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Chapter 1 Logging in Ethernet Switch Commands

1.1 Logging in Ethernet Switch Commands

1.1.1 authentication-mode

Syntax

authentication-mode { **password** | **scheme** | **none** }

View

User interface view

Parameter

password: Perform local password authentication.

scheme: Perform local or remote authentication of username and password.

none: Perform no authentication.

Description

Using **authentication-mode** command, you can configure the authentication method for login user.

This command with the **password** parameter indicates to perform local password authentication, that is, you need to configure a login password using the **set authentication password { cipher | simple } password** command.

This command with the **scheme** parameter indicates to perform authentication of local or remote username and password. The type of the authentication depends on your configuration. For detailed information, see "Security" section.

By default, users logging in via the Console port do not need to pass any terminal authentication, whereas the password is required for authenticating the Modem and Telnet users when they log in.

Example

Configure local password authentication.

```
<Quidway> system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[Quidway] user-interface aux 0
[Quidway-ui-aux0] authentication-mode password
```

1.1.2 auto-execute command

Syntax

auto-execute command *text*

undo auto-execute command

View

User interface view

Parameter

text: Specifies the command to be run automatically.

Description

Using **auto-execute command** command, you can configure to automatically run a specified command. When a user logs in, the command configured will be executed automatically. Using **undo auto-execute command** command, you can configure not to run the command automatically.

This command is usually used to configure the **telnet** command on the terminal, which will connect the user to a designated device automatically.

By default, auto run is disabled.



Caution:

- If you execute this command, the user-interface can no longer be used to perform routine configurations on the local system. Therefore use caution when using this command.
 - Ensure that you will be able to log into the system in some other way to cancel the configuration, before you configure the **auto-execute command** command and save the configuration.
-

Example

Configure to automatically telnet 10.110.100.1 after the user logs in via VTY 0.

```
<Quidway> system-view
```

```
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
```

```
[Quidway] user-interface vty 0
```

```
[Quidway-ui-vty0] auto-execute command telnet 10.110.100.1
```

1.1.3 command-privilege level

Syntax

command-privilege level *level* **view** *view command*

undo command-privilege view *view command*

View

System view

Parameter

level: Specifies the command level, ranging from 0 to 3.

view: Specifies the command view, which can be any of the views supported by the switch.

command: Specifies the command to be configured.

Description

Using **command-privilege level** command, you can configure the priority of the specifically command of the specifically view. Using **undo command-privilege view** command, you can restore the default command priority.

The command levels include visit, monitoring, system, and management, which are identified as 0 through 3 respectively. An administrator assigns authorities as per user requirements and allows them to operate in corresponding views. When a user logs in the switch, the command level that it can access depends on two points. One is the command level that the user itself can access, the other is the set command level of this user interface. If the two levels are different, the former will be taken. For example, the command level of VTY 0 user interface is 1, however, user Tom has the right to access commands of level 3; if Tom logs in from VTY 0 user interface, he can access commands of level 3 and lower.

By default, **ping**, **tracert**, and **telnet** are at visit level (0); **display** and **debugging** are at monitoring level (1); all configuration commands are at system level (2); and FTP, XMODEM, TFTP and commands for file system operations are at management level (3).

Example

Configure the precedence of the command "interface" as 0.

```
<Quidway> system-view
```

System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.

```
[Quidway] command-privilege level 0 view system interface
```

1.1.4 databits

Syntax

databits { 7 | 8 }

undo databits

View

User interface view

Parameter

7: The data bits are 7.

8: The data bits are 8.

Description

Using **databits** command, you can configure the data bits for AUX (Console) port.

Using **undo databits** command, you can restore the default bits of the AUX (Console).

This command can only be performed in AUX user interface view.

By default, the value is 8.

