

This section gives a detailed description of each command listed in [Table: Technician Commands at a Glance](#). The commands may have the following subsections:

- **Summary:** A brief summary of the command
- **Description:** A more detailed description of the command
- **Syntax:** Shows the syntax for the command
- **Options:** A list of the available options
- **Notes:** Additional information about the command
- **Restrictions:** Restrictions for using this command
- **See also:** A reference to other information

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## acard

### Description

Use the **acard** command to set the characteristics of an ATI card in the database, including whether the card should be active, how many trunks are attached to the card, and the correspondence between trunk numbers on the card and port numbers in the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system.

### Options

- 1) **View an ATI card record(s)** -Prompts you to select a specific card or all cards. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system then prints whether or not the card is active, the number of trunks attached, and the port number for each trunk.
  - 2) **Modify ATI card record** -Prompts you to select a specific card. Then prompts you for whether or not the card should be activated, how many trunks are attached, and the port number for each trunk.
  - 3) **Select a voice processing unit** -Prompts you to enter the current voice processing unit. The ATI card records are specific to that unit.
- x) **Exit program** -Exits the command.

### Notes

Trunks are numbered from 1 to 12 on an ATI card. On each voice processor unit, ports are numbered from 0 to 119 (or one less than the licensed number of access ports).

The individual port records are configured through the **port** command or through the MeetingTime **Configure** tab. In MeetingTime, the port record references the card record for that port. It is important that the card and port records be consistent within the database and cross-reference accurately.

Changes made by this command only take effect after the next Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system restart.

### See Also

- [dcard](#)
- [port](#)

- restart
- span

## activity

### Description

Use the **activity** command to show the current status of each port and active conference on the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system. The **activity** command also generates calls for testing trunk interfaces.

### Options

- 1) Quick Status of all Ports** -Lists all the ports in summary form, with a two character application code for each port. A "--" code means the port is not in use. To see a legend of the other codes, enter **l**.
- 2) Verbose Status of Port Range** -Prompts you for a range of port numbers and prints one line for each port number, showing the session number (for internal use only), the port number, the application running on that port (shows "IDLE" if not in use), the name of the user (if known), and the conference number if a caller is in a meeting. The conference number can be used as input to the **cptrace** command (with the -C option) if you want trace information.
- 3) Display complete Port Information** -Prompts you for a port number and then displays information about the status of that port.
- 4) Make Test Call** -Allows you to test a port or a range of ports by placing outgoing calls. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system prompts you for a phone number, which should be a phone that you can answer. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system asks if you want to specify a particular port or a range of ports. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system places a call on the indicated ports. If successful, the phone rings and the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system prompts you to enter **1**. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system then prints out what it sees.  
  
**Note:** For questions ending with "(t -- f)," enter **t** for yes or enter **f** for no.
- 5) Show All Confs** -Displays information about the active conferences in the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system.
- 0) Quit** -Exits the **activity** command.



## Notes

The acronym VUI stands for Voice User Interface. This refers to the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace software module that manages the voice interface at a high level. The **activity** command prints out some of the internal tables kept by the VUI module.

When the **activity** command is executed, it first prints out the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system configuration, indicating how many sessions and conferences are configured. The session count refers to the number of access ports. The conference count is always 120.

The **activity** command deals with ports rather than trunks. To understand the correspondence between trunks and ports, use the **blade** command.

## See Also

- [acard](#)
- [blade](#)
- [cptrace](#)
- [spanstat](#)

## alarm

### Description

The **alarm** command lists the contents of the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system alarm table. Each entry has two lines. The first line has several columns, as follows:

- **REFNO** -A reference number used when clearing the alarm. See the **clearalarm** command.
- **SEV** -Severity of the alarm: "MIN" is minor and "MAJ" is major.
- **CODE** -Exception code. When reporting an alarm, be sure to include this code.
- **COUNT** -A count of occurrences of this condition since the alarm table was last cleared.
- **FIRST** -Date and time of the first occurrence since the alarm table was last cleared.
- **LAST** -Date and time of the most recent occurrence.
- **SW MODULE** -Used for software faults.
- **DEV** -Used for hardware faults.
- **UNIT** -Used for hardware faults.
- **PORT** -Used for hardware faults.

The second line contains a text description of the alarm.

## See Also

- [clearalarm](#)
- [errorlog](#)
- [swstatus](#)

## alarmtest

### Description

The **alarmtest** command generates a false minor alarm to test the alarm table, LEDs, and alarm outdial.

### Notes

When testing the alarm outdial, the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system will not generate an outdial until at least 30 minutes has passed since the previous alarm outdial. This is true even if the alarm table is cleared between alarms.

## See Also

- [alarm](#)
- [clearalarm](#)

## blade

### Summary

The **blade** command configures the T1 Smart Blades, Smart Blades, and Multi Access Blades.

### Description

The **blade** command configures all T1, E1, and IP ports. It can configure the ports for you automatically, or you can run the **blade** command in interactive mode to allow you more flexibility.

### Options

Enter **blade** and the following menu appears:

1) **View blade details** -Prompts you to enter a blade number and then displays the details of that blade.

2) **Modify blade** -Prompts you for a blade slot number and then displays every parameter, one line at a time. To change a value, enter the new value. If you do not want to change the value, press **Enter** without entering a new value.

x) **Exit program** -Exits the **blade** command.

## Syntax

You can configure all the blades in one command using the following syntax:

**blade** [-i *n*] [-t *m*] [-p *x*] [-e *y*] [-r *z*]

- **blade -i *n*** -Configures *n* IP ports in default settings starting from sysport 0.
- **blade -t *m*** -Configures *m* T1 CAS ports in default settings starting from sysport 0.
- **blade -i *n* -t *m*** -Configures *n* IP ports and *m* T1 CAS ports in default settings with T1 CAS starting at sysport 0, then IP ports follow.
- **blade -p *x*** -Configures *x* T1 PRI ports in default settings starting from sysport 0.
- **blade -i *n* -p *x*** -Configures *n* IP ports and *x* T1 PRI ports starting from sysport 0.
- **blade -e *y*** -Configures *y* E1 ports in default settings starting from sysport 0.
- **blade -i *n* -e *y*** -Configures *n* IP ports and *y* E1 ports in default settings with E1 starting from sysport 0, then IP ports follow.
- **blade -t *m* -r *z*** -Configures *m* T1 CAS ports and reserves slot *z* for later use. Multiple slots may be reserved by stringing together several -r options with each -r specifying a different slot number.
- **blade -e *y* -r *z*** -Configures *y* E1 ports and reserves slot *z* for later use. Multiple slots may be reserved by stringing together several -r options with each -r specifying a different slot number.
- **blade -p *x* -r *z*** -Configures *x* T1 PRI ports and reserves slot *z* for later use. Multiple slots may be reserved by stringing together several -r options with each -r specifying a different slot number.
- **blade -i *n* -r *z*** -Configures *n* IP ports and reserves slot *z* for later use. Multiple slots may be reserved by stringing together several -r options with each -r specifying a different slot number.

## Examples

To configure a 96-port IP and 96-port T1 system, the command is:

```
blade -i96 -t96
```

To configure a 96-port IP and 96-port E1 system, the command is:

```
blade -i96 -e96
```

To configure a 96-port T1 system, while reserving slots 1 and 2 for later provisioning, the command is:

Options

**blade -t96 -r1 -r2**

## See Also

- [dcard](#)
- [elcard](#)
- [elspan](#)
- [port](#)
- [protparm](#)
- [span](#)

## chkbcast

### Description

The **chkbcast** command measures the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace broadcast traffic and displays the results every 60 seconds. Results look similar to the following example:

```
Wed Aug 25 14:43:42 PDT 2004 approximate broadcasts/s = -3^c
```

## clear

### Description

The **clear** command clears the screen of your terminal.

## See Also

- [resize](#)

## clearalarm

### Description

The **clearalarm** command clears the contents of the alarm table.

## Syntax

This command can be used in two ways:

- **clearalarm** *reference\_number* -Allows you to clear one alarm at a time. The reference number is listed by the **alarm** command.
- **clearalarm all** -Clears the entire alarm table.

## See Also

- [alarm](#)

## cmdbcheck

### Description

The **cmdbcheck** command checks the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace database for internal consistency. Although you can enter this command while the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system is up, we do not recommend it. You may get errors. If you find errors while running this command when the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system is up, take the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system down and rerun the command to be sure the errors are real.

