Chapter 5
Privileged EXEC Commands

appletalk-ping

Verifies connectivity to an AppleTalk network and node.

EXAMPLE:

To verify connectivity to node 50 on network 100, enter the following:

```
HP9300# appletalk-ping 100.50
```

Syntax: appletalk-ping <network.node>

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

boot system bootp

Initiates a system boot from a BootP server. You can specify the preferred initial boot source and boot sequence in the startup-config file. If upon boot, the user-specified boot source and sequence fails, then by default, the HP switch or routing switch will attempt to load the software image from a different source. The following sources will be tried one at a time, in the order noted, until a software load is successful.

- flash primary
- flash secondary
- bootp

If the image does not load successfully from the above sources, you are prompted to enter alternative locations from which to load an image:

- boot system bootp
- boot system flash primary
- boot system flash secondary
- boot system tftp

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# boot sys bootp
```

Syntax: boot system bootp

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

boot system flash primary

Initiates a system boot from the primary software image stored in flash.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# boot sys fl pri
```

Syntax: boot system flash primary

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

boot system flash secondary

Initiates a system boot from the secondary software image stored in flash.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# boot sys fl sec
```

Syntax: boot system flash secondary

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

boot system tftp

Initiates a system boot of the software image from a TFTP server.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# boot sys tftp 192.22.33.44 current.img
```

Syntax: boot system tftp <ip-addr> <filename>

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

NOTE: Before entering the TFTP boot command, you must first assign an IP address, IP mask and default gateway (if applicable) at the boot prompt as shown.

EXAMPLE:

```
boot> ip address 192.22.33.44 255.255.255.0
boot> ip default-gateway 192.22.33.1
```

You now can proceed with the **boot system tftp…** command.

clear appletalk arp

Erases all data currently resident in the AppleTalk ARP table, as displayed by the **show appletalk arp** command.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# clear appletalk arp
```

Syntax: clear appletalk arp

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clear appletalk cache

Erases all learned data from non-local networks that is currently resident in the AppleTalk cache (forwarding table), as displayed by the **show appletalk cache** command.

EXAMPLE:

To remove all non-local entries from the AppleTalk cache, enter the following:

```
HP9300# clear appletalk cache
```

NOTE: Local routes are indicated by zeros in a **show appletalk cache** display. All entries not marked with 0.0 or 0000.0000.0000 will be erased.

Syntax: clear appletalk cache

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clear appletalk route

Erases all learned routes and zones (non-local routes and zones) currently resident in the AppleTalk routing table, as displayed by the **show appletalk route** command.

EXAMPLE:

To remove all non-local entries from the AppleTalk routing table, enter the following:

```
HP9300# clear appletalk route
```

NOTE: Local routes are indicated by zeros as shown in the **show appletalk route** display. All entries not marked with 0.0 or 0000.0000.0000 will be erased.

Syntax: clear appletalk route

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clear appletalk traffic

Erases all RTMP, ZIP, AEP, DDP, and AARP statistics for the routing switch. You can display a summary of the statistics to be erased by entering the **show appletalk traffic** command.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# clear appletalk traffic
```

Syntax: clear appletalk traffic

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clear arp

Removes all data from the ARP cache.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# clear arp
```

Syntax: clear arp [ethernet <num> | mac-address <xxxx.xxxx.xxxx> [<mask>] | <ip-addr> [<ip-mask>]]

Specify the MAC address mask as “f”s and “0”s, where “f”s are significant bits. Specify IP address masks in standard decimal mask format (for example, 255.255.0.0).

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

The following command clears all ARP entries for port 2 on the module in slot 3.

```
HP9300# clear arp ethernet 3/2
```

clear dvmrp cache

Erases all DVMRP forwarding entries.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# clear dvmrp cache
```

Syntax: clear dvmrp cache

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clear dvmrp flow

Erases all information in the DVMRP flow cache, specifically source, group and forwarding index information.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# clear dvmrp flow
```

Syntax: clear dvmrp flow

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clear dvmrp route

Erases all DVMRP routing information that DVMRP exchanges with its peers.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# clear dvmrp route
```

Syntax: clear dvmrp

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clear ip bgp neighbor

Closes a neighbor session and flushes all the routes exchanged by the routing switch and the neighbor. You also can reset a neighbor session without closing it by resending the BGP route table (**soft-outbound** option).