Example

Configure the data bits of AUX (Console) port to 7 bits.

```
<Quidway> system-view
```

```
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
```

```
[Quidway] user-interface aux 0
```

```
[Quidway-ui-aux0] databits 7
```

1.1.5 display history-command

Syntax

display history-command

View

Any view

Parameter

None

Description

Using **display history-command** command, you can view the saved history commands.

For the related command, see **history-command max-size**.

Example

Display history commands.

```
<Quidway> display history-command
sys
quit
display his
```

1.1.6 display user-interface

Syntax

display user-interface [*type number* | *number*] [**summary**]

View

Any view

Parameter

type: Specifies the type of a user interface.

number: Specifies the number of a user interface.

summary: Display the summary of a user interface.

Description

Using **display user-interface** command, you can view the relational information of the user interface. This command without the **summary** parameter displays user interface type, absolute/relative index, transmission speed, priority, authentication methods, and physical location. This command with the **summary** parameter displays one user interface in use totally and user interface name etc.

Example

Display the relational information of user interface 0.

```
<Quidway> display user-interface 0

  Idx  Type      Tx/Rx      Modem Privi Auth  Int
F 0    AUX 0      9600      -    3    N    -

+      : Current user-interface is active.
F      : Current user-interface is active and work in async mode.
Idx    : Absolute index of user-interface.
Type   : Type and relative index of user-interface.
Privi   : The privilege of user-interface.
Auth   : The authentication mode of user-interface.
```

Int : The physical location of UIs.
 A : Authentication use AAA.
 N : Current UI need not authentication.
 P : Authentication use current UI's password.

Table 1-1 Output description of the **display user-interface** command

Field	Description
+	Current user interface is in use
F	Current user interface is in use and work in asynchronous mode
Idx	Absolute index of user interface
Type	Type and relative index of user interface
Tx/Rx	User interface speed
Modem	Modem operation mode
Privi	Which levels of commands can be used after logging in from the user interface
Auth	User interface authentication method
Int	The physical location of user interfaces

Display the summary information of user interface 0.

```
<Quidway> display user-interface 0 summary
0: U

1 character mode users.      (U)
1 total UIs in use.
UI's name: aux0
```

Table 1-2 Output description of the **display user-interface summary** command

Field	Description
0: U	User interface type
1 character mode users.	One type user interface
1 total UIs in use.	One user interface in use totally
UI's name	User interface name

1.1.7 display users

Syntax

display users [all]

View

Any view

Parameter

all: Display the information of all user interfaces.

Description

Using **display users** command, you can view the information of the user interface.

Example

Display the information of the current user interface.

```
<Quidway> display users
      UI      Delay      Type      Ipaddress      Username      Userlevel
F 0      AUX 0      00:00:00
                                     3
```

Table 1-3 Output description of the **display users** command

Field	Description
F	Current user interface is in use and work in asynchronous mode
UI	Number of the first list is the absolute number of user interface. Number of the second list is the relative number of user interface
Delay	Indicates the interval from the latest input till now in seconds
Type	User type
IPaddress	Displays initial connection location, namely the host IP address of the incoming connection
Username	Display the name of the user using this user interface, namely the login username of the user
Userlevel	Display the level of the user using this user interface

1.1.8 free user-interface

Syntax

free user-interface [*type*] *number*

View

User view

Parameter

type: Specifies the user interface type.

number: Specifies the absolute/relative number of the user interface. Configured together with the *type*, it will specify the user interface number of the corresponding type. If the *type* is not specified, *number* will specify an absolute user interface number.

Description

Using **free user-interface** command, you can reset a specified user interface. The user interface will be disconnected after the command is executed.

Note that the current user interface cannot be cleared.

Example

Reset user interface 1 after logged in to the switch via user interface 0.

```
<Quidway> free user-interface 1
```

After the command is executed, user interface 1 will be disconnected. It will not be connected to the switch until you log in via the user interface 1 for the next time.