### Notes

The time required to run this command is proportional to the size of the database.

## configdiskcap

### Summary

The **configdiskcap** command configures the disk capacity monitoring for Cisco Unified MeetingPlace.

### Description

This command views or changes the disk capacity monitoring configuration for the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system uses this information to monitor disk use and raises an alarm when a specified utilization threshold has been exceeded.

After you enter **configdiskcap** , the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system displays a list of file systems and their thresholds. Choose a file system and enter a new threshold value. The new value must be between 60

and 99; a value of 0 disables threshold checking for that file system. We recommend setting the threshold values to 90.

## cptrace

### Summary

The **cptrace** command lists the call processing trace log.

### Description

The **cptrace** command lists selected portions of the call processing trace log. Generally, it is used to find out what was going on when an anomalous condition occurred. Information in the log includes every input (incoming calls, DTMF tones, call progress tones, disconnect indications, etc.) and every high-level action taken for each voice call in to the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system.

By default, the **cptrace** command lists events associated with the voice user interface (VUI) module, which is concerned with ordinary call and voice processing events. However, if the **-C** option flag is specified, the **cptrace** command lists events associated with the conference scheduler module, which is concerned with scheduling plus events associated with a conference.

For each event listed, the output shows the date and time, accurate to 10 milliseconds, plus the port or conference number (if assigned), the class of event, and an event-specific tag showing what happened. Event classes include:

- Action-An action taken by the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system. The tag is the name of the action.
- Applicat-The caller has entered a new application area. The tag is the name of the application.
- Input-Some input (tone or other event) has been detected.
- Timeout-There has been no activity for some period of time. After a few timeouts, the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system disconnects the call.
- Outdial-The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system is dialing out on a port. The tag indicates the numeric user ID associated with the call, a return code indicating success or failure, plus the phone numbers dialed before and after being processed through the digit translation table.

In addition, the following apply if the **-C** option is specified:

- Blast OD-An automated outdial, where the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system dials out to bring participants in to the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system.
- Delete-Shows deletion of the specified conference from the active conference list.
- Purged-The conference record has been purged from the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system.
- ReSched-A meeting has been rescheduled.
- Schedule-A meeting has been scheduled.

At the end of each screen, the **cptrace** command pauses and displays a colon. To see one more line, press

**Enter** . To see a new page, press the space bar. To stop the command, enter **q** .

## Options

The **cptrace** command can be used with the following options:

**cptrace -b *time*** -Restricts output to events occurring after the specified time and date. The time parameter is in the same format as accepted by the **date** command.

**cptrace -c** -Only lists events associated with the specified conference number. This is applicable only when used with the **-C** option.

**cptrace -C** -Lists information from the conference scheduler log rather than from the VUI log.

**cptrace -e *time*** -Restricts output to events occurring before the specified time and date. The time parameter is in the same format as accepted by the **date** command.

**cptrace -f** -Lists events in forward time order.

**cptrace -h** -Displays the syntax for the command.

**cptrace -p** -Only lists the events associated with the specified port number.

**cptrace -r** -Lists the events in reverse time order. This is the default unless the **-f**, **-t**, or **-b** options are used.

**cptrace -t** -Lists the most recent events in the log and continues listing new events as they are entered into the log. Use **Ctrl-C** to stop the command.

**cptrace -T *number\_from\_0\_to\_5 option*** -Lists the low-level call processing specifics.

**cptrace -v** -Lists more information than the default. This is primarily for use in engineering.

**cptrace -V** -Lists the link date and software release number from when the command was built.

## Notes

Port numbers are visible using the **activity** command or through the in-session screens on MeetingTime. Conference numbers are unique identifiers and are *not* the same as the meeting identifiers shown in MeetingTime. Use the **activity** command to see the port numbers during the meeting.

The call processing log takes up 5 MB on the system disk. This is enough space for approximately a million events, or approximately 10,000 calls.

Events are flushed to the log files in batches. On an idle Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system, it is possible for the last log entries to remain in memory, and not be available for display, indefinitely. To force the last entries to the disk, place a new call in to the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system.

The **eventlog** command displays the same information as the **cptrace** command, but does so in log form. The **eventlog -T 5** command displays ISDN tracing accumulated, assuming layer 2 and 3 tracing has been activated via the **acsetrace** command. The **eventlog** command can only be run while logged in as a superuser.

If you use the **restart** command to shut down and restart the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system, or if the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system loses power, all the **cptrace** log and reports are lost.

## See Also

- [activity](#)
- [date](#)
- [errorlog](#)

## date

### Description

The **date** command lists or sets the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system date and time.

#### Syntax

The **date** command can be used in three ways:

- **date** -Displays the current date, time, and abbreviated time zone.
- **date new\_date\_and\_time** -With a new date as a parameter, sets the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system date and time.
- **date -u** -Uses Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) instead of the local time.

To set a new date, enter **date** followed by a space, then enter a date or time in any of the following formats:



- `yyyymmddhhmm`-Year (all four digits), month, day, hour, minute
- `yymmddhhmm`-Year (last two digits only), month, day, hour, minute
- `mmddhhmm`-Month, day, hour, minute
- `ddhhmm`-Day, hour, minute
- `hhmm`-Hour, minute

The month, day, hour, and minute values are all two digits, with a zero prefix for values less than 10. For the year, you can either use all four digits of the year (for example, 1998) or just the last two digits (for example, 02 for the year 2002). The hour is in 24-hour format (00 to 23). You can append seconds to any format by adding a period and two digits (for example, .34 means 34 seconds).

It is vital that the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system time zone be set correctly before using the **date** command to set the time. Before setting the time, use the **date** command to list the current time and time zone. If the time zone is not correct, use the **timezone** command before setting the time.

The date and time are set in the factory before the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system is shipped. Normally, the time does not drift more than a few minutes a month, so any correction should be only a few minutes. If the time is off by more than 10 minutes, contact Cisco TAC before adjusting the time.

**Note:** If you set the time incorrectly, all meeting scheduling will be wrong. If you set the time ahead of the current time, meetings scheduled to occur in the meantime are lost.

### Examples

- **date 0102271501.36** -Sets the date to February 27, 2001 at 3:01:36 PM.
- **date 0202270001** -Sets the date to February 27, 2001 at 12:01 AM.
- **date 1501** -Sets the time to 3:01 PM today.

### Restrictions

You must shut down the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system before setting the date or time. Shut down the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system by using the **down** command. When you have finished setting the date or time, restart the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system by using the **restart** command.

### See Also

- [down](#)
- [restart](#)
- [timezone](#)

## dbsize

### Summary

The **dbsize** command shows the number of database records and verifies that the database is empty during the PCI to Cisco Unified MeetingPlace 8106 or PCI to Cisco Unified MeetingPlace 8112 conversion procedure. The **dbsize** command also estimates the conversion time, verifies that the database migrated correctly, and verifies that the correct number of meetings or profiles was imported during a meeting or profile import.

### Description

The **dbsize** command shows the number of database records in the following categories:

- User profiles
- Groups
- Conferences
- Conference participants
- Conference time records
- Conference notifications
- Conference category records
- Conference attachments
- Team lists
- Team list members
- Meeting number reservations
- Voice space reservations

The following is an example of the output from the **dbsize** command:

```
meetingplace:tech$ dbsize
User profiles: 1235
Groups: 27
Conferences: 13540
Conference participants: 80345
Conference time records: 130766
Conference notifications: 19818
Conference category records: 17987
Conference attachments: 680
Team lists: 33
Team list members: 134
Meeting number reservations: 13132
Voice space reservations: 126
```

## dcard

## Description

Use the **dcard** command to view or modify a Digital Trunk Interface (DTI) record, or a Smart Blade, beyond the capabilities of the **blade** command.

## Options

After entering **dcard** , you see the following menu:

**1) View DTI card record(s)** -Prompts you to select a specific card or to select all cards. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system then prints whether the card is active, the number of spans, and the record number of each span.

**2) Modify DTI card record** -Prompts you to select a specific card and then prompts you for whether or not you should activate the card, how many spans are attached, and the record number for each span.

**3) Set encoding type** -Sets the PCM channel encoding to u-law (North American standard) or A-law (European standard).

**x) Exit program** -Exits the **dcard** command.

## Notes

Spans are numbered from 0 to 47.