See the “Closing or Resetting a Session With Neighbors” section of the “Configuring BGP” chapter in the *Advanced Configuration and Management Guide f*or more information.

EXAMPLE:

To close all neighbor sessions, enter the following command.

```
HP9300# clear ip bgp neighbor
```

Closes a neighbor session and flushes all the routes exchanged by the routing switch and the neighbor.

EXAMPLE:

To resend routes to a neighbor without closing the neighbor session, enter a command such as the following:

```
HP9300# clear ip bgp neighbor 10.0.0.1 soft-outbound
```

Syntax: clear ip bgp neighbor all | <ip-addr> [soft-outbound | last-packet-with-error | notification-errors | traffic]

The **last-packet-with-error** option clears the buffer containing the first 400 bytes of the last BGP4 packet that contained an error.

The **notification-errors** option clears the buffer containing the last NOTIFICATION message sent or received.

If you use the **soft-outbound** option, the routing switch compiles a list of all the routes it would normally send to the neighbor at the beginning of a session. However, before sending the updates, the HP routing switch also applies the filters and route maps you have configured to the list of routes. If the filters or route maps result in changes to the list of routes, the routing switch sends updates to advertise, change, or even withdraw routes on the neighbor as needed. This ensures that the neighbor receives only the routes you want it to contain. Even if the neighbor already contains a route learned from the routing switch that you later decided to filter out, using the soft-outbound option removes that route from the neighbor.

The **traffic** option clears the BGP4 message counter for the specified neighbor.

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clear ip bgp traffic

Clears the BGP4 message counter for all neighbors.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# clear ip bgp traffic
```

Syntax: clear ip bgp traffic

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clear ip cache

Removes all entries from the IP cache.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# cl ip cache
```

Syntax: clear ip cache [<ip-addr>]

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clear ip route

Clears all IP routes from memory.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# cl ip ro
```

Syntax: clear ip route [<ip-addr> <ip-mask>]

Possible values: The <ip-addr> <ip-mask> option clears the specified route from the IP route table, while leaving other routes in the table.

Default value: N/A

clear ip vrrp-stat

Clears VRRP statistics from memory.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# cl ip vrrp
```

Syntax: clear ip vrrp-stat

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clear ipx cache

Clears all entries in the IPX cache.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# cl ipx ca
```

Syntax: clear ipx cache

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clear ipx route

Clears all IPX routes and servers from memory.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# cl ipx rou
```

Syntax: clear ipx route

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clear logging

Removes all entries from the SNMP event log.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# cl logging
```

Syntax: clear logging

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clear mac-address

Removes all static MAC address entries from the address table.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# cl mac-address
```

Syntax: clear mac-address

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clear pim cache

Erases all forwarding entries from the PIM cache.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# cl pim cache
```

Syntax: clear pim cache

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clear pim flow

Erases all information in the PIM flow cache.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# cl pim flow
```

Syntax: clear pim flow

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clear statistics

Reset statistics counters to zero. You can clear all statistics (the default) or rate counters only. In addition, you can clear statistics for all slots and ports (the default) or specify particular slots or ports.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# clear statistics
```

Syntax: clear statistics [ethernet <portnum>]

Syntax: clear statistics [slot <slotnum>]

Syntax: clear statistics [rate-counters [ethernet <portnum> | slot <slotnum>]]

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clear web-connection

Clears all Web management interface sessions with the device. The sessions are immediately ended when you enter the command.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# cl web
```

Syntax: clear web-connection

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

clock

The system clock can be set for a switch or routing switch. This command allows you to set the time and date. The time zone must be set using the **clock timezone...** command at the global CONFIG level.

