



CLI Reference Guide

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Preface

This Guide is intended for network administrator to provide referenced information about Command Line Interface (CLI). The device mentioned in this Guide stands for Omada Business Access Point (AP) that supports the CLI function without any explanation. Some models featured in this guide may be unavailable in your country or region. For local sales information, visit <https://www.omadanetworks.com>.

Supported Omada EAP Models

The CLI function is supported only on some AP models. Please refer to the release notes for your specific models. The following list of supported Omada EAP models and firmware versions for the CLI function is subject to change without notice.

Model	Firmware
EAP225(EU) 4.0	5.2.2 Build 20250709 Rel. 67056
	5.2.3 Build 20250709 Rel. 67584
EAP235-Wall (EU) 1.0	3.2.4 Build 20250904 Rel. 61237
	3.2.5 Build 20250904 Rel. 65179
EAP110-Outdoor(EU)3.0	5.1.2 Build 20250709 Rel. 66838
	5.1.3 Build 20250709 Rel. 67038
EAP772v2	1.3.2 Build 20250901 Rel. 52255
	1.3.3 Build 20250901 Rel. 44384
EAP723	1.1.2 Build 20250901 Rel. 74897
	1.1.3 Build 20250901 Rel. 44422
AP7650(EU) 1.0	1.3.2 Build 20250731 Rel. 81708
	1.3.3 Build 20250801 Rel. 38897

Overview of this Guide

Chapter 1: Using the CLI

About how to use the CLI, CLI Command Modes, and some Conventions.

Chapter 2: Public Commands

About the commands relating to general operations, such as viewing the available commands, and rebooting the device.

Chapter 3: System Information Commands

About the commands used for checking system information.

Chapter 4: Resource Commands

About the commands used for checking system resources.

Chapter 5: Network Commands

About the commands used for checking network configuration.

Chapter 6: Wireless Commands

About the commands used for checking wireless network configuration.

Chapter 7: Connectivity Commands

About the commands used for checking network connectivity.

Chapter 8: ARP Command

About the command used for the ARP function.

Chapter 9: Roaming Commands

About the commands used for checking roaming configuration.

Chapter 10: Time Management Commands

About the commands used for the time-range settings and the system time settings.

Chapter 11: Monitoring Commands

About the commands used for monitoring the system.

Chapter 12: Diagnostic Commands

About the commands used for diagnostic tools.

Chapter 1 Using the CLI

1.1 Accessing the CLI

You can log on to the AP and access the CLI by the following three methods.

- 1 Logon by SSH.
- 2 Logon via Terminal Services on Omada Controller.
- 3 Logon via Bluetooth on Omada App (Only for certain models).

Note:

The CLI function is supported only on some AP models. Please refer to the release notes for your specific models.

1.1.1 Logon by SSH

To log on by SSH, you are recommended to use the software PuTTY via password authentication. You need to first prepare the username and password you set for logging in to the AP's web management page.



Note:

Before SSH login, you should enable **SSH Login** for the AP. You can enable SSH Login via the AP's Web GUI or via the Omada Controller.

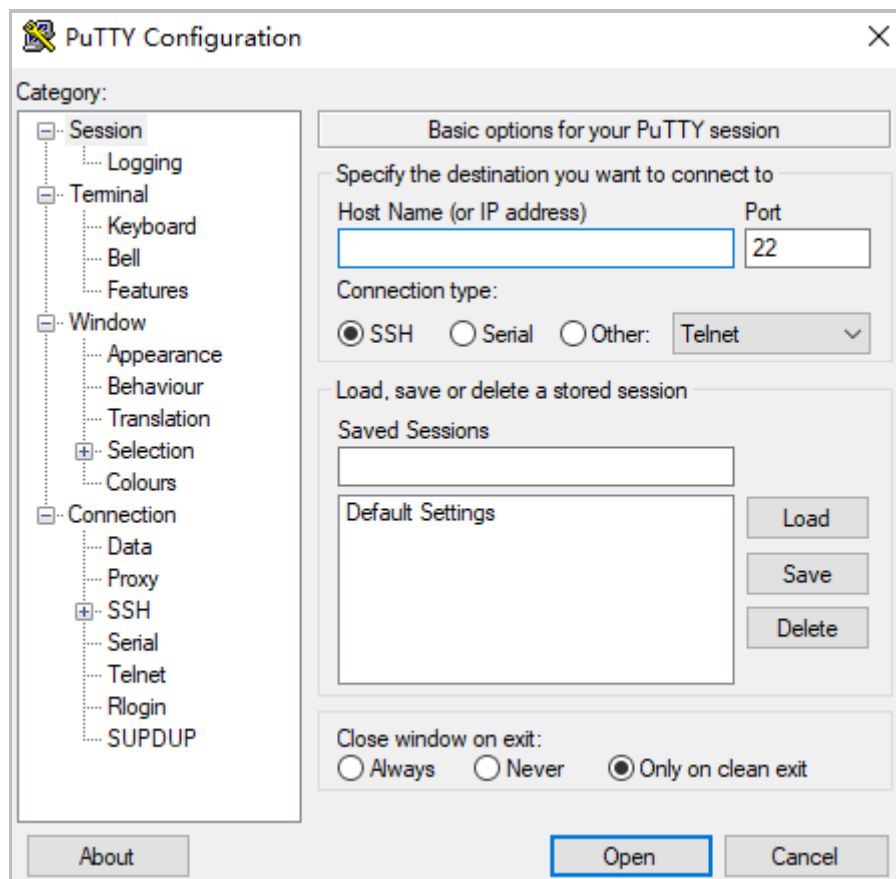
Via Web GUI:

- 1 Go to the AP's management page.
- 2 Go to **Management > SSH Server**.
- 3 In the SSH Server section, enable **SSH Login**, and click **Save**.

Via Omada Controller:

- 1 Launch the Controller and adopt the AP.
- 2 In the Site view, go to **Settings > Services > SSH**.
- 3 Enable **SSH Login**, and click **Save**.

- 1 Open the software to log on to the interface of PuTTY. Enter the IP address of the AP into **Host Name** field; keep the default value 22 in the **Port** field; select **SSH** as the Connection type.



2. Click the **Open** button in the above figure to log on to the AP. Enter the login user name and password to log on the AP, and then enter **enable** to go to Public Mode, so you can continue to configure the AP.



1.1.2 Logon via Terminal Services on Omada Controller

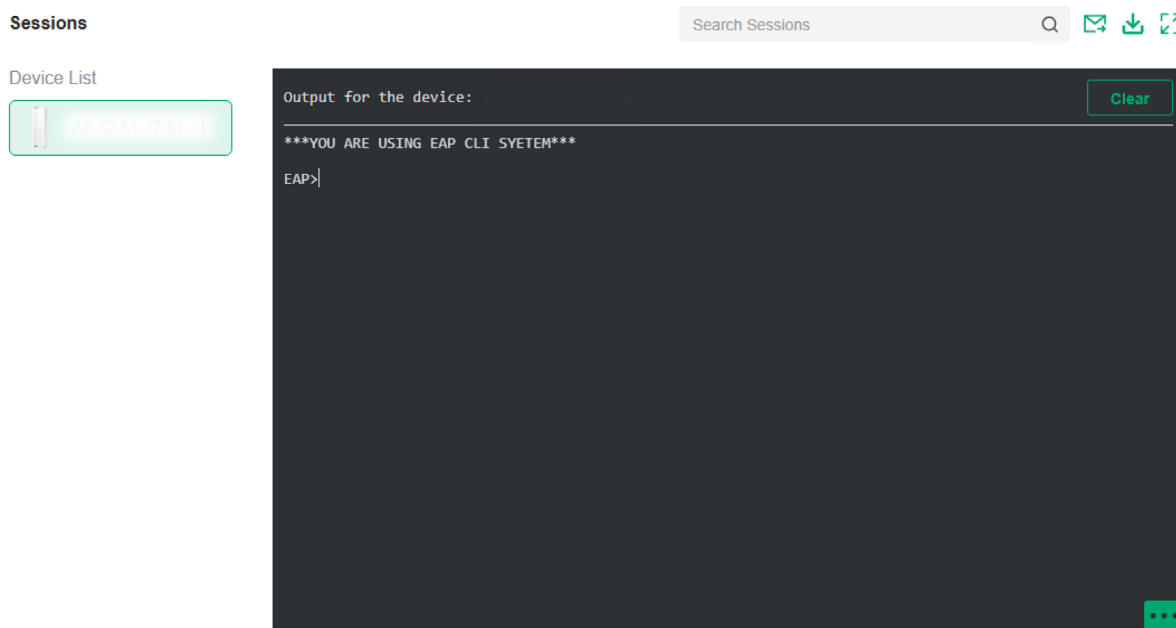
Take the following steps to log on to the device via terminal services on the Omada Controller.



Note:

This method is only available for certain EAP models and the Omada Controller version 5.9 or above.