1.1.9 header

Syntax

header [**shell** | **incoming** | **login**] *text*

undo header [**shell** | **incoming** | **login**]

View

System view

Parameter

login: Login information in case of authentication. It is displayed before the user is prompted to enter user name and password.

shell: User conversation established header, the information output after user conversation has been established. If authentication is required, it is prompted after the user passes authentication.

incoming: Login header, the information output after a Modem user logs in. If authentication is required, it is prompted after the user passes authentication. In this case, no **shell** information is output.

text: Specifies the title text. If you do not choose any keyword in the command, the system displays the login information by default. The system supports two types of input modes: one is to input all the text in one line, and altogether 256 characters, including command key word, can be input; the other is to input all the text in several lines using the <Enter> key, and more than 256 characters can be input.. The text starts and ends with the first character. After inputting the end character, press the <Enter> key to exit the interact process.

Description

Using **header** command, you can configure to display header when user login. Using **undo header** command, you can configure not to display the header.

When the users log in the switch, if a connection is activated, the **login** header will be displayed. After the user successfully logs in the switch, the **shell** header will be displayed.

Note that if you press <Enter> after typing any of the three keywords **shell**, **login** and **incoming** in the command, then what you type after the word header is the contents of the login information, instead of identifying header type.

You can judge whether the initial character can be used as the header contents this way:

- 1) If there is only one character in the first line and it is used as the identifier, this initial character pairs with the ending character and is not the header contents.
- 2) If there are many characters in the first line but the initial and ending characters are different, this initial character pairs with the ending character and is the header contents.
- 3) There are many characters in the first line and the initial character is identical with the ending character, this initial character is not the header contents.

Example

Configure the header of setting up a session.

Mode 1: Input in one line

```
<Quidway> system-view
```

System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.

```
[Quidway] header shell %SHELL: Hello! Welcome% (The starting and ending characters must be the same, and press the <Enter> key to finish a line)
```

When you log on the switch again, the terminal displays the configured session establishment title.

```
[Quidway] quit
```

```
<Quidway> quit
```

Please press ENTER

```
SHELL: Hello! Welcome (The initial character "%" is not the header contents)
```

```
<Quidway>
```

Mode 2: Input in several lines

```
<Quidway> system-view
```

System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.

```
[Quidway] header shell %SHELL: (After you pressing the <Enter> key, the system prompts the following message:)
```

Input banner text, and quit with the character '%'.
[Quidway] banner 1 %SHELL: %
[Quidway] quit

Go on inputting the rest text and end your input with the first letter:

```
Hello! Welcome % (Press the <Enter> key)
```

```
[Quidway]
```

When you log on the switch again, the terminal displays the configured session establishment title.

```
[Quidway] quit
```

```
<Quidway> quit
```

```
Please press ENTER
```

```
%SHELL: (The initial character "%" is the header contents)
```

```
Hello! Welcome
```

```
<Quidway>
```

1.1.10 history-command max-size

Syntax

history-command max-size *value*

undo history-command max-size

View

User interface view

Parameter

value: Defines the size of the history buffer, ranging from 0 to 256. By default, the size is 10, that is, 10 history commands can be saved.

Description

Using **history-command max-size** command, you can configure the size of the history command buffer. Using **undo history-command max-size** command, you can restore default size of the history command buffer.

Example

Set the history buffer to 20, namely saving 20 history commands.

```
<Quidway> system-view
```

```
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
```

```
[Quidway] user-interface aux 0
```

```
[Quidway-ui-aux0] history-command max-size 20
```

1.1.11 idle-timeout

Syntax

idle-timeout *minutes* [*seconds*]

undo idle-timeout

View

User interface view

Parameter

minutes: Specifies the minute, ranging from 0 to 35791.

seconds: Specifies the second, ranging from 0 to 59.

Description

Using **idle-timeout** command, you can configure the timeout function. If there is no user operation performed before idle-timeout expires, the user interface will be disconnected. Using **undo idle-timeout** command, you can restore the default idle-timeout.

idle-timeout 0 means disabling idle-timeout.

By default, idle-timeout is set to 10 minutes.