Each DTI card can handle four spans, labeled A, B, C, and D.

To assign ports to trunks within a span, use the **span** command. To configure the individual port records, use the **port** command or use the **Configure** tab in MeetingTime. In MeetingTime, note that the port record references the DTI card and span records for that port. It is important that the card, span, and port records be consistent within the database and cross-reference accurately.

Changes made by the **dcard** command take affect only after restarting the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system.

## See Also

- [acard](#)
- [blade](#)

- [port](#)
- [restart](#)
- [span](#)

## down

### Description

The **down** command performs an orderly shut down of the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system, logging everyone off except technicians using the CLI. This is necessary before performing some maintenance operations. To return the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system to the normal state, use the **restart** command.

### Options

The **down** command can be used in three ways:

- **down courtesy** -Allows users up to 5 minutes to quit before the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system shuts down.
- **down disable** -Prevents the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system from coming back online after a restart. This allows a technician to reboot the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system multiple times during a maintenance procedure.
- **down** -Prompts you to verify that you really want to bring the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system down and then brings the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system down. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system comes back online after restarting the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system.

### Notes

To bring the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system back online, use either the **restart enable** or **halt enable** commands.

### See Also

- [halt](#)
- [restart](#)

## downblade

### Summary

The **downblade** command brings down the PRC or MSC functionality of a Smart Blade.

## Syntax

**downblade -b <blade number> [options]**

## Options

The **downblade** command options include:

**-p** -Brings down the PRC only, giving a courtesy message first.

**-m** -Brings down the MSC only, giving a courtesy message first.

The default is that both the PRC and MSC are brought down after giving a courtesy message. If only the PRC or MSC is affected (for example, a specific DSP failure), you can choose to only disable the PRC or MSC component.

## Notes

The **downblade** command brings down the PRC or MSC functionality of a Smart Blade and is not reversible. After the PRC or MSC is brought down, the only way to restore it is to restart the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system.

The **downblade** command is not effective when the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace is restarted. To have the blade continue to be down after restarting the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system, you must run the **downblade** command again after restarting the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system.

## download

### Summary

The **download** command downloads an update file.

### Description

The **download** command is used to load and install a software update or patch from a network host, which is typically a PC connected through the modem.

This command uses the FTP protocol for the download. The download host must have an FTP server running, with an account named admin and a password of cisco. For security, this account should only permit access to one directory on the host system and the file to be downloaded should be in that directory.

The file to be downloaded should be in a compressed tar format and contain an executable file called UPDATE. The **download** command unpacks the archive and runs the UPDATE file.

In concept, the **download** command is very similar to the **update** command. In fact, the same updates can be loaded using either command with the same result. The one difference is the image loaded using the **download** command should be compressed using the UNIX compress utility, whereas the image on a diskette used by the **update** command does not need to be compressed.

## Syntax

**download** [ **-h** *host* ] { *file* }

The optional *host* argument is the IP address of a network host. The default is pcslip-modem which is the PC connected through the modem.

The optional *file* argument is the name of a file to be downloaded. The default name is update.tz.

## See Also

- [update](#)

## e1card

### Summary

The **e1card** command allows you to view or modify a Multi Access Blade record for E1 and T1 PRI Cisco Unified MeetingPlace systems.

### Description

The **e1card** command configures a Multi Access Blade in the database. This command allows you to view or set the following:

- if the blade is active
- the signaling type

- the configuration specifics for the signaling type
- the number of spans attached to the blade
- the span that attaches to each line on the blade

## Options

This command has the following menu:

**1) View ACTI card record(s)** -Prompts you to select either a specific blade or all blades. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system then prints whether the blade is active, the number of spans attached to the blade, the signaling type, the configuration specifics for the signaling type, and the record number of each span connected to a line on the blade.

**2) Modify ACTI card record** -Prompts you to select a specific blade and asks you if the blade should be activated, how many spans are attached to it, the signaling type, the configuration specifics for the signaling type, and the record number for each span connected to each line on the blade.

**x) Exit program** -Exits the **e1card** command.

## Notes

Use the **e1span** command to assign ports to trunks within a span. The individual port records are configured through the **blade** command or through the MeetingTime **Configure** tab. In MeetingTime, note that the port record references the Multi Access Blade and span records for that port. It is important that the blade, span, and port records be consistent within the database and cross-reference accurately.

Changes made by the **e1card** command take affect only after restarting the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system.

## See Also

- [e1span](#)
- [protparm](#)
- [restart](#)

## e1span

## Summary

The **e1span** command allows you to view or modify a span record for E1 and T1 PRI Cisco Unified MeetingPlace systems.

## Description

Use the **e1span** command to view or modify an E1 or T1 PRI span record in the database. It tells the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system whether or not the span should be active, various characteristics of the span, and the mapping between trunks and internal port numbers.

The following characteristics are set by the **e1span** command:

- Timing (external or internal)-This determines whether or not the span is permitted to supply trunk timing for the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system. Specify external if the span is connected to the public network or a trusted system. At least one span should always be designated external.
- External sync priority-A number (from 1 to 255) or never. This controls the priority (1 is the highest, 255 is the lowest) of the spans that are set for external timing. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system picks the highest priority operational span to provide timing. If two spans have the same priority, the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system uses the lower numbered span.

## Options

After entering **e1span** , the following menu appears:

**1) View ACTI span record(s)** -Prompts you to select a specific span or all spans. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system then prints whether the span is active, the characteristics of the span, and the port number for each trunk.

**2) Modify ACTI span record** -Prompts you to select a specific span and asks you whether or not the span should be activated, the characteristics of the span, and the port number assignment for each trunk.

**x) Exit** -Exits the **e1span** command.

## Notes

E1 spans are numbered from 0 to 31. Trunks on a span are numbered from 1 to 30. Ports are numbered for the number of licensed access ports minus 1. There are up to 16 span records for each Multi Access Blade. The span record is referenced by parameters set using the **e1card** and **blade** commands. It is important that these references are consistent. If a port is referenced in a span record, the corresponding port record must reference that span.



If the Multi Access Blade is not active, the 16 spans will not operate even if they are set to active in the span record.

Changes to a span record only take affect after restarting the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system.

## See Also

- [blade](#)
- [elcard](#)
- [protparm](#)
- [restart](#)
- [spanstat](#)

## errorlog

### Description

The **errorlog** command lists the contents of the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system exception log. By default, entries are listed in reverse chronological order, starting from the present. The output lists the date and time of the exception (accurate to the nearest second), the exception code, and a text description of the exception. Additional information is provided if the **-l** option is selected.

At the end of each screen page, the **errorlog** command pauses and displays a colon. Press **Enter** to see one more line or the space bar to see a new page. Enter **q** to stop the command.

### Options

The **errorlog** command can be used with the following options:

- **errorlog -b time** -Restricts output to exceptions occurring after the specified time and date. The time parameter is in the same format as accepted by the **date** command.
- **errorlog -e time** -Restricts output to exceptions occurring before the specified time and date. The time parameter is in the same format as accepted by the **date** command.
- **errorlog -f** -Lists the log in forward time order.
- **errorlog -h** -Displays the syntax of the command.
- **errorlog -l** -Lists the log in a more verbose manner. The output switches to a two-line format for each entry, with the text string on the second line and more information on the first line. This information includes the following:
  - ◆ numeric code of the reporting software module
  - ◆ name of the software source file where the exception was reported
  - ◆ line number within that source file
  - ◆ the four supplementary arguments passed to the exception logger

Normally, this information is of interest only to Cisco TAC personnel.

- **errorlog -r** -Lists the log in reverse time order. This is the default except when the -f, -t, or -b flags are used.
- **errorlog -s** -Specifies the minimum severity level of exceptions to be listed. The severity levels are info, warning, minor, and major. Use the info severity level to see everything in the log. At a minimum, you must specify the first two letters of the severity desired (for example, in for info). By default, only minor and major exceptions are listed. Normally, info and warning messages are of interest only to Cisco TAC personnel.
- **errorlog -t** -Lists the most recent entries in the log and continues listing new entries as they are entered into the log. Use **Ctrl-C** to stop the command.
- **errorlog -V** -Lists the link date and software release number from when the command was built.

## Notes

The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system exception log has room for 16,384 entries, after which it wraps around.

## Restrictions

Only one person at a time can use the **errorlog** command. All other users get errors.