1. Launch the Omada Controller and adopt the AP.
2. In the Site view, go to **Network Tools > Terminal**, and select the corresponding AP.
3. Click **Open Terminal**. Then you can log on to the AP and access its CLI below.



1.1.3 Login via Bluetooth on Omada App

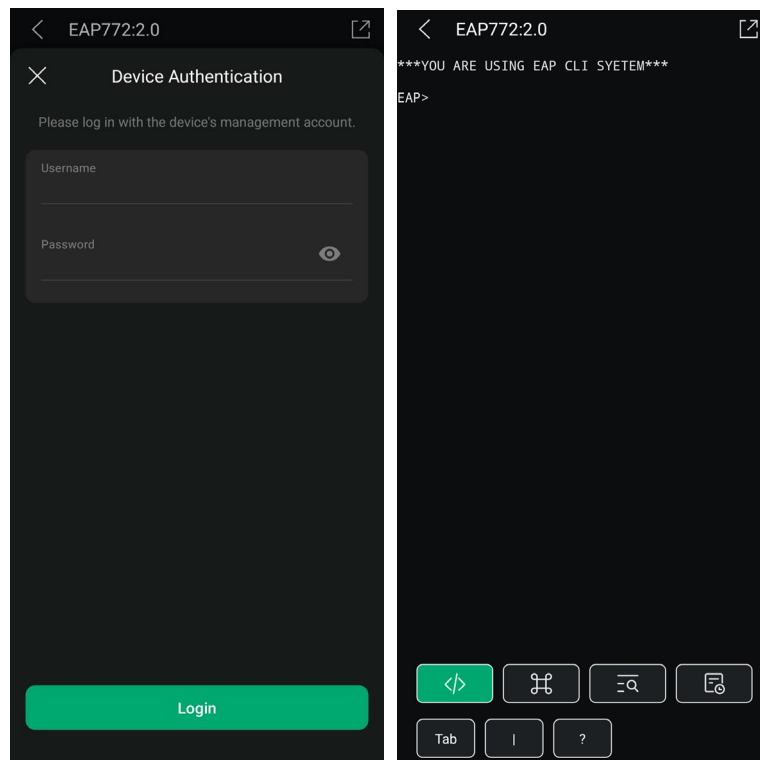
Take the following steps to log on to the device via Bluetooth on the Omada app.



Note:

This method is only available for certain EAP models and the Omada App version 5.2 or above.

1. Launch the Omada Controller and adopt the AP.
2. In the Site view, go to **Configuration > Device Config > Radio Settings**. Enable Radio Settings and set the Console status as **Auto** or **On**. Set the passcode as the pin code for later Bluetooth connection on the Omada app.
3. Open the Omada app. Go to **Network Tools > Bluetooth Debug**, and select the corresponding AP to connect via Bluetooth. Enter the passcode set in step 2.
4. After connection, you can log on to the AP and access its CLI on the Omada App.



1.2 CLI Command Modes

The CLI is divided into two main modes: **User EXEC Mode** and **Public Mode**.

For the main modes, the accessing path, prompt, and ways to log out or access the next mode are presented below:

Mode	Accessing path	Prompt	Logout or access the subsidiary mode
User EXEC Mode	Primary mode once you log in to the CLI interface.	>	No exit. Use the enable command to go to Public Mode.
Public Mode	Use the enable command to enter this mode from User EXEC Mode.	#	Enter the disable or the exit command to return to User EXEC Mode. Enter configure command to access Global Configuration Mode.



Note:

1. The user is automatically in User EXEC Mode after the connection between the PC and the AP is established by an SSH connection.

2. Each command mode has its own set of specific commands. To configure some commands, you should access the corresponding command mode firstly.
3. Some commands can be performed in all modes.

1.3 Conventions

1.3.1 Command Conventions

- Some incomplete commands are supported. For example, input **en** and the system will execute the **enable** command:

```
>en
#
```

- Command completion with the Tab key is supported and all the available commands will be displayed. For example:

```
>show statistics press Tab
tcp udp unix netlink
```

- The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the CLI:

Key	Function
Ctrl+A	Move the cursor to the beginning of the line
Ctrl+E	Move the cursor to the end of the line.
Ctrl+P	Recall the previous command from the history.
Ctrl+N	Recall the next command from the history.
Ctrl+F / Right Arrow (→)	Move the cursor one character to the right.
Ctrl+B / Left Arrow (←)	Move the cursor one character to the left.
Ctrl+I / Tab	Auto-complete commands.
Ctrl+L	Redisplay the current line.
Ctrl+K	Clear the entire line from the cursor to the end.
Ctrl+U	Clear the entire command.
Ctrl+W	Delete a character string on the left side of the cursor.
Ctrl+H / Backspace	Delete the character to the left of the cursor.