NOTE: Clock settings are not saved over power cycles; however, you can configure the system to reference an SNTP server at power up. This server will then automatically download the correct time reference for the network. For more details on this capability, reference the **sntp** command at the privileged EXEC level and the **sntp poll-interval** and **sntp server** commands at the global CONFIG level.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# clock set 10:15:05 10-15-98
```

Syntax: [no] clock set <hh:mm:ss> <mm-dd-yy> | <mm-dd-yyyy>

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

configure terminal

Launches you into the global CONFIG level.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# conf term
HP9300(config)#
```

Syntax: configure terminal

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

copy flash flash

Copies a software image between the primary and secondary flash storage locations.

EXAMPLE:

Suppose you want to copy the software image stored in the primary flash into the secondary storage location. To do so, enter the following command.

```
HP9300# copy flash flash secondary
```

If you want to copy the image from the secondary flash to the primary flash, enter the following command.

```
HP9300# copy flash flash primary
```

In the **copy flash flash…**command, the first 'flash' refers to the origin of the image and the second 'flash' in the command points to the destination flash. Note that in the command above, when 'primary' is entered, the system automatically knows that the origin flash is the secondary flash location.

Syntax: copy flash flash [primary | secondary]

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

copy flash tftp

Uploads a copy of the primary or secondary software image to a TFTP server.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# copy flash tftp 192.22.33.4 test.img secondary
```

Syntax: copy flash tftp <ip-addr> <filename> primary | secondary

Possible values: TFTP IP address, filename, primary or secondary

Default value: No system default

copy running-config tftp

Uploads a copy of the running configuration file from the switch or routing switch to a designated TFTP server.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# copy startup-config tftp 192.22.3.44 new.cfg
```

Syntax: copy running-config tftp <ip-addr> <filename>

Possible values: TFTP IP address, filename

Default value: No system default

copy startup-config tftp

Uploads a copy of the startup configuration file from the switch or routing switch to a designated TFTP server.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# copy startup-config tftp 192.22.3.44 new.cfg
```

Syntax: copy startup-config tftp <ip-addr> <filename>

Possible values: TFTP IP address, filename

Default value: No system default

copy tftp flash

Downloads a copy of an HP switch or routing switch software image from a TFTP server into the system flash in the primary or secondary storage location.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# copy tftp flash 192.22.33.4 test.img primary
```

To download into the secondary storage location, enter the command listed below instead:

```
HP9300# copy tftp flash 192.22.33.4 test.img secondary
```

Syntax: copy tftp flash <ip-addr> <filename> primary | secondary

Possible values: IP address, filename, primary or secondary

Default value: N/A

copy tftp startup-config

Downloads a copy of a configuration file from a TFTP server into the startup configuration file of the switch or routing switch. To activate this configuration file, reload (reset) the system.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# copy tftp startup-config 192.22.33.4 new.cfg
```

Syntax: copy tftp startup-config <ip-addr> <filename>

Possible values: TFTP IP address, filename

Default value: no system default

erase flash primary

Erases the image stored in primary flash.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# er f pri
```

Syntax: erase flash primary

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

erase flash secondary

Erases the image stored in secondary flash.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# er f sec
```

Syntax: erase flash secondary

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

erase startup-config

Erases the configuration stored in the startup-config file.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# er start
```

Syntax: erase startup-config

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

exit

Moves activity up one level from the current level. In this case, activity will be moved to the user EXEC level.

EXAMPLE:

To move from the privileged EXEC level back to the user EXEC level, enter the following:

```
HP9300# exit
HP9300>
```

Syntax: exit

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

fastboot

Provides a configurable option to speed up the system startup time. By default, this option is turned off, providing a three-second pause to allow you to break into the boot prompt, if necessary. Use **fastboot on** to turn this option on and eliminate the three-second pause. To turn this feature off later, enter the command **fastboot off**. Fastboot changes will be saved automatically but will not become active until after a system reset.