## See Also

- [alarm](#)
- [cptrace](#)

## exc

### Description

The **exc** command lists the meaning of an exception code as listed in the **errorlog** command output. If you are looking up a hexadecimal number, include the 0x prefix.

### Syntax

The **exc** command is used in the following way:

**exc** *exception\_code*

## Example

```
exc 0x10001
```

## See Also

- [alarm](#)
- [errorlog](#)

## exit

### Summary

The **exit** command logs you out of the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system.

## getether

### Summary

The **getether** command shows the Ethernet address of the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server.

## gwcmttrace

### Summary

The **gwcmttrace** command trace low-level messages between Cisco Unified MeetingPlace and the specified gateway.

### Syntax

```
gwcmttrace [ -back ] [ -f | -r ] < unit_num | unit_host_name >
```

where

**-back**: Runs in the background.

**-f**: Traces the gateway-to-Cisco Unified MeetingPlace activity only.

### Example

-r: Traces the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace-to-gateway activity only.

## **gwcptrace**

### **Summary**

The **gwcptrace** command displays the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Gateway System Integrity Manager (Cisco Unified MeetingPlace GWSIM) event log which provides useful information on how the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace gateway is functioning. This log is used to troubleshoot gateway problems and to verify that the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace gateway can connect to the necessary machines, such as the Exchange server, Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server, and so on.

## **gwntrace**

### **Summary**

The **gwntrace** command traces the information that a Microsoft Windows software-based gateway has put into its Windows NT event log.

### **Syntax**

**gwntrace** [ **-back** ] < *unit\_num* | *unit\_host\_name* >

where

**-back**: Runs in the background.

## **gwstart**

### **Summary**

The **gwstart** command starts a gateway.

### **Description**

The **gwstart** command first lists all the current gateways. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system prompts you to enter the gateway to start. If the gateway is already running, the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system displays a message stating this. If the gateway is not already running, the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system

Syntax

starts the gateway and displays a message stating that the gateway has been started.

## Notes

It can take up to 60 seconds before the gateway starts running.

## gwstatus

### Summary

The **gwstatus** command displays the current status of all the connected Cisco Unified MeetingPlace gateways and the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace services running on those gateways.

When an external gateway is connected to Cisco Unified MeetingPlace, the name of the gateway automatically appears the next time you run the **gwstatus** command. However, when the gateway is deleted from Cisco Unified MeetingPlace, it can take up to five minutes before the gateway name is removed from the **gwstatus** command.

## gwstop

### Description

The **gwstop** command stops a gateway. First, the **gwstop** command lists all the current gateways. It then prompts you to enter the gateway to stop. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system then asks you if you are sure you really want to stop this gateway because all dependent services will also be stopped. If you choose not to stop the gateway, the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system displays a message stating that the operation was aborted. If you choose to continue with stopping a gateway, enter the number of the gateway to stop. It can take up to 60 seconds before the gateway stops running. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system stops the gateway and displays a message stating that the gateway has been stopped.

## halt

### Description

The **halt** command performs an orderly shut down of the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system, logging everyone off, then halting the processor. This is necessary before powering down the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system.

## Options

The **halt** command can be used in the following ways:

- **halt courtesy** -Allows users up to 5 minutes to quit before the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system shuts down.
- **halt disable** -Prevents the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system from coming back online after a restart. This allows you to reboot the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system multiple times during a maintenance procedure.
- **halt enable** -Cancels the **down disable** or **halt disable** command. This allows the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system to come back online when power is restored.

## Notes

To bring the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system back online, you must use either the **restart enable** or **halt enable** command.

It is important to allow the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system long enough to actually halt before shutting off power. If in doubt, use the **down** command first, then enter **halt** , then wait 10 seconds before powering off. If you are connected to the console, you should see a signoff message from the operating system ("LynxOS is down" with some asterisks) before the processor halts.

The watchdog timer is not shut off when the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system is halted. Thus, the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system automatically restarts approximately 6 minutes after it is halted. You may get a watchdog timeout alarm after the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system comes up if it reboots in this way. If you want to keep the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system down, power the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system off within a few minutes of halting.

## See Also

- [down](#)
- [restart](#)

## help

### Summary

The **help** command displays a brief summary of most of the technician commands.

## Syntax

**help** *command\_name*

where *command\_name* is the name of the command. This displays detailed help for the command entered.

## hwconfig

### Summary

The **hwconfig** command displays the current hardware configuration for the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system. The display includes a list of disk drives, power supply units, hot swap controllers (for the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace 8112 only), and the installed blades.

### Details

When you enter **hwconfig**, you see one of the following examples:

#### Cisco Unified MeetingPlace 8106:

```
meetingplace:tech$ hwconfig
Cabinet:          ELMA 4U
Bus architecture: CompactPCI
Processor card:   SMM5370LATUDE S/N=6055691
  Processor:      Pentium III, Model 8, 700 MHz
  Memory:         512 MB
  Temperature:    22C
  Voltages:       3.34V, 5.02V, 12.00V
Power Supplies:  OK
Fans:            OK
SCSI Adapter:    NCR 810
  DISK 1:         36000MB (SEAGATE ST336607LC          REV=0005)
  DISK 2:         36000MB (SEAGATE ST336607LC          REV=0005)
Ethernet:        Intel 8225x PCI 10/100 (0001af0bc2cd)
Modem:           Absent or unrecognized
Multi Access Blades:
  Slot 1:         AC TP1610-4 S/N=274404  REV=0  AC0
Smart Blades:
  Slot 2:         NMS CG6000C S/N=103237639 REV=5894-B4 MSC0 PRC0
```

#### Cisco Unified MeetingPlace 8112:

```
meetingplace:tech$ hwconfig
Cabinet:          Motorola CPX8216T
Bus architecture: CompactPCI
```

## Syntax

## Cisco\_Unified\_MeetingPlace\_Release\_6.x\_--\_Details\_of\_Technician\_Commands

```
Processor card:          CPV5370 S/N=5129443
  Processor:            Pentium III, Model 8, 700 MHz
  Memory:              512 MB
  Temperature:         31C
  Voltages:            3.32V, 5.02V, 12.06V
Power Supplies:
  PS1:                 OK, fan is OK
  PS2:                 OK, fan is OK
  PS3:                 OK, fan is OK
SCSI Adapter:          NCR 810
  DISK 1:              36000MB (SEAGATE ST336704LW REV=0004)
  DISK 2:              36000MB (SEAGATE ST336704LW REV=0004)
  Solid State Disk:   IMPERIAL "MG-35/400 ULTRA" S/N=0128 REV=B403
  Battery: usage = 307 days, charge is OK
Ethernet:              Intel 8225x PCI 10/100 (0001af03c05e)
Modem:                 Absent or unrecognized
Smart Blades:
  Slot 16:             NMS CG6000C S/N=20363257 REV=5894-B2 MSC0 PRC0
  Slot 15:             NMS CG6000C S/N=20363261 REV=5894-B2 MSC1 PRC1
```

## license

### Summary

The **license** command displays the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace copyright and license information.

## makeconfuk

### Summary

The **makeconfuk** command sets the language for all conferences to UK English.

## mtginfo

### Description

The **mtginfo** command provides information about a specific meeting ID at a specific time.

### Syntax

```
mtginfo <mtg id> [<time>]
```



where:

- **mtg id** -The ID of the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace meeting for which you are searching.
- **time** -The time of the meeting. See [Table: Time Parameter for mtginfo Command](#) for information about this parameter.

**Table: Time Parameter for mtginfo Command**

Command	Description
mtginfo 1234	Look for the meeting with the meeting ID of 1234, at the current time.
mtginfo 1234 11	Look for the meeting with the meeting ID of 1234, at 11 minutes after the current hour.
mtginfo 1234 1111	Look for the meeting with the meeting ID of 1234, at 11:11am today.
mtginfo 1234 111111	Look for the meeting with the meeting ID of 1234, at 11:11am on the 11th of this month.
mtginfo 1234 11111111	Look for the meeting with the meeting ID of 1234, at 11:11am on November 11 of this year.
mtginfo 1234 1111111111	Look for the meeting with the meeting ID of 1234, at 11:11am on November 11, 2011.

## net

### Summary

The **net** command views or modifies the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace network configuration.