Note:

These shortcuts (except Tab) are not supported if the CLI is accessed via the terminal services on the Omada Controller.

1.3.2 Format Conventions

The following conventions are used in this Guide:

- Items in square brackets [] are optional.
- Items in braces {} are required.
- Alternative items are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars. For example: **diagnose inform** {enable | disable}.
- Bold indicates an unalterable keyword. For example: **show version**.
- Normal Font indicates a constant (several options are enumerated and only one can be selected). For example: **show logfile error** {module} [time].
- Some parameters must be entered in special formats. For example: MAC address must be enter in the format of xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx or xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx.

1.3.3 Special Characters

- These six characters " < > , \ & cannot be input.
- Special characters in this guide are the space and the question mark. Typing a space means you are about to enter the next parameter or command. Enter a question mark in the position of a parameter, and a tip will appear, indicating what you are supposed to type in.

1.3.4 Error Messages

Error messages and their corresponding descriptions that you may encounter are shown as follows:

Error Message	Description
Error: Incomplete command.	The command is incomplete.
Error: Missing parameters.	The required parameters are missing.
Error: Invalid value for parameter X.	The input parameter is in the wrong format.
Error: Parameter X out of range.	The input parameter is out the required range.
Error: The corresponding function is disabled.	The corresponding function is disabled.

Error: Too many parameters.	Too many parameters are entered.
Error: Invalid command "<command>"	The command "command" is not found.
Error: The station does not exist.	The client MAC address does not exist.
DNS lookup failed.	The device does not connect to the internet.
tftp: timeout	The IP address is not reachable or the server is disabled.
ping: Unknown domain name '<domain name>'.	The domain name is not reachable.

Chapter 2 Public Commands

2.1 help

Description

The **help** command is used to view all the available commands of the current mode.

Syntax

help

Command Mode

All

Example

View the available commands of the Public Mode:

```
>enable  
#help
```

2.2 exit

Description

The **exit** command is used to return to the previous mode from the current mode.

Syntax

exit

Command Mode

All

Example

Return to User EXEC Mode from Public Mode:

```
#exit
```

2.3 enable

Description

The **enable** command is used to access Public Mode from User EXEC Mode.

Syntax

enable

Command Mode

User EXEC Mode

Example

Go to Public Mode from User EXEC Mode:

```
>enable
```

2.4 disable

Description

The **disable** command is used to return to the User EXEC mode from Public mode.

Syntax

disable

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Return to User EXEC Mode from Public Mode:

```
#disable
```

2.5 history

Description

The **history** command is used to display the latest 20 commands you have entered.

Syntax

history

Command Mode

All

Example

In Public Mode, view the history command you have entered:

```
>enable  
#history
```

2.6 reboot

Description

The **reboot** command is used to reboot your AP. To avoid damage, please do not turn off the device while rebooting.

Syntax

reboot

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

To reboot your device:

```
>enable  
#reboot
```

2.7 reset

Description

The **reset** command is used to reset your AP. To avoid damage, please do not turn off the device while resetting.

Syntax

reset

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

To reset your device:

```
>enable  
#reset
```

2.8 quit

Description

The **quit** command is used to return to the User EXEC mode from the current mode.

Syntax

```
quit
```

Command Mode

ALL

Example

Return to User EXEC Mode from Public Mode:

```
>enable  
#quit
```

Chapter 3 System Information Commands

3.1 show version

Description

The **show version** command is used to display the firmware version of the device.

Syntax

show version

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the firmware version of the device:

```
>enable  
#show version
```

Chapter 4 Resource Commands

4.1 show traffic

Description

The **show traffic** command is used to display the network traffic statistics.

Syntax

show traffic

Command Modes

Public Mode

Example

Display the network traffic statistics:

```
>enable  
#show traffic
```

4.2 show statistics tcp

Description

The **show statistics tcp** command is used to display the TCP statistics.

Syntax

show statistics tcp

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the TCP statistics:

```
>enable  
#show statistics tcp
```

4.3 show statistics udp

Description

The **show statistics udp** command is used to display the UDP statistics.

Syntax

show statistics udp

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the UDP statistics:

```
>enable
#show statistics udp
```

4.4 show statistics unix

Description

The **show statistics unix** command is used to display the UNIX domain socket statistics.