Example

Configure the timeout value to 1 minute on the AUX user interface.

```
<Quidway> system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[Quidway] user-interface aux 0
[Quidway-ui-aux0] idle-timeout 1 0
```

1.1.12 language-mode

Syntax

language-mode { chinese | english }

View

User view

Parameter

chinese: Configures the language environment of command line interface as Chinese.

english: Configures the language environment of command line interface as English.

Description

Using **language-mode** command, you can switch between different language environments of command line interface for convenience of different users.

By default, the value is English.

Example

Switch from English mode to Chinese mode.

```
<Quidway> language-mode chinese
```

1.1.13 lock

Syntax

lock

View

User view

Parameter

None

Description

Using **lock** command, you can lock the user interface to prevent unauthorized user from operating it.

Example

Lock the current user interface.

```
<Quidway> lock
```

```
Password: xxxx
```

```
Again: xxxx
```

1.1.14 parity

Syntax

parity { even | mark | none | odd | space }

undo parity

View

User interface view

Parameter

even: Configures to perform even parity.

mark: Configures to perform mark parity.

none: Configures not to perform parity.

odd: Configures to perform odd parity.

space: Configures to perform space parity.

Description

Using **parity** command, you can configure the parity mode on AUX (Console) port.
Using **undo parity** command, you can restore the default parity mode.

This command can only be performed in AUX user interface view.

By default, the mode is set to none.

Example

Set mark parity on the AUX (Console) port.

```
<Quidway> system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[Quidway] user-interface aux 0
[Quidway-ui-aux0] parity mark
```

1.1.15 protocol inbound

Syntax

protocol inbound { all | ssh | telnet }

View

VTY user interface view

Parameter

all: Supports both Telnet and SSH protocols.

ssh: Supports only SSH protocol.

telnet: Supports only Telnet protocol.

Description

Using the **protocol inbound** command, you can configure the protocols supported by a designated user interface.

By default, the user interface supports Telnet and SSH protocols.

For the related commands, see **user-interface vty**.

Example

Configure SSH protocol supported by VTY0 user interface.

```
<Quidway> system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[Quidway] user-interface vty 0
[Quidway-ui-vty0] protocol inbound ssh
```

1.1.16 quit

Syntax

quit

View

Any view

Parameter

None

Description

Using **quit** command, you can return to the lower level view from the current view. If the current view is user view, you can quit the system.

There are three levels of views, which are listed from low to high as follows:

- User view
- System view
- VLAN view, Ethernet port view, and so on.

For the related commands, see **return**, **system-view**.

Example

Return to user view from system view.

```
<Quidway> system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[Quidway] quit
<Quidway>
```

1.1.17 return

Syntax

return

View

System view or above

Parameter

None

Description

Using **return** command, you can return to user view from a view other than user view.

Combination key <Ctrl+Z> performs the same function with the **return** command.

For the related command, see **quit**.

Example

Return to user view from system view.

```
<Quidway> system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[Quidway] return
<Quidway>
```

1.1.18 screen-length

Syntax

screen-length *screen-length*

undo screen-length

View

User interface view

Parameter

screen-length: Specifies how many lines can be displayed on a screen, ranging from 0 to 512. The default value is 24.

Description

Using **screen-length** command, you can configure how many lines that can be displayed on a screen of the terminal. Using **undo screen-length** command, you can restore the default number of terminal information lines displayed on the terminal screen.

The **screen-length 0** command is used to disable this function.

Example

Configure the lines that can be displayed on a screen as 20 lines.

```
<Quidway> system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[Quidway] user-interface aux 0
[Quidway-ui-aux0] screen-length 20
```

1.1.19 send

Syntax

send { **all** | *number* | *type number* }

View

User view

Parameter

all: Configures to send message to all user interfaces.

type: Specifies the user interface type, which can be aux or vty.

number: Specifies the absolute/relative number of the user interface.

Description

Using **send** command, you can send messages between different user interfaces.