### Description

The **net** command is used to view or change the network configuration for Cisco Unified MeetingPlace. This is the information required to set up and maintain the TCP/IP connections between a Cisco Unified MeetingPlace 8100 series and various other entries on the network.

### Options

After entering **net** , the following menu appears:

**1) View the server & site configuration** -Shows the configuration of the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server and the site.

**2) Modify the server configuration** -Brings up the menu below.

**3) Select another server (current unit = #0)** -Lets you choose another Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server.

**99) Quit** -Quits the **net** command.

When you select the modify option, the **net** command presents a menu allowing you to modify various attributes of the configuration. These include:

**1) View the current configuration** -Displays the current configuration.

**2) Select a different site for this server** -Prompts you to enter a new site number.

**3) Change the host and site names** -Sets the hostname and description for the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server and sets the name of the site.

**Note:** The hostname must start with a letter and cannot contain spaces. Any character string may be used for the description and site name.

**4) Change server IP address and Ethernet address** -Sets the IP and Ethernet addresses for the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server.

**5) Change site subnet mask or broadcast addr** -The subnet mask determines which part of the IP address is a network address and which part is the host address. The broadcast address is the IP address used for broadcasting packets on the local network. Normally, the default broadcast address offered by the **net** command is the correct one, assuming the IP address and subnet mask were entered correctly.

**6) Change site routing information** -Allows you to specify the default gateway. The default gateway is the IP address of a gateway machine on the local network. This is the address where packets with nonlocal addresses are sent if no other route is known. Normally, this is the address of a router.

**7) Change network time protocol servers** -Allows the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server to synchronize its internal clock with up to three Network Time Protocol ([RFC 1305](#)) servers. This should be done if NTP servers are available on the network.

**99) Return to the main menu** -Prompts you to save the information and updates the configuration if you choose yes.

## Notes

For some types of modifications, the information set with this command will not take affect until you restart the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system. If a restart is necessary, the command will indicate this.

Most of this same information can be set using MeetingTime.

## See Also

- [restart](#)
- [setup](#)

## ntpstatus

### Summary

The **ntpstatus** command shows the status of the Network Time Protocol (NTP). It verifies that the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system can access the NTP server.

### Description

The **ntpstatus** command shows the connectivity status between the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system and any NTP servers that have been configured. If the NTP service is not running, you get a "read: Connection refused" response; otherwise, you see a table with a header and a line for each NTP server configured in the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system. See the following example.

```
meetingplace:tech$ ntpstatus
```

remote	refid	st	t	when	poll	reach	delay	offset	disp
LOCAL (3)	LOCAL (3)	12	l	12	64	377	0.00	0.000	10.01
+latcom	10.10.0.165	3	u	184	256	377	0.69	27.713	27.42
*stout	164.67.62.194	2	u	156	256	377	0.53	27.348	4.14

```
meetingplace:tech$
```

The following explains what the **ntpstatus** command returns.

- **remote** -The name of the NTP server.
- **refid** -Defines where the NTP server gets its clock source; either the clock type or the IP address of the clock source.

- **st** -The NTP strata (1 to 16). The lower the strata number the closer the NTP server is to an accurate clock. The local clock is set to 12; an NTP server at strata 13 to 16 is not used.
- **t** -The type of clock.
- **when** -Defines, in seconds, the last time the NTP server was polled.
- **poll** -Defines, in seconds, the interval in which the NTP server is polled.
- **reach** -Defines how often the NTP was reached by Cisco Unified MeetingPlace. This is a bit map field and contains octal numbers. After converting the value to a binary number, each bit represents one attempt. A binary value of 0 means that the attempt failed and a value of 1 means success. For example, 377 (octal) = 11111111 (binary), which is a perfect reach, meaning that Cisco Unified MeetingPlace succeed to reach the NTP server eight times out of eight tries. A value of 37 (octal) = 00011111 (binary), which means that out of the last eight attempts, it was only able to reach the NTP server five times.
- **delay** -Defines the transmission delay, in milliseconds, for communication with the NTP server.
- **offset** -Defines the calculated clock skew between the client and the NTP server in milliseconds.
- **disp** -Defines the measure of goodness. The smaller the number, the better.

There is also a character before the name of each remote NTP server. This character indicates the fate of the peer in the clock selection process. The codes mean:

- **<SPACE>** -Discarded because of high stratum or failed sanity checks.
- **X** -Designated false ticker by the intersection algorithm.
- **.** -Called from the end of the candidate list.
- **-** -Discarded by the clustering algorithm.
- **+** -Included in the final selection set.
- **#** -Selected for synchronization, but distance exceeds maximum.
- **\*** -Selected for synchronization.
- **O** -Selected for synchronization, pps signal in use.

## Notes

Only the network server communicates with the NTP servers. All other units reference time from the network server.

## passwd

### Description

Use the **passwd** command to change the password for the technician login account. You enter the old password and then enter the new password twice for verification purposes.

The default technician login name is admin and the default password is cisco. Change the password immediately after logging in for the first time.

When creating a new password, do not use one that is easily predictable. Use the following guidelines when producing a new password:

- The password contains more than eight characters.
- The password contains both upper and lower case characters (for example: a-z, A-Z).
- The password contains digits and punctuation characters as well as letters (for example: 0-9, !@#\$%^&\*()\_+!~-=\`{}[]:;'<>?,./).
- The password is not found in a dictionary (English or foreign) nor is it slang, dialect, or jargon in any language.
- The password does not contain computer terms and names, commands, sites, companies, hardware, or software.
- The password is not a common usage word such as the name of a family pet, family member, friend, co-worker, or fantasy character.
- The password does not contain birthdays and other personal information such as addresses and phone numbers.
- The password does not contain word or number patterns such as aaabbb, qwerty, zyxwvuts, or 123321 (or any of these spelled backwards).
- The password does not contain any of the prohibitions above preceded or followed by a digit (for example, secret1 or 1secret).
- The password should avoid the use of characters beyond the standard ASCII characters. The pound sterling symbol (£) has been documented to cause login problems on some systems.

**Tip:** Try to create passwords that can be easily remembered. One way to do this is create a password based on a song title, affirmation, or other phrase. For example, the phrase might be "This May Be One Way To Remember" and the password could be "TmB1w2R!" or "Tmb1W>r~".

## Notes

Only the first eight characters of a password are used.

## persmtgmode

### Summary

The **persmtgmode** command changes your personal meeting mode parameters.

## Notes

This can also be done from MeetingTime.

## ping

## Summary

The **ping** command tests network connectivity.

## Description

The Internet is a large and complex aggregation of network hardware, connected together by gateways. Tracking a single-point hardware or software failure can often be difficult. The **ping** command utilizes the ICMP protocol's mandatory ECHO\_REQUEST datagram to elicit an ICMP ECHO\_RESPONSE from a host or gateway. ECHO\_REQUEST datagrams (or pings) have an IP and ICMP header, followed by a struct timeval, and then an arbitrary number of pad bytes used to fill out the packet. The default datagram length is 64 bytes, but this may be changed using the command line option.

## Options

The **ping** command can be used in the following ways:

- **ping -r host** -Bypasses the normal routing tables and sends directly to a host on an attached network. If the host is not on a directly attached network, it returns an error. This option can be used to ping a local host through an interface that has no route through it (for example, after the interface was dropped by routed).
- **ping -v host** -Lists ICMP packets other than ECHO\_RESPONSE that are received.

## Notes

The *host* argument is an IP address. Cisco Unified MeetingPlace has no hostname lookup mechanism, so you must use an IP address.

When using the **ping** command for fault isolation, run it first on the local host to verify the local network interface is up and running. Then ping hosts and gateways further and further away. The **ping** command sends one datagram per second and prints one line of output for every ECHO\_RESPONSE returned. No output is produced if there is no response. If an optional count is given, only that number of requests is sent. Round-trip times and packet loss statistics are computed. When all responses have been received or the program times out (with a count specified), or if the program is terminated with a SIGINT, a brief summary is displayed.

The **ping** command is intended for use in network testing, measurement, and management. It should be used primarily for manual fault isolation. Because of the load it could impose on the network, it is unwise to use the **ping** command during normal operations or from automated scripts.

## port

### Summary

The **port** command views or modifies a port or port group record.