Syntax

show statistics unix

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the UNIX domain socket statistics:

```
>enable
#show statistics unix
```

4.5 show statistics netlink

Description

The **show statistics netlink** command is used to display the Netlink socket statistics.

Syntax

show statistics netlink

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the Netlink socket statistics:

```
>enable  
#show statistics netlink
```

4.6 show process resource

Description

The **show process resource** command is used to display the information on system resource usage.

Syntax

show process resource

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the information on system resource usage:

```
>enable  
#show process resource
```

4.7 show process list

Description

The **show process list** command is used to display the system process information.

Syntax

show process list

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the system process information:

```
>enable  
#show process list
```

4.8 show process statistics

Description

The **show process statistics** command is used to display the system process statistics.

Syntax

```
show process statistics
```

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the system process statistics:

```
>enable  
#show process statistics
```

4.9 show process status {pid}

Description

The **show process status {pid}** command is used to display the information on a specific system process.

Note:

Use the **show process resource** command first to obtain the {pid} parameter of the system process. If the input parameter does not exist or is not a number, an error message will be reported: Error: Invalid value for parameter X.

Syntax

```
show process status {pid}
```

Parameter

{pid} — Enter the pid of a specific system process obtained through the **show process resource** command.

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the information on a specific system process (take the {pid} parameter as "365" for example):

```
>enable  
#show process status 365
```

4.10 show memory usage

Description

The **show memory usage** command is used to display the memory usage statistics.

Syntax

show memory usage

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the memory usage statistics:

```
>enable  
#show memory usage
```

4.11 show memory summary

Description

The **show memory summary** command is used to display a detailed summary of memory information.

Syntax

show memory summary

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display a detailed summary of memory information:

```
>enable  
#show memory summary
```

4.12 show memory zone

Description

The **show memory zone** command is used to display the memory zone information.

Syntax

```
show memory zone
```

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the memory zone information:

```
>enable  
#show memory zone
```

4.13 show memory vmstat

Description

The **show memory vmstat** command is used to display the virtual memory statistics.

Syntax

```
show memory vmstat
```

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the virtual memory statistics:

```
>enable
```

```
#show memory vmstat
```

4.14 show memory fragmentation

Description

The **show memory fragmentation** command is used to display the memory fragmentation information.

Syntax

```
show memory fragmentation
```

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the memory fragmentation information:

```
>enable  
#show memory fragmentation
```

4.15 show memory map

Description

The **show memory map** command is used to display the memory mapping information.

Syntax

```
show memory map
```

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the memory mapping information:

```
>enable  
#show memory map
```

Chapter 5 Network Commands

5.1 show configuration dns

Description

The **show configuration dns** command is used to display the DNS configuration information of the AP.

Syntax

show configuration dns

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the DNS configuration information of the AP:

```
>enable  
#show configuration dns
```

5.2 show network status

Description

The **show network status** command is used to display the status of the network interfaces.

Syntax

show network status

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the status of the network interfaces:

```
>enable  
#show network status
```

5.3 show network connections

Description

The **show network connections** command is used to display the detailed information on network connections.

Syntax

show network connections

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the detailed information on network connections:

```
>enable  
#show network connections
```

5.4 show nat-rules

Description

The **show nat-rules** command is used to display the detailed information on NAT rules.

Syntax

show nat-rules

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the detailed information on NAT rules:

```
>enable  
#show nat-rules
```

5.5 show routing table

Description

The **show routing table** command is used to display the routing table.

Syntax

show routing table

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the routing table:

```
>enable
```

```
#show routing table
```

Chapter 6 Wireless Commands

6.1 show wifi interfaces

Description

The **show wifi interfaces** command is used to display the status of all Wi-Fi interfaces.

Syntax

show wifi interfaces

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the status of all Wi-Fi interfaces:

```
>enable
#show wifi interfaces
```

6.2 show wifi status {port} {key}

Description

The **show wifi status** {port} {key} command is used to display the status of a specific Wi-Fi interface.

Note:

Use the **show wifi interfaces** command first to obtain the {port} parameter of the Wi-Fi interface.

The {key} parameter should be selected from the following list (Some models only support "channel", "bitrate", and "rate".):

Key
scanning
channel
bitrate
rate

encryption
keys
power
txpower

If the {port} parameter does not exist or the {key} parameter is not included in the list, an error message will be reported: Error: Invalid value for parameter X.

Syntax

show wifi status {port} {key}

Command Mode

Public Mode

Parameter

{port} — Enter the port id of a specific Wi-Fi interface obtained through the **show wifi interfaces** command.

