedure below:

1. For example, to set the address of a new 8120 to *192.168.1.1*, use the *ip set interface* command to add the interface and define its address. For example:
→ **ip set interface lanip1 ipaddress 192.168.1.xx**
2. To confirm that you have set the address, enter:
→ **ip show interface lanip1**

The following information is returned:

IP Interface: lanip1

Ipaddr : 192.168.1.1

Mask : 255.255.255.0

MTU : 1500

Dhcp : false

Enabled : true

Accept V1 : false

Send V1 : false

Accept V2 : false

Send V2 : false

Send Multicast : false

Remember to save the configuration using the *config save* command

5. “ system “ CLI Commands

CLI String	Used to
add	Add a user to the system
config	Configuration file maintenance
delete	Remove system users
info	Display hardware/software information
legal	
list	List system information
log	Set logging options
restart	Restart system (same as pressing reset)
set	Set user privileges
show	

5-1. System configuration

CLI String :

- ➔ **system config restore factory** (restore to factory default setting)
- ➔ **system config save** (save change configuration)
- ➔ **system restart** (Restart modem)

5-2. System Information

➔ **system info**

The following information is returned:

Global System Configuration:

Vendor: Broadxent

URL: <http://www.broadxent.com>

MAC address: 00:E0:EB:6F:23:8C

Hardware ver: BXT8120 BSP v2.0 / He100/2xx CSP v2.3

Software ver: 5.0.0.16

Build type: RELEASE

6. “ IP “ CLI Commands

CLI string
add
attach
attachbridge
attachvirtual
clear
delete
detach
interface
list
ping
set
show

Command string

- ➔ **Ip add defaultroute gateway 192.168.1.1**
- ➔ **Ip add defaultroute interface ppp-0** (interface name exp: rfc1483, ppp-0)
- ➔ **Ip delete defaultroute gateway 192.168.1.1**
- ➔ **Ip delete defaultroute interface ppp-0** (interface name exp : rfc1483, ppp-0)

To list interface name :

- ➔ **transport list**

Command return

ID	Name	Type			
(Interface)					
1	rfc1483-0	RFC1483	TxPkts:	120/0	RxPkts: VPI/VCI: 0/35
2	eth	Ethernet	TxPkts:	3202/0	RxPkts: 2789/0
3	ppp-0	PPPoE	TxPkts:	83/0	RxPkts: VPI/VCI: 8/35

➔ **ip ping 10.1.1.1**

ping: PING 10.1.1.1: 32 data bytes

ping: 40 bytes from 10.1.1.1: seq=0, ttl=64, rtt=10ms

➔ **ip set interface ppp-0 mtu 1492**

➔ **ip set interface ppp-0 dhcp enable**

➔ **ip set interface ppp-0 dhcp disable**

➔ **ip set interface ppp-0 ipaddress 192.168.1.1**

➔ **ip set interface ppp-0 netmask 255.255.255.0**

➔ **ip list routes**

IP routes:

ID	Name	Destination	Netmask	Gateway / Interface
1	DHCP-DefRt	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	10.1.1.1

➔ **ip list interfaces**

IP Interfaces:

ID	Name	IP Address	DHCP	Transport
1	rfc1483-0	10.1.1.100	ENABLED	rfc1483-0
2	lanip1	192.168.1.1	disabled	<BRIDGE>
3	lanip2	0.0.0.0	disabled	[lanip1]
4	ppp-0	0.0.0.0	disabled	Not attached

➔ **ip list connections**

list
arpentriessetCom
connections
sta
interfaces
riprouteshow
routesglobal
Local TCP/UDP connections:

Proto	Local address	Remote address	State
tcp	192.168.1.1:80	192.168.1.111:3344	ESTABLISHED
tcp	192.168.1.1:80	192.168.1.111:3337	ESTABLISHED
tcp	192.168.1.1:80	192.168.1.111:3345	ESTABLISHED
tcp	192.168.1.1:80	192.168.1.111:3336	ESTABLISHED
tcp	*:53	*.*	LISTEN
tcp	*:23	*.*	LISTEN
tcp	*:2800	*.*	LISTEN
tcp	*:80	*.*	LISTEN
udp	*:50001	*.*	
udp	*:68	*.*	DATA_READY
udp	*:68	*.*	
udp	*:67	*.*	
udp	*:67	*.*	
udp	*:520	*.*	
udp	*:53	*.*	
udp	*:161	*.*	
raw	*.*	*.*	

➔ **ip show debuginfo**

7. “ rfc1483 “ CLI commands

➔ rfc1483 list transport

RFC1483 transports:

ID	Name	Port	TxVci	RxVci	TxVpi	RxVpi
1	rfc1483-0	dsl	35	35	0	0

➔ rfc1483 add transport covad dsl 8 32 llc routed or bridged

This command creates a named RFC1483 transport and allows you to specify the following:

- the ATM port that will transport RFC1483 data. (ATM ports are initialised in the initbun file in FlashFS, or using the bun set port console command.)
- VPI (Virtual Path Identifier)•VCI (Virtual Circuit Identifier)•LLC or VcMux encapsulation (optional)
- Bridged or Routed (optional)The port/VPI/VCI combination must be unique for each transport.