### Description

Use the **port** command to configure port and port group records in the database. It is very similar to the capability offered through the MeetingTime **Configure** tab. For a port, this determines which group this port belongs to, if any. If the port does not belong to a group, the following port characteristics can be configured:

- whether it should be active
- the type of trunk signaling
- the number of DID digits
- whether there is human assistance
- whether it can be flash transferred
- whether it can be outdialed on

For a port group, this determines whether all ports belonging to this group are active, the type of trunk signaling, the type of card, the number of DID digits, whether or not there is human assistance, whether or not it can be flash transferred, and whether or not it can be outdialed on.

### Options

After entering **port** , the following menu appears:

**1) View port record(s)** -Prompts you to select a specific port or all ports. If the port belongs to a group, the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system prints which group the port belongs to, and shows the port characteristics as defined by the group record. If the port does not belong to a group, the port characters for that port are shown.

**2) Modify port record** -Prompts you to select a specific port. If you specify that the port belongs to a group, no additional modification is necessary. All the port characteristics are taken from the group. If you specify that the port does not belong to a group, you are prompted for all the port characteristics. When modifying the port record, always enter n for flash transfer.

**3) Copy port records** -Prompts you to select a specific port to copy from and a range of ports to copy to. You can also copy to a single port. All the port characteristics are copied from the source port to all the destinations.

**4) View group record(s)** -Prompts you to select a specific port group or all port groups. The characters for each of the selected groups are shown.

**5) Modify group record** -Prompts you to select a specific port group, then prompts you to enter all the group characteristics. When modifying the group record, always enter n for flash transfer.

**x) Exit** -Exits the **port** command.

## Notes

On each voice processor unit, ports are numbered from 0 to 119 (or one less than the licensed number of access ports). Before configuring the ports, each individual port must be assigned to a hardware trunk in the **span** command. A port of one hardware type cannot be assigned to a group of a different hardware type.

The individual port and port group records can also be configured through the MeetingTime **Configure** tab. The port record references the card record for that port. It is important that the card and port records be consistent within the database and cross-reference accurately.

Changes made by the **port** command only take affect after you restart the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system.

## See Also

- [blade](#)
- [dcard](#)
- [restart](#)
- [span](#)

## portstat

### Summary

The **portstat** command displays the current port active or inactive status, the port group assignment, and port and card mapping.

### Syntax

```
portstat [ [ start_number ] [ end_number ] ] [ -db ] [ -mvip ] [ -ce ] [ -all ] [ -c ]
```

where *start\_number* is the starting port number and *end\_number* is the ending port number.



## Options

The following options are available with the **portstat** command:

- **portstat** [ [ *start\_number* ] [ *end\_number* ] ] [ **-db** ]-Displays all the database information for the chosen ports.
- **portstat** [ [ *start\_number* ] [ *end\_number* ] ] [ **-mvip** ]-Displays the MVIP timeslot assignments.
- **portstat** [ [ *start\_number* ] [ *end\_number* ] ] [ **-ce** ]-Displays the most recent PRC command and event.
- **portstat** [ [ *start\_number* ] [ *end\_number* ] ] [ **-all** ]-Displays information about each option above.
- **portstat** [ [ *start\_number* ] [ *end\_number* ] ] [ **-c** ]-Continuous status. Only available for the [-mvip] and [-ce] options.

## protparm

### Description

Use the **protparm** command to view, modify, copy, and delete the protocol parameter table. It lets you develop signaling protocol tables for linecards.

In the general information list, it tells the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system whether the table is active, gives a description, signaling type, protocol, and options for CAS signaling table filename, default clearing cause, B-channel negotiation, and protocol side.

### Options

After entering **protparm** , the following menu appears:

- 1) View protocol parameter table(s)** -Prompts you to select one or all protocol table numbers. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system then prints a menu allowing you to select the information to view.
- 2) Modify protocol parameter table** -Prompts you to enter a specific protocol parameter number. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system then prints a menu allowing you to select the information to modify.
- 3) Copy protocol table** -Prompts you to enter the protocol table number to copy from. Then prompts you to enter the protocol table number to copy to.
- 4) Delete protocol table(s)** -Allows you to delete any or all protocol tables by entering the table numbers.

## Notes

Changes to the protocol tables only take affect after restarting the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system.

## See Also

- [elcard](#)
- [elspan](#)
- [restart](#)

## recover

### Summary

The **recover** command fixes corrupted database structures and forces database and voice file system consistency.

### Description

The **recover** command examines all the linkages and structures of the database and voice file system and forces consistency between all the records. On successful completion, the database should be fully consistent, although some inconsistent data may have been discarded. This command is useful in cases where portions of the database have been corrupted due to power failures or other problems.

**Caution!** The recover command should only be run on Cisco Unified MeetingPlace systems with fully functional and trusted hardware. This command can cause severe and irreparable damage to a Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system that is not operating properly at the hardware level. Do not use this command on a Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system that does not have all of its disk drives installed and operating correctly.

### Restrictions

The time required for this command to run is proportional to the number of records in the database and the amount of voice storage. On a Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system with a large database and a lot of voice storage, this may take many hours.

**Note:** We suggest backing up the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system before using this command.

Cisco Unified MeetingPlace must be down to run the **recover** command. Use the **down** command to shut down the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system.

## See Also

- [down](#)
- [restart](#)

## release

### Summary

The **release** command shows the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server software release number.

### Options

Use the **release** command with the following options:

- **release -r** -Displays the release number. This is the default if no arguments are specified.
- **release -l** -Displays the build date (the date the release command was linked) and the version control tag.

Release integers consist of three integers connected by dots. The first integer is the major release, the second is the minor release, and the third is the patch level.

## See Also

- [swstatus](#)

## resize

### Summary

The **resize** command resets the terminal settings to your screen size.

## restart

### Summary

The **restart** command shuts down and restarts Cisco Unified MeetingPlace.

## Description

The **restart** command performs an orderly shut down of the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system, logging everyone off, and then restarting the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system. You must run this command to bring back up a Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system that was shut down using the **down** command.

## Options

Use the **restart** command alone or with the following options:

- **restart courtesy** -Gives users up to five minutes to quit before the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system shuts down.
- **restart disable** -Prevents the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system from coming back online after the restart. This allows you to reboot the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system multiple times during a maintenance procedure. To bring the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system back online, you must use either the **restart enable** or **halt enable** command.
- **restart enable** -Cancels a previous use of the **down** , **halt** , or **restart** commands with the disable option. This allows the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system to come back online when power is restored.

## Notes

If you use the **restart** command to shut down and restart the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system, all the **cptrace** log and reports are lost.

## See Also

- [down](#)
- [halt](#)

## restore

### Summary

The **restore** command restores the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace database from the network backup.

## Description

The **restore** command copies the contents of a Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system backup onto the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system disk. It also makes sure that the restored database is correct. Use this command only if the database is missing (for example, if the system disk failed and was replaced) or if it is irreparably

corrupted.

**Note:** Consult Cisco TAC before using this command.

## Notes

Because the backup gateway contains only database information, with no voice files, linkages between a restored database and the voice file system will have many inconsistencies. Any voice recordings created or modified since the backup will be lost and cannot be recovered.

To ensure consistency between the database and voice file systems, the **restore** command executes the **recover** command automatically. Because the **recover** command can be destructive if all disks are not fully accessible, the **restore** command should not be executed if any disk is not mounted or not working properly.

The recovery portion of this operation takes time proportional to the number of database records and the amount of voice storage on the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system. On a Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system with a large database and a lot of voice storage, it can take many hours.

## Restrictions

The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system must be down before running the **restore** command. Use the **down** command to shut down the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system before running the **restore** command.

## See Also

- [down](#)
- [recover](#)
- [restart](#)

## restore\_vp\_db

### Summary

The **restore\_vp\_db** command restores a conference server database from a network server.

### Description

The **restore\_vp\_db** command restores a networked conference server database that is archived on a network server. It also makes sure that the restored database is correct. Use this command only if the database is

missing (for example, if the system disk failed and was replaced) or if it is irreparably corrupted.

**Note:** Consult Cisco TAC before using this command.

The archive is created nightly by the **backup\_vp\_db** command. Usually, you can choose from the two most recent archives for restore. However, all previous archives are removed after a Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server software upgrade (to avoid inconsistency in the database schema).

Because the backup archive contains only database information, with no voice files, linkages between a restored database and the voice file system will have many inconsistencies. Any voice recordings created or modified since the backup will be lost and cannot be recovered.