{key} — Specify the status type of the Wi-Fi interface.

Example

Display the status of a specific Wi-Fi interface (take the {port} parameter as "ath0" and the {key} parameter as "rate" for example):

```
>enable
# show wifi status ath0 rate
```

6.3 show station info [mac]

Description

The **show station info** [mac] command is used to display the connected client information.

Syntax

show station info [mac]

Command Mode

Public Mode

Parameter

[mac] — This field is optional. Enter a MAC address, and the information on the specific client will be displayed. Otherwise, all the connected clients will

be displayed. The MAC address must be entered in the format of xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx or xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx. If not, an error message will be reported:
Error: Invalid value for parameter X.

Example

Display the connected client information (take the [mac] parameter as "a1-b2-c3-d4-e5-f6" for example):

```
>enable  
# show station info a1-b2-c3-d4-e5-f6
```

Chapter 7 Connectivity Commands

7.1 show status device

Description

The **show status device** command is used to display the device status.

Code	Status
1	Resetting
2	Pending
3	Adopting
4	Connected
5	Reconnecting
6	Prelink

Syntax

show status device

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the device status:

```
>enable
#show status device
```

7.2 show status cloud-connect

Description

The **show status cloud-connect** command is used to display the cloud connection status.

Code	Status
1	Disabled

2	Short Connection
3	Long Connection

Syntax

show status cloud-connect

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the cloud connection status:

```
>enable
#show status cloud-connect
```

7.3 show status cloud

Description

The **show status cloud** command is used to display the cloud status.

Code	Status
1	Connected
2	Disconnected

Syntax

show status cloud

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the cloud status:

```
>enable
#show status cloud
```

7.4 show controller-ip

Description

The **show controller-ip** command is used to display the IP address of the controller.

Note:

When the AP is in the standalone mode, an error message will be reported:
Error: The corresponding function is disabled.

Syntax

show controller-ip

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the IP address of the controller:

```
>enable  
#show controller-ip
```

Chapter 8 ARP Command

8.1 show arp table

Description

The **show arp table** command is used to display the ARP entry information.

Syntax

show arp table

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the ARP entry information:

```
>enable  
#show arp table
```

Chapter 9 Roaming Commands

9.1 show configuration roaming default

Description

The **show configuration roaming default** command is used to display the default roaming configuration.

Syntax

show configuration roaming default

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the default roaming configuration:

```
>enable  
#show configuration roaming default
```

9.2 show configuration roaming current

Description

The **show configuration roaming current** command is used to display the current roaming configuration.

Syntax

show configuration roaming current

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the current roaming configuration:

```
>enable  
#show configuration roaming current
```

Chapter 10 Time Management Commands

10.1 show status ntp

Description

The **show status ntp** command is used to display the status of the Network Time Protocol (NTP) service.

Code	Status
1	Synchronizing
2	Synchronization Successful
3	Synchronization Failed

Note:

NTP should be enabled first; otherwise, an error message will be reported:
Error: The corresponding function is disabled.

Syntax

show status ntp

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the status of the NTP service:

```
>enable
#show status ntp
```

10.2 show date

Description

The **show date** command is used to display the current system date and time.

Syntax

show date

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the current system date and time:

```
>enable  
#show date
```

10.3 show ntp success

Description

The **show ntp success** command is used to display whether the NTP synchronization is successful.

Note:

If the NTP function is not enabled or the NTP synchronization fails, an error message will be reported: Error: The corresponding function is disabled.

Syntax

```
show ntp success
```

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display whether the NTP synchronization is successful:

```
>enable  
#show ntp success
```

10.4 show time-zone

Description

The **show time-zone** command is used to display the current system time zone.

Syntax

```
show time-zone
```

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the current system time zone:

```
>enable  
#show time-zone
```

10.5 show uptime

Description

The **show uptime** command is used to display the system uptime.

Syntax

```
show uptime
```

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the system uptime:

```
>enable  
#show uptime
```

Chapter 11 Monitoring Commands

11.1 show syslog [time]

Description

The **show syslog** [time] command is used to display the system logs.

Note:

When the [time] parameter is specified, the command will run for the specified time. All the previous logs and the latest logs within this time period will be displayed. Otherwise, only all the previous logs will be displayed when the command is executed.

If the input parameter is not valid or out of range, an error message will be reported: Error: Invalid value for parameter X. / Parameter X out of range.

Syntax

```
show syslog [time]
```

Command Mode

Public Mode

Parameter

[time] — This field is optional. Specify the execution duration of the command. This value ranges from 1 to 300 (unit: s).