➔ rfc1483 delete transport covad

This command deletes a single RFC1483 transport.

➔ rfc1483 clear transports

This command deletes all RFC1483 transports that were created using the rfc1483 add transport command.

➔ rfc1483 show transport {<name>|<number>}

This command displays the following information about an existing rfc1483 transport

- Name
- Description
- Encapsulation method
- ATM port
- TX VPI - transmit Virtual Path Identifier
- RX VPI - receive Virtual Path Identifier
- TX VCI - transmit Virtual Circuit Identifier
- RX VCI - receive Virtual Circuit Identifier
- QOS class - Quality of Service class
- PCR - Peak Cell Rate•SCR - Sustainable Cell Rate
- MCR - Minimum Cell Rate•BT - Burst Tolerance

•MBS - Maximum Burst Size

8. “pppoe” CLI commands

Command string

- ➔ **pppoe add transport ppp-0 dsl**
- ➔ **pppoe delete transport ppp-0**
- ➔ **pppoe list transport**

PPPoE transports:

ID	Name	Port	Vci	Vpi
1	ppp-0	dsl	35	8

- ➔ **pppoe show transport ppp-0**

PPP Transport: ppp-0
Description: ppp-0
Interface ID: 1 Server: false
Remote NCP Address:
 HDLC Headers: false
 LLC Headers: false
SVC:
 Local IP: 0.0.0.0
 Subnet Mask: 0.0.0.0
 Remote IP: 0.0.0.0
 Remote DNS: 0.0.0.0
 Propagate DNS to client: true To relay: true
 Create route: true
 Specific rout
 Route netmask: 0.0.0.0
 Dialout username: covad
 Dialout password: test
 Dialout auth.: chap
 Dialin auth.: none
 LCP Max. Conf.: 10
 LCP Max. Failure: 5
 LCP Max Terminate: 2
 LCP Echo Every: 5
 Autoconnect: false
 User Idle Timeout: 0
 Access Concentrator:
 Service Name:
 Port: dsl VPI: 8 VCI: 35
 QOS class: UBR
 Peak cell rate: 2500 Burst tolerance: 0
 Sustainable cell rate: 0 Max. burst size: 0

Minimum cell rate: 0

- **pppoe set tranport <name > vpi 0**
This command sets the Virtual Path Identifier for an existing PPPoE transport that performs dialout over PVC.
- **pppoe set tranport <name > vci 35**
This command sets the Virtual Circuit Identifier for an existing PPPoE transport that performs dialout over PVC.
- **pppoe set tranport <name > username < >**
This command sets a (dialout) username on a named transport. The username is required when PPP negotiation takes place and is supplied to the remote PPP server for authentication.
- **pppoe set tranport <name > password < >**
This command sets a dialout password on a named transport. The password is required when PPP negotiation takes place and is supplied to the remote PPP server for authentication.
- **pppoe set transport pppoe1 autoconnect enabled (disable)**
This command allows you to enable/disable the PPPoE autoconnect function. If enabled, PPPoE automatically connects to TCP/IP whenever a user requests TCP/IP packets from a public destination.
- **pppoe set transport {<name>|<number>} routemask**
This command sets the subnet mask used by the route that is created when a PPP link comes up. If it is set to 0.0.0.0, the subnet mask is determined by the IP address of the remote end of the link. The class of the IP address is obtained during IPCP (Internet Protocol Control Protocol) negotiation.
- **pppoe set transport {<name>|<number>} subnetmask <mask>**
This command sets the subnet mask used for the local IP interface connected to the PPP transport. If the value 0.0.0.0 is supplied, the netmask will be calculated from the class of the IP address obtained during IPCP negotiation.
- **pppoe set transport {<name>|<number>} theylogin {none|pap|chap}**
This command sets the authentication method that remote PPP clients must use to dialin to the server. If authentication is used, clients must use the specified authentication method and provide the username set using the system add user command. This command is only valid if the user has maydialin set using the system set login maydialin command.

8. “ nat “ CLI commands

CLI string
add
clear
delete
disable
enable
ikettranslation
list
set
show
status

➔ **nat status**

NAT enabled on:

ID	Name	Interface	Type
1	rfc1483-0	rfc1483-0	internal
2	ppp-0	ppp-0	internal

➔ **nat disable <name>**