Example

```
# Send message to all the user interfaces.
```

```
<Quidway> send all
```

1.1.20 service-type

Syntax

```
service-type { ftp [ ftp-directory directory ] | lan-access | { ssh | telnet | terminal }*  
[ level level ] }
```

```
undo service-type { ftp [ ftp-directory ] | lan-access | { ssh | telnet | terminal }* }
```

View

Local-user view

Parameter

telnet: Specifies user type as Telnet.

ssh: Specifies user type as SSH.

level *level*: Specifies the level of Telnet, SSH or terminal users. The argument *level* is an integer in the range of 0 to 3 and defaults to 0.

ftp: Specifies user type as ftp.

ftp-directory *directory*: Specifies the directory of ftp users, *directory* is a character string of up to 64 characters.

lan-access: Specifies user type to lan-access, which mainly refers to Ethernet accessing users, 802.1x supplicants for example.

terminal: Authorizes the user to use the terminal service (login from the Console port).

Description

Using **service-type** command, you can configure which level of command a user can use after login. Using **undo service-type** command, you can restore the default level of command a user can use after login.

Commands are classified into four levels, namely visit level, monitoring level, system level and management level. They are introduced as follows:

- Visit level: Commands of this level involve command of network diagnosis tool (such as **ping** and **tracert**), command of switch between different language environments of user interface (**language-mode**), and **telnet** command etc. The operation of saving configuration file is not allowed on this level of commands.
- Monitoring level: Commands of this level, including the **display** command and the **debugging** command, are used for system maintenance, service fault diagnosis, etc. The operation of saving the configuration file is not allowed on this level of commands.
- System level: Service configuration commands, including routing command and commands on each network layer, are used to provide direct network service to the user.
- Management level: These are commands that influence the basic operation of the system and system support module, which plays a supporting role on service. Commands of this level involve file system commands, FTP commands, TFTP commands, XModem downloading commands, user management commands, and level setting commands.

Example

Configure the user zbr to use commands at level 0 after login.

```
<Quidway> system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[Quidway] local-user zbr
[Quidway-luser-zbr] service-type telnet level 0
```

Quit the system and logs on with username "zbr" again. Now only the commands at level 0 are listed on the terminal.

```
[Quidway] quit
<Quidway> ?
User view commands:
  language-mode  Specify the language environment
  ping           Ping function
  quit           Exit from current command view
  super         Set the current user priority level
  telnet         Establish one TELNET connection
  tracert        Trace route function
```

1.1.21 set authentication password

Syntax

```
set authentication password { cipher | simple } password  
undo set authentication password
```

View

User interface view

Parameter

cipher: Configure to display the password in encrypted text.

simple: Configure to display the password in plain text.

password: If the authentication is in the **simple** mode, the password must be in plain text. If the authentication is in the **cipher** mode, the password can be either in encrypted text or in plain text. The result is determined by the input. A plain text password is a sequential character string of no more than 16 digits, for example, huawei918. The length of an encrypted password must be 24 digits and in encrypted text, for example, _(TT8FJY\5SQ=^Q`MAF4<1!!.

Description

Using **set authentication password** command, you can configure the password for local authentication. Using **undo set authentication password** command, you can cancel local authentication password.

The password in plain text is required when performing authentication, regardless whether the configuration is plain text or encrypted text.

Note:

By default, password is required to be set for authenticating the users connecting via Modem or Telnet. If no password has been set, the following prompt will be displayed "Login password has not been set !".

Example

Configure the local authentication password on VTY 0 to huawei.

```
<Quidway> system-view  
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.  
[Quidway] user-interface vty 0  
[Quidway-ui-vty0] set authentication password simple huawei
```

1.1.22 shell

Syntax

shell
undo shell

View

User interface view

Parameter

None

Description

Using **shell** command, you can enable terminal service of a user interface. Using **undo shell** command, you can disable the terminal service of a user interface.