To ensure consistency between the database and voice file systems, the **restore\_vp\_db** command asks you if you want to run the **recover** command, too. Because the **recover** command can be destructive if all disks are not fully accessible, do not run the **restore\_vp\_db** command if any disk is not mounted or not working properly.

The recovery portion of this operation takes time proportional to the number of database records and the amount of voice storage on the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system. On a Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system with a large database and a lot of voice storage, it can take many hours.

## Restrictions

The SIM module must be running before executing this command. Use the **swstatus** command to check if the SIM module is running. Use the **restart** command to restart the system, including the SIM module, if required.

## See Also

- [down](#)
- [recover](#)
- [restart](#)

## revert

### Description

The **revert** command allows you to activate the previous configuration. It is useful in situations when, after an upgrade, you do not get the expected result. If you did not run the **save** command yet, you can run the **revert** command to restore the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system back to its original condition before the upgrade. You must run the **save** command after running the **revert** command.

## **rlogin**

### **Summary**

The **rlogin** command logs you in to another Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server.

### **Syntax**

**rlogin rhost** [ **-ec** ] [ **-l** *user\_name* ] [ **-8** ] [ **-L** ]

## **save**

### **Description**

The **save** command saves the current configuration and starts the periodical backup process. If the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system is down, it saves immediately. If the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system is up, only application files and prompts are saved immediately. Everything else is saved at the regular scheduled time (on the hour). Run the **save** command after upgrading the software.

### **Options**

**save** -Saves the current configuration and starts the periodical backup process.

**save -d** -Saves the current configuration and starts the periodical backup process. Also backs up the database partition as well as the root and prompt partitions. This option is intended for pre-upgrade backups.

**Note:** The system must be down to use this option.

## **savelicense**

### **Description**

The **savelicense** command saves the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server software license keys to a floppy disk.

If the Ethernet card is being replaced and the new license keys are going to be loaded using a floppy disk, insert the floppy disk and enter **update** . This updates the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server software with the new license keys associated with the new Ethernet card.

## See Also

- [update](#)

## setconfigflag

### Description

The **setconfigflag** command manages an option flag that enables a secondary server to treat a primary server as a participant in a multiserver meeting with a server-server connection type of "When 1st person enters." Normally this connection type requires that a human audio participant be in attendance before it initiates further downstream calls. Setting this flag on the secondary server causes it to treat a remote server as a human audio participant, which allows calls to other servers to occur at that time without requiring a human audio participant to join the meeting on that server. Clearing the flag reverts to default behavior.

### Notes

The maximum number of servers recommended in a multiserver meeting chain is three due to possible voice quality issues with larger numbers.

The system must be down to use this command.

## setipcodec

### Description

Use the **setipcodec** command to view and modify the IP codec configuration. When initially enabling an IP Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system, it is important to enable and test each codec individually by enabling all the codecs that are used, giving them the proper priorities, and placing calls to verify that the correct codec is used. If different devices use different codecs, test each of them to verify the proper codec is selected.

### Notes

Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Release 6.0 supports G.711 a-law, G.711 u-law, and G.729. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace 8100 series accepts both G.729 and G.729a codec data; however, it only sends G.729a codec data.

See also [Setting IP Codec Configuration](#).



## setmsparams

### Description

The **setmsparams** command manages retry and timeout settings for multiserver meetings. This command configures two settings:

- Delay between call attempts. The time between retries when a multiserver meeting connection has failed. The default is 60 seconds.
- Times to retry sending a setup character. The number of times to retry sending the initial multiserver meeting handshake character during a single call setup. The default is 3.

### Notes

The system must be up to use this command.

## setsilrem

### Description

The **setsilrem** command manages silence removal on the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server. The command allows silence removal to be enabled or disabled.

#### Note:

- For Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Release 6.0 Maintenance Release 2 and earlier, the default for silence removal is "enabled."
- For Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Release 6.0 Maintenance Release 3 and later, the default for silence removal is "disabled." You can use this command to enable silence suppression; however, that will break the web recording.

### Notes

The system must be down to use this command.

## setsn

### Description

The **setsn** command sets or displays the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server serial number in the database.

## Options

**setsn** -Displays the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server serial number and customer name.

**setsn** *serial\_number* -Sets the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server serial number in the database.

## Notes

Setting the serial number is normally a factory procedure. However, if the original database is lost or corrupted, you may need to reset the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server serial number. The serial number in the database should match the label on the back of the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace 8100 series. Setting the serial number incorrectly can result in future service difficulties.

## setup

### Description

The **setup** command configures the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace 8100 series as either a standalone server or a shadow server.

## Options

The options for the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace 8100 series configuration include the following:

- **standalone** -The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace conference server is not connected to a Cisco Unified MeetingPlace network server. This is the default configuration.
- **shadow network server** -This is a redundant network server operating in shadow mode.

## See Also

- [net](#)
- [update](#)

## span

## Description

Use the **span** command to view or modify a T1 CAS span record in the database, including if the span is active, various characteristics of the span, and the mapping between trunks and internal port numbers.

**Note:** Although you can use this command to set up spans, we recommend using the **blade** command instead.

The **span** command sets the following characteristics:

- Framing-D4 or ESF. The framing protocol used on this span. The service provider determines this. We recommend using ESF only.
- Zero code suppression-None, B8ZS, or jammed bit. The service provider determines this protocol. We recommend using B8ZS only.
- Timing-External or internal. This determines whether the span is permitted to supply trunk timing for the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system. Specify external if the span is connected to the public network or a trusted system. At least one span should always be designated external.
- External sync priority -A number (from 1 to 255) or never that controls the priority (1 is highest, 255 is lowest) of the spans that are set for external timing. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system picks the highest-priority operational span to provide the timing. If two spans have the same priority, the lower numbered span is used.
- Remote loopback to network?-y or n. If yes, this puts the span in to a loopback mode for testing from the remote end. For normal operation, set this parameter to no.
- Internal data loopback?-y or n. If yes, this causes the span to loop back locally for running diagnostics. For normal operation, set this parameter to no.

## Options

After entering **span** , the following menu appears:

**1) View DTI span record(s)** -Prompts you to select a specific span or all spans. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system displays whether or not the card is active, the characteristics of the span, and the port number of each trunk.

**2) Modify DTI span record** -Prompts you to select a specific span, then prompts you for whether or not the span should be active, the characteristics of the span, and the port number assignment for each trunk.

**x) Exit** -Exits the **span** command.

## Notes

For each voice processor unit, the spans are numbered from 0 to 4. Trunks on a span are numbered from 1 to 24. Ports are numbered from 0 to 119 (or the number of licensed access ports minus 1). There are up to four span records for each Smart Blade.

The span record is referenced by both a Smart Blade record (see the **blade** command) and each port record (configured from the **port** command and MeetingTime). It is important that these references are consistent. If a span record references a port, the corresponding port record must reference that span.

If a Smart Blade is not active, the four spans will not operate even if they are set to active in the span record.

Restart the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system for the changes to a span record to take affect.

### See Also

- [blade](#)
- [dcard](#)
- [port](#)
- [restart](#)
- [spanstat](#)

## spanstat

### Description

The **spanstat** command shows the status of the T1 or E1 spans in the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system. If you enter the **spanstat** command with no options, it displays a line for each span record, indicating which Smart Blade and line the span is attached to, and whether the span is up. If you specify a span number, only information about that span is displayed.

### Options

The **spanstat** command can be used with the following options:

- **spanstat -ab** -Monitors the signaling state, one span at a time, for the span numbers specified (or for all spans if no span number is specified). For the specified span, shows the signaling state for both transmit (TE-->NT) and receive (NT-->TE) on each trunk. This is refreshed continuously until you stop the command. Press **q** to quit or go to the next span. (You do not need to press **Enter** .) Press **Ctrl-C** to immediately stop the command.
- **spanstat -s** -Show the span statistics. This lists various exception counts associated with the span.
- **spanstat -cl** -Clears the statistics for the span numbers specified (or for all spans if no span number is specified). This clears the exception counts for the spans.
- **spanstat -all** -Shows the span activity for 20 spans at a time. To see the next page, enter **n** .
- **spanstat -pa** -Paginates the span summary output.

## See Also

- [activity](#)
- [cptrace](#)
- [elspan](#)
- [errorlog](#)
- [span](#)

## stty

### Summary

The **stty** command sets terminal characteristics.