To execute an immediate reload from the console of the boot code without a three-second delay, you can enter the **fast-reload** command.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# fastboot on
```

Syntax: fastboot [on | off]

Possible values: on or off

Default value: N/A

fast-reload

Initiates an immediate fast boot. Fastboot requires a boot flash image version of 02.00.06 or later to be operational. You can use the CLI command **show flash** to check the boot image version number.

NOTE: Fast reload is a hidden command of the privileged level of the CLI.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# fast-reload
```

Syntax: fast-reload

Possible values: N/A

Default value: Disabled

kill

Terminates an active CLI session.

The **kill** command terminates the specified active CLI session and resets the CONFIG token. If the terminated session was a console, the console is sent back into User EXEC mode. If the terminated CLI session was a Telnet session, the Telnet connection is closed.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# kill telnet 1
```

Syntax: kill console | telnet <session-id>

Possible values: see above

Default value: N/A

To display the active console and Telnet CLI sessions:

```
HP9300# show who
Console connections:
 established
Telnet connections:
 1 established, client ip address 209.157.22.63
 2 closed
 3 closed
 4 closed
 5 closed
```

Syntax: show who

The **show who** command lists the status of the Console connection and the session ID and status of the five possible Telnet connections. Once you know the session ID of a Telnet connection, you can terminate it with the **kill** command.

m2 sync-running-config

Immediately synchronizes the running-config file on a standby redundant management module with the running-config on the active redundant management module. When you synchronize code or a file on the active and standby redundant management modules, the active module updates the standby module.

NOTE: This command applies only to redundant management modules.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# m2 sync-running-config
```

Syntax: m2 sync-running-config

To immediately synchronize the boot code, enter the following command:

```
HP9300# copy flash flash boot standby
```

Syntax: copy flash flash boot standby

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

m2 temperature shutdown

Changes the shutdown temperature of a module containing a temperature sensor. If the temperature matches or exceeds the shutdown temperature, the software sends a Syslog message to the Syslog buffer and also to the SyslogD server if configured. The software also sends an SNMP trap to the SNMP trap receiver, if you have configured the device to use one.

If the temperature equals or exceeds the shutdown temperature for five consecutive polls of the temperature by the software, the software shuts down the module to prevent damage.

EXAMPLE:

To change the shutdown temperature from 55 to 57 degrees Celsius, enter the following command:

```
HP9300# m2 temperature shutdown 57
```

Syntax: m2 temperature shutdown <value>

The <value> can be 0 – 125.

Possible values: 0 – 125 degrees Celsius

Default value: 55

m2 temperature warning

Changes the warning temperature of a module containing a temperature sensor. If the temperature of the module reaches the warning value, the software sends a Syslog message to the Syslog buffer and also to the SyslogD server, if configured. In addition, the software sends an SNMP trap to the SNMP trap receiver, if you have configured the device to use one.

NOTE: You cannot set the warning temperature to a value higher than the shutdown temperature.

EXAMPLE:

To change the warning temperature from 45 to 47 degrees Celsius, enter the following command:

```
HP9300# m2 temperature warning 57
```

Syntax: m2 temperature warning <value>

The <value> can be 0 – 125.

Possible values: 0 – 125 degrees Celsius

Default value: 45

mrinfo

Displays the PIM configuration of another PIM router.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# mrinfo 207.95.8.1
207.95.8.1 -> 207.95.8.10 [PIM/0 /1 ]
207.95.10.2 -> 0.0.0.0 [PIM/0 /1 /leaf]
209.157.25.1 -> 0.0.0.0 [PIM/0 /1 /leaf]
209.157.24.1 -> 0.0.0.0 [PIM/0 /1 /leaf]
207.95.6.1 -> 0.0.0.0 [PIM/0 /1 /leaf]
128.2.0.1 -> 0.0.0.0 [PIM/0 /1 /leaf]
```

The information in brackets indicates the following:

- The multicast interface type (always PIM; this display is not supported for DVMRP)
- The Time-to-Live (TTL) for the interface.
- The metric for the interface
- Whether the interface is connected to a leaf node (“leaf” indicates a leaf node and blank indicates another PIM router)

NOTE: This display shows the PIM interface configuration information, but does not show the link states for the interfaces.

Syntax: mrinfo <IP-addr>

Possible values: The <IP-addr> parameter specifies the IP address of the PIM router.

Default value: N/A

mtraceroute

Traces a PIM route.

EXAMPLE:

To trace a PIM route to PIM source 209.157.24.62 in group 239.255.162.1:

```
HP9300# mtraceroute source 209.157.24.62 group 239.255.162.1

Type Control-c to abort
Tracing the route for tree 209.157.23.188

  0  207.95.7.2
  0  207.95.7.2 Thresh 0
  1  207.95.7.1 Thresh 0
  2  207.95.8.1 Thresh 0
  3  207.157.24.162
```

Syntax: mtraceroute source <IP-addr> group <multicast-group>

Possible values: The **source** <IP-addr> parameter specifies the address of the route’s source.

NOTE: In IP multicasting, a route is handled in terms of its source, rather than its destination. When you trace an IP route, you specify its destination, but when you trace a PIM route, you specify its source.

The **group** <multicast-group> parameter specifies the PIM group the source IP address is in.

Default value: N/A

page-display

Enables page-by-page display of the configuration file. When you display or save the file, one “page” (window-full) of the file is displayed. The following line provides you with options to continue the display or to cancel:

```
--More--, next page: Space, next line: Return key, quit: Control-c
```

If you disable the page-display mode, the CLI displays the entire file without interruption.

Page-display mode is enabled by default. To disable it, enter the **skip-page-display** command.

NOTE: This command is equivalent to the **enable skip-page-display** command at the global CONFIG level.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# page-display
```

Syntax: page-display

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

ping

Verifies connectivity to an HP switch or routing switch or other device. The command performs an ICMP echo test to confirm connectivity to the specified device.

NOTE: If you address the ping to the IP broadcast address, the device lists the lists the first four responses to the ping.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# ping 192.22.2.33
```

Syntax: ping <ip-addr> | <hostname> [count <num>] [timeout <msec>] [ttl <num>] [size <byte>] [no-fragment] [quiet] [verify] [data <1 – 4 byte hex>]

The only required parameter is the IP address or host name of the device.

NOTE: If the device is an HP switch or routing switch, you can use the host name only if you have already enabled the Domain Name Server (DNS) resolver feature on the device from which you are sending the ping. See the “Configuring Basic Features” chapter of the *Installation and Getting Started Guide*.

The **count** <num> parameter specifies how many ping packets the device sends. You can specify from 1 – 4294967296. The default is 1.

The **timeout** <msec> parameter specifies how many milliseconds the HP device waits for a reply from the pinged device. You can specify a timeout from 1 – 4294967296 milliseconds. The default is 5000 (5 seconds).

The **ttl** <num> parameter specifies the maximum number of hops. You can specify a TTL from 1 – 255. The default is 64.

The **size** <byte> parameter specifies the size of the ICMP data portion of the packet. This is the payload and does not include the header. You can specify from 0 – 4000. The default is 16.

The **no-fragment** parameter turns on the “don’t fragment” bit in the IP header of the ping packet. This option is disabled by default.

The **quiet** parameter hides informational messages such as a summary of the ping parameters sent to the device and instead only displays messages indicating the success or failure of the ping. This option is disabled by default.

The **verify** parameter verifies that the data in the echo packet (the reply packet) is the same as the data in the echo request (the ping). By default the device does not verify the data.

The **data** <1 – 4 byte hex> parameter lets you specify a specific data pattern for the payload instead of the default data pattern, “abcd”, in the packet’s data payload. The pattern repeats itself throughout the ICMP message (payload) portion of the packet.

NOTE: For numeric parameter values, the CLI does not check that the value you enter is within the allowed range. Instead, if you do exceed the range for a numeric value, the software rounds the value to the nearest valid value.

Possible values: see above

Default value: see above

quit

Returns you from any level of the CLI to the User EXEC mode.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# quit
HP9300>
```