By default, terminal service is enabled.

When using the **undo shell** command, note the following points.

- For the sake of security, the **undo shell** command can only be used on the user interfaces other than the AUX user interface.
- You cannot use this command on the user interface via which you log in.
- You will be asked to confirm before executing this command on any legal user interface.

Example

Disable terminal service on the vty user interface 0 to 4 after logging in to the Ethernet switch via user interface 0.

```
<Quidway> system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[Quidway] user-interface vty 0 4
[Quidway-ui-vty0-4] undo shell
```

1.1.23 speed

Syntax

speed *speed-value*
undo speed

View

User interface view

Parameter

speed-value: Specifies the transmission rate on the AUX (Console) port in bit/s, which can be 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600 or 115200. The default rate is 9600bit/s.

Description

Using **speed** command, you can configure the transmission rate on the AUX (Console) port. Using **undo speed** command, you can restore the default rate.

This command can only be performed in AUX user interface view.

Example

Configure the transmission speed on the AUX (Console) port as 9600bit/s.

```
<Quidway> system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[Quidway] user-interface aux 0
[Quidway-ui-aux0] speed 9600
```

1.1.24 stopbits

Syntax

stopbits { 1 | 1.5 | 2 }

undo stopbits

View

User interface view

Parameter

1: Sets 1 stop bit.

1.5: Sets 1.5 stop bits.

2: Sets 2 stop bits.

Description

Using **stopbits** command, you can configure the stop bits on the AUX (Console) port. Using **undo stopbits** command, you can restore the default stop bits.

This command can only be performed in AUX user interface view.

By default, the value is 1.

Example

Configure 2 stop bits on the AUX (Console) port.

```
<Quidway> system-view
```

```
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.  
[Quidway] user-interface aux 0  
[Quidway-ui-aux0] stopbits 2
```

1.1.25 super

Syntax

super [*level*]

View

User view

Parameter

level: User level, ranging 0 to 3. The default value is 3.

Description

Using **super** command, you can enable the user to change to user level from the current user level. If the user has set the **super password** [*level level*] { **simple** | **cipher** } *password*, then user password of the higher level is needed, or the former user level will not change.

Login users are classified into four levels that correspond to the four command levels respectively. After users of different levels log in, they can only use commands at the levels that are equal to or lower than its own level.

For the related commands, see **super password**, **quit**.

Example

change to user level 3 from the current user level.

```
<Quidway> super 3  
Password:
```

1.1.26 super password

Syntax

super password [*level level*] { **simple** | **cipher** } *password*
undo super password [*level level*]

View

System view

Parameter

level: User level, ranging from 1 to 3. The default value is 3, i.e. do not specify user level. It means the password to be set is used for entering level 3.

simple: Configure to display the password in plain text.

cipher: Configure to display the password in encrypted text.

password: If the authentication is in the **simple** mode, the password must be in plain text. If the authentication is in the **cipher** mode, the password can either be in encrypted text or in plain text. The result is determined by the input. A plain text password is a sequential character string of no more than 16 digits, for example, huawei918. The length of an encrypted password must be 24 digits and in encrypted text, for example, _(TT8FJY\5SQ=^Q`MAF4<1!!.

Description

Using **super password** command, you can configure the password for changing the user from a lower level to a higher level. In order to prevent unauthorized users from illegal intrusion, user ID authentication is performed when users switch from a lower level to a higher level. For the sake of confidentiality, on the screen the user cannot see the password that he entered. The user has three chances to input valid password, and then switch to the higher level. Otherwise, the original user level will remain unchanged. Using **undo super password** command, you can cancel the current settings.

The password in plain text is required when performing authentication, regardless whether the configuration is plain text or encrypted text.

Example

Configure the password to zbr for changing the user from the current level to level 3.

```
<Quidway> system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[Quidway] super password level 3 simple zbr
```

1.1.27 sysname

Syntax

sysname *text*

undo sysname

View

System view

Parameter

text: Specifies the hostname with a character string, ranging from 1 to 30 characters.
The default name is Quidway.