Example

Display the system log of a specific duration (take the [time] parameter as "10" for example):

```
>enable  
# show syslog 10
```

11.2 show logfile error {module} [time]

Description

The **show logfile error** {module} [time] command is used to display the system error log of a module.

Note:

The {module} parameter should be selected from the following list:

Key
ble
bleIoT
ble_assert
detect
eap-monitor
ecs
uclite
wide-dhcpv6
wrp
cluster-master
cluster-slave
tp_diagnostics
alignment

When the [time] parameter is specified, the command will run for the specified time. All the previous logs and the latest logs within this time period will be displayed. Otherwise, only all the previous logs will be displayed when the command is executed.

If the {module} parameter is not included in the list or the [time] parameter is not valid or out of range, an error message will be reported: Error: Invalid value for parameter X. / Parameter X out of range.

Syntax

show logfile error {module} [time]

Command Mode

Public Mode

Parameter

{module} — Specify the module name.

[time] — This field is optional. Specify the execution duration of the command. This value ranges from 1 to 300 (unit: s).

Example

Display the system error log of a module in a specific duration (take the {module} parameter as "ble" and the [time] parameter as "10" for example):

```
>enable  
  
# show logfile error ble 10
```

11.3 show logfile record {module}[time]

Description

The **show logfile record** {module}[time] command is used to display the record log of a module.

Note:

The {module} parameter should be selected from the following list:

Key
ecs
uclite
slave

When the [time] parameter is specified, the command will run for the specified time. All the previous logs and the latest logs within this time period will be displayed. Otherwise, only all the previous logs will be displayed when the command is executed.

If the {module} parameter is not included in the list or the [time] parameter is not valid or out of range, an error message will be reported: Error: Invalid value for parameter X. / Parameter X out of range.

Syntax

```
show logfile record {module}[time]
```

Command Mode

Public Mode

Parameter

{module} —— Specify the module name.

[time] —— This field is optional. Specify the execution duration of the command. This value ranges from 1 to 300 (unit: s).

Example

Display the system record log of a module in a specific duration (take the {module} parameter as "ecs" and the [time] parameter as "10" for example):

```
>enable  
#show logfile record ecs 10
```

11.4 show coredump

Description

The **show coredump** command is used to display the core dump files.

Note:

When the system runs normally, "total 0" will be displayed.

When core dump files are displayed, you can use the tftp command to export the files.

For example, to export the core dump file core-uclited-806-11-1660869157, use the following command with 192.168.0.1 as the IP address of the tftp server:

```
tftp export log/coredump/core-uclited-806-11-1660869157 coredump  
192.168.0.1
```

Syntax

```
show coredump
```

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the core dump files:

```
>enable  
#show coredump
```

11.5 show interrupts

Description

The **show interrupts** command is used to display the system interrupt information.

Syntax

show interrupts

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the system interrupt information:

```
>enable  
#show interrupts
```

11.6 show softirqs

Description

The **show softirqs** command is used to display the soft interrupt statistics.

Syntax

show softirqs

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the soft interrupt statistics:

```
>enable  
#show softirqs
```

11.7 show modules

Description

The **show modules** command is used to display the module information.

Syntax

show modules

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the module information:

```
>enable  
#show modules
```

11.8 show port-usage

Description

The **show port-usage** command is used to display the port usage information.

Syntax

```
show port-usage
```

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the port usage information:

```
>enable  
#show port-usage
```

11.9 show mounted-data

Description

The **show mounted-data** command is used to display the mounted data.

Syntax

```
show mounted-data
```

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the mounted data:

```
>enable  
#show mounted-data
```

11.10 show temperature {zone}

Description

The **show temperature** {zone} command is used to display the chip temperature.

Note:

If the input parameter does not exist or is not a number, an error message will be reported: Error: Invalid value for parameter X.

The parameter range varies with the model. If the input parameter is out of range, an error message will be reported: Error: Invalid value for parameter X.

MTK AX1800 does not support this command.

Syntax

show temperature {zone}

Command Mode

Public Mode

Parameter

{zone} —— Specify the chip zone. This value ranges from 1 to 9.

Example

Display the chip temperature (take the {zone} parameter as "5" for example):

```
>enable
#show temperature 5
```

11.11 show gpio {model}

Description

The **show gpio** {model} command is used to display the GPIO information.

Note:

The AP model is required for the command. If the input model is wrong, an error message will be reported: Error: Invalid value for parameter X.