Syntax: quit

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

reload

Initiates a system reset. All configuration changes made since the last reset or start of the switch or routing switch will be saved to the startup configuration file.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# reload
```

Syntax: reload [after <dd:hh:mm>] | [at <hh:mm:ss> <mm-dd-yy>] | [cancel] [primary | secondary]

Possible values:

after <dd:hh:mm> causes the system to reload after the specified amount of time has passed.

at <hh:mm:ss> <mm-dd-yy> causes the system to reload at exactly the specified time.

cancel cancels the scheduled reload

primary | secondary specifies whether the reload is to occur from the primary code flash module or the secondary code flash module. The default is primary.

NOTE: The **reload** command must be typed in its entirety.

Default value: N/A

reset

Forces the active redundant management module in a Chassis device that contains redundant management modules to switch over to the standby module, thus making it the active redundant management module.

NOTE: This command applies only to devices containing redundant management modules.

EXAMPLE:

To switch over to the redundant management module in chassis slot 2, enter a command such as the following:

```
HP9300# reset 2
```

Syntax: reset <slot-num>

Specify the slot number containing the currently active management module. Do not specify the slot number containing the standby module to which you want to switch over.

Possible values: 'Reset' must be typed in its entirety.

Default value: N/A

show

Displays a variety of configuration and statistical information about the switch or routing switch. See "Show Commands" on page 20-1.

skip-page-display

Disables page-display mode. Page-display mode displays the file one page at a time and prompts you to continue or cancel the display. When page-display mode is disabled, if you display or save the configuration file, the CLI displays the entire file without interruption.

Page display mode is enabled by default.

NOTE: This command is equivalent to the **no enable skip-page-display** command at the global CONFIG level.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# skip-page-display
```

Syntax: skip-page-display

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

sntp sync

Synchronizes the device's time counter with your SNTP server time. This will allow a system to automatically retrieve clock references from a designated SNTP server in the network.

You define the SNTP server using the **sntp server...** command found at the global CONFIG level. You can also define how often the clock references are validated between the HP switch or routing switch and the SNTP server by using the **sntp poll-interval** command found at the global CONFIG level.

NOTE: Configure the **clock timezone** parameter before configuring an SNTP server.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# sntp sync
```

Syntax: sntp sync

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

stop-traceroute

Stops an initiated trace on an HP switch or routing switch.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# stop-traceroute
```

Syntax: stop-trace-route

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

telnet

Allows a Telnet connection to a remote switch or routing switch using the console. Up to five read-access Telnet sessions are supported on an HP switch or routing switch at one time. Write access through Telnet is limited to

one session and only one outgoing Telnet session is supported on a switch or routing switch at one time. To see the number of open Telnet sessions at any time, enter the command **show telnet**.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# telnet 208.96.6.101
```

Syntax: telnet <ip-addr> | <hostname>

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

traceroute

Allows you to trace the path from the current HP device to a host address.

The CLI displays trace route information for each hop as soon as the information is received. Traceroute requests display all responses to a given TTL. In addition, if there are multiple equal-cost routes to the destination, the HP device displays up to three responses by default.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# traceroute 192.33.4.7 minttl 5 maxttl 5 timeout 5
```

Syntax: traceroute <host-ip-addr> [minttl <value> maxttl <value> timeout <value>]

Possible and default values:

- Minttl -minimum TTL (hops) value: Possible values are 1 – 255. Default value is 1 second.
- Maxttl- maximum TTL (hops) value: Possible values are 1 – 255. Default value is 30 seconds.
- Timeout: Possible values are 1 – 120. Default value is 2 seconds.

whois

Performs a whois lookup on a specified domain.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# whois boole.com
```

Syntax: whois <host-ip-addr> | <domain>

Possible values: <host-ip-addr> is a valid IP address; <domain> is a valid domain name.

NOTE: A DNS gateway must be defined in order to use this command.

Default value: N/A

write memory

Saves the running configuration into the startup-config file.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# wr mem
```

Syntax: write memory

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A

write terminal

Displays the running configuration on the terminal screen.

NOTE: This command is equivalent to the **show running-config** command.

EXAMPLE:

```
HP9300# wr t
```

Syntax: write terminal

Possible values: N/A

Default value: N/A