Description

Using **sysname** command, you can configure the hostname of the Ethernet switch.
Using **undo sysname** command, you can restore the default hostname.

Changing the hostname of the Ethernet switch will affect the prompt of command line interface. For example, if the hostname of the Ethernet switch is Quidway, the prompt in user view will be <Quidway>.

Example

Configure the hostname of Ethernet switch to Huawei.

```
<Quidway> system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[Quidway] sysname Huawei
[Huawei]
```

1.1.28 system-view

Syntax

system-view

View

User view

Parameter

None

Description

Using **system-view** command, you can enter system view from user view.

For the related commands, see **quit**, **return**.

Example

Enter system view from user view.

```
<Quidway> system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[Quidway]
```


1.1.29 telnet

Syntax

telnet { *hostname* | *ip-address* } [*service-port*]

View

User view

Parameter

Hostname: Specifies the host name of the remote switch. It is configured using the **ip host** command.

ip-address: Specifies the IP address of the remote switch.

service-port: Designates the TCP port on the remote Ethernet switch providing Telnet service, ranging from 0 to 65535.

Description

Using **telnet** command, you can log in to another Ethernet switch from the current one via telnet for remote management. To terminate the Telnet logon, press <Ctrl+K>.

By default, when the *service-port* is not specified, the default telnet port number is 23.

For the related command, see **display tcp status**.

Example

```
# Log in to Ethernet switch Quidway2 at 10.1.1.1 from the current Quidway1 switch.

<Quidway2> system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[Quidway2] user-interface vty 0 4
[Quidway2-ui-vty0-4] authentication-mode none
<Quidway1> telnet 10.1.1.1
Trying 10.1.1.1 ...
Press CTRL+K to abort
Connected to 10.1.1.1 ...
*****
*           All rights reserved (1997-2005)           *
*   Without the owner's prior written consent,       *
*no decompiling or reverse-engineering shall be allowed.*
*****
<Quidway2>
%Apr  2 00:03:12:994 2000 Quidway2 SHELL/5/LOGIN:- 1 - VTY(10.1.1.2) in unit1
login
```

1.1.30 user-interface

Syntax

user-interface [*type*] *first-number* [*last-number*]

View

System view

Parameter

type: Specifies the user interface type, which can be aux or vty.

first-number: Specifies the number of the first user interface to be configured.

last-number: Specifies the number of the last user interface to be configured.

Description

Using **user-interface** command, you can enter single user interface view or multiple user interface views to configure the corresponding user interfaces.

Example

Enter user interface view 0 through 5, that is, 1 AUX (Console) port user interface view and 5 VTY user interface views.

```
<Quidway> system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[Quidway] user-interface 0 5
[Quidway-ui0-5]
```

1.1.31 user privilege level

Syntax

user privilege level *level*

undo user privilege level

View

User interface view

Parameter

level: Specifies which level of command a user can use after logon from the specifically user interface, ranging from 0 to 3.

Description

Using **user privilege level** command, you can configure which level of command a user can use after logon from the specifically user interface, so that a user can use all

the available commands at this level. Using **undo user privilege level** command, you can restore the default level of command a user can use after logon from the specifically user interface.

By default, a user can access the commands at Level 3 after logging in through the AUX user interface, and the commands at Level 0 after logging in through the VTY user interface.

Example

Configure to use commands level 0 after logging in from VTY 0 user interface.

```
<Qidway> system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[Qidway] user-interface vty 0
[Qidway-ui-vty0] user privilege level 0
```

After you telnet from VTY 0 user interface to the switch, you will view the terminal only displays commands at level 0.

```
<Qidway> ?
User view commands:
  language-mode  Specify the language environment
  ping           Ping function
  quit           Exit from current command view
  super          Set the current user priority level
  telnet         Establish one TELNET connection
  tracert        Trace route function
```