Syntax

show gpio {model}

Command Mode

Public Mode

Parameter

{model} —— Specify the AP model.

Example

Display the GPIO information (take the {model} parameter as "EAP610-Outdoor_1.0" for example):

```
>enable  
#show gpio EAP610-Outdoor_1.0
```

11.12 show pri-asset-log

Description

The **show pri-asset-log** command is used to display the private asset logs.

Syntax

show pri-asset-log

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the private asset logs:

```
>enable  
#show pri-asset-log
```

11.13 show inform

Description

The **show inform** command is used to display the Inform information.

Note:

The Inform function should be enabled first through the **set inform enable** command. If not, an error message will be reported: Error: The corresponding function is disabled.

Syntax

show inform

Command Mode

Public Mode

Example

Display the Inform information:

```
>enable
```

```
#show inform
```

Chapter 12 Diagnostic Commands

12.1 ping {host} [time]

Description

The **ping** {host} [time] command is used to ping a remote host to check the network connectivity and speed.

Note:

When the [time] parameter is specified, the ping command will run for the specified times. Otherwise, the command will run four times by default.

If the input parameters are not valid or out of range, an error message will be reported: Error: Invalid value for parameter X. / Parameter X out of range.

Syntax

ping {host} [time]

Command Mode

Public Mode

Parameter

{host} —— Specify the domain name or IP address of the remote host.

[time] —— This field is optional. Specify the times to ping the host. This value is 4 by default and ranges from 1 to 100.

Example

Ping the remote host 192.168.137.1 for five times:

```
>enable
#ping 192.168.137.1 5
```

12.2 dnslookup {host}

Description

The **dnslookup** {host} command is used to check the information on a domain name.

Note:

If the input parameter is not valid, an error message will be reported: Error: Parameter is invalid. When the device have no access to the internet, an error message will be reported: Error: DNS lookup failed.

Syntax

dnslookup {host}

Command Mode

All

Parameter

{host} —— Specify the domain name.

Example

Check the information on the domain name www.google.com:

```
>enable  
#dnslookup www.google.com
```

12.3 tftp export {exported file} {saved filename} {ip}

Description

The **tftp export** {exported file} {saved filename} {ip} command is used to export files.

Note:

The tftp server should be enabled first.

If the input parameter is not valid, an error message will be reported: Error: Invalid value for parameter X. If the tftp server is disabled or the IP address is not accessible, a timeout message will be reported.

Syntax

tftp export {exported file} {saved filename} {ip}

Command Mode

Public Mode

Parameter

{exported file} —— Specify the file name to be exported. The file name can consist of letters (a-z, A-Z), numbers (0-9), and certain special characters like "_ - . / *", but should not start with a dot (.) or contain two and more consecutive dots.

{saved filename} —— Specify the file name to be saved. The file name can consist of letters (a-z, A-Z), numbers (0-9), and certain special characters like "_ - . / *", but should not start with a dot (.) or contain two and more consecutive dots.

{ip} —— Specify the IP address of the tftp server.

Example

Export a file pcapResult.pcap and save it as test1.pcap via the tftp server 192.168.137.1:

```
>enable  
#tftp export pcapResult.pcap test1.pcap 192.168.137.1
```

12.4 packet-capture {port} [time]

Description

The **packet-capture** {port} [time] command is used to capture packets.

Note:

When the [time] parameter is specified, the command will run for the specified time. Otherwise, the command will run for 10s by default.

If the {port} parameter does not exist or the input parameters are not valid, an error message will be reported: Error: Invalid value for parameter X.

If the [time] parameter is out of range, an error message will be reported: Error: Parameter X out of range.

The packet capture files will be stored in the pcapResult.pcap file. This command will overwrite the previous capture results. The files can be exported through the tftp command.

Syntax

packet-capture {port} [time]

Command Mode

All

Parameter

{port} — Specify the port to capture packet.

[time] — This field is optional. Specify the execution duration of the command. This value is 10 by default and ranges from 1 to 300 (unit: s).

Example

Capture packets from the port br0 for 5s:

```
>enable  
#packet-capture br0 5
```

12.5 diagnose inform {enable | disable}

Description

The **diagnose inform** {enable | disable} command is used to enable or disable the Inform function.

Note:

If the input parameter is not "enable" or "disable", an error message will be reported: Error: Invalid value for parameter X.

Syntax

diagnose inform {enable | disable}

Command Mode

Public Mode

Parameter

{enable | disable} — Enable or disable the Inform function.

Example

Enable or disable the Inform function (take "enable" for example):

```
>enable  
#diagnose inform enable
```