## See Also

- [resize](#)
- [tset](#)
- [xresize](#)

## swcheck

### Summary

The **swcheck** command verifies the software file checksums.

### Description

The **swcheck** command generates a 32-bit CRC checksum on each of the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server software files and then compares the generated checksums against known good values. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system displays any discrepancies.

### Notes

Some software patches may not update the checksum file. This results in discrepancies when you run the **swcheck** command. In this particular case, discrepancies are expected.

The **swcheck** command is useful for diagnosing certain Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system integrity problems. Unexplained discrepancies can result from file corruption or a failure to correctly transfer data from the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system disk. In the latter case, running this command again yields a

different result.

## See Also

- [release](#)

## swstatus

### Description

The **swstatus** command displays information about the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system, plus the list of software modules loaded in to memory. General information includes the following:

- Software release number-The version of the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server software.
- Serial number-The serial number listed in the database.
- Customer name-The customer name listed in the database.
- System mode-The current loading status of the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server software. The system mode is one of the following: up, down, shutting down, loading, coming up, or unloaded.
- Temperature-The temperature (in degrees Celsius) as measured on the MSC card inside the cabinet.

**Note:** Until the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system is up, the temperature reads "Unknown." After the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system is up, the temperature reads correctly.

- Power supply-Displays either "OK" or displays a count of the times the voltage was out of tolerance.

The software module information includes:

- Module name-The name of the software module.
- Status-Status of the module, either up, down, starting, going down, exiting, or gone.
- Version-The build date and the software release built in to each software module.

## See Also

- [alarm](#)
- [errorlog](#)

## sysconfig

### Summary

The **sysconfig** command checks for inconsistencies in how the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system is configured.

## Description

The **sysconfig** command is a diagnostic tool to check Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system integrity. This command provides general information on which partitions in the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system hold what information. Also, this command performs a consistency check between similar partitions on the primary and secondary Cisco Unified MeetingPlace hard disks.

## timeadjust

### Summary

The **timeadjust** command adjusts the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system time.

### Description

The **timeadjust** command displays the current and real-time Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system time. The following example displays the output:

```
MeetingPlace:tech$ timeadjust
The current system time is: Tue Sep  7 16:25:25 2004
The real-time clock reads:  Tue Sep  7 16:25:25 2004
The clocks are stable (within 5 seconds).
```

### Syntax

**timeadjust** *secs*

where *secs* is the number of seconds by which to adjust the time.

### See Also

- [date](#)
- [timezone](#)

## timezone

## Summary

The **timezone** command sets the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system local time zone.

## Description

The **timezone** command sets the time zone used for CLI commands. It also sets the local time zone for end users. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system lists all the available time zones, by continent and city. Choose the city that is in the same time zone as the local site.

## Options

Bring up the following options by entering **timezone** :

- 1) **Europe** -Brings up a screen of time zones for Europe.
- 2) **Far East** -Brings up a screen of time zones for Asia and Australia.
- 3) **North America**-Brings up a screen of time zones for North America.
- 99) **quit** -Quits the **timezone** command.

For a list of all time zones, see [Time Zone Codes](#).

## Notes

Fort Wayne, Indiana and Phoenix, Arizona are listed as time zone options because these regions do not conform to the normal U.S. daylight savings time rules. Do not choose these options for sites outside their respective areas.

## Restrictions

Only time zones for the U.S., U.K., Hong Kong, Australia, and Singapore are listed.



## See Also

- [date](#)

## tset

### Summary

The **tset** command initializes the software settings for your terminal.

## See Also

- [resize](#)
- [stty](#)

## tvportstat

### Description

The **tvportstat** command shows the status of IP and PSTN ports in the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system. Enter it with no options to display the help screen.

### Syntax

```
tvportstat low_sysport_number [ high_sysport_number ] [ options ]
```

where both *low\_sysport\_number* and [ *high\_sysport\_number* ] are a number from 0 to 575 (for Cisco Unified MeetingPlace 8106) or a number from 0 to 1151 (for Cisco Unified MeetingPlace 8112).

### Options

The **tvportstat** command can be used with the following options:

- **tvportstat -all** -Displays the signaling state for all ports or for a specific range of ports when used with the low port and high port options. This screen continuously refreshes.
- **tvportstat -p** *low\_sysport\_number* **-p** *high\_sysport\_number* **-s** -Displays the statistics for one or more ports.
- **tvportstat -p** *low\_sysport\_number* **-p** *high\_sysport\_number* **-cl** -Clears the statistics for one or more ports.

- **tvportstat -p** *low\_sysport\_number* **-p** *high\_sysport\_number* **-c** -Displays the configuration for one or more ports.
- **tvportstat -h** -Displays the help screen.
- **tvportstat -s** -Shows the statistics for one or more ports.
- **tvportstat -cl** -Clears the statistics for one or more ports.
- **tvportstat -c** -Shows the configuration for one or more ports.
- **tvportstat -a** -Shows ports from an ACTI (low-level) perspective.

## See Also

- [spanstat](#)

## update

### Summary

The **update** command starts the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server software update process.

### Description

Use the **update** command to start the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Audio Server software update process. After you enter the location of the update file, the **update** command automatically extracts all the files and installs the update or patch.

After entering **update** , the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system asks you where the update file is located and displays the following options:

1) **CD** -The update file is on a CD.

2) **Diskette** -The update file is on a floppy disk.

3) **Remote File** -The update file is in a remote location. The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system asks you whether the source of the remote file is FTP or Cisco Unified MeetingPlace GWSIM. Enter **f** for FTP (the default) or enter **g** for Cisco Unified MeetingPlace GWSIM.

The Cisco Unified MeetingPlace GWSIM method requires an operational Cisco Unified MeetingPlace GWSIM agent on the remote system, and an operational SIM on the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system. This means the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system must be up during the distribution step if the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace GWSIM method is used. Cisco Unified MeetingPlace GWSIM Release 4.2 and higher supports this feature.

**Note:** Cisco Unified MeetingPlace GWSIM is much slower than FTP.

If you use FTP or Cisco Unified MeetingPlace GWSIM, obtain the information in [Table: Information Needed for Applying Patch via FTP Distribution](#) (for FTP) or [Table: Information Needed for Applying Patch via Cisco Unified MeetingPlace GWSIM Distribution](#) (for Cisco Unified MeetingPlace GWSIM) before you start.

**Table: Information Needed for Applying Patch via FTP Distribution**

Description	Specifics	Value
Information about the FTP server	IP address or name of the FTP server	IP address _____ or name _____
	User ID on the FTP server	User ID _____
	Password for the user ID	Password _____
Path to the patch file and patch file name on the FTP server	If you place a file in the default FTP directory for the specified user ID, all you need to specify is the file name; if not, you need to specify the path plus the filename. For example: R6.0/Path/update.tar.gz	Path/name _____

**Table: Information Needed for Applying Patch via Cisco Unified MeetingPlace GWSIM Distribution**

Description	Specifics	Value
Obtain information about the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace GWSIM server	Unit number of the gateway	Unit _____
Path to the patch file and patch filename on the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace GWSIM server	You need to specify the path plus the filename. For example: c:/R6.0/Path/update.tar.gz	Path/name _____

**4) Local File** -Prompts you to enter a local filename. The local filename path cannot contain embedded spaces. Forward slashes ("/") must be used as path separators.

**q) (Quit Update)** -Exits the **update** command.

## Options

The **update** command can be used with the following options:

- **update status** -Shows a quick status of the upgrade. Indicates how long it has been since the last write to the log file and gives a general Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system status. If the status shows as operating, then an upgrade is *not* in progress. This command shows when the last update was completed but does not indicate if an update is currently being run by another user. If you think another software update might be in progress, contact your Network Consulting Engineer and they can check for you.
- **update stop** -Can be used via HyperTerminal session, via the front panel, or via a modem to stop an upgrade. To continue with the upgrade, you must run the **revert** command, then the **restart** command to return the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system back to its preupgrade state. Then you have to begin the upgrade again.
- **update trace** -Allows you to monitor the output of an upgrade over a modem line. The display should be updated every five minutes; however, before declaring the upgrade is stuck, allow 30 minutes.

## Restrictions

You can run the **update** command if the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system is up or down, but the batch file loaded from the disk may refuse to execute if the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system is not down. Normally, you should bring the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace system down before running the **update** command.

## Notes

Before running the **update** command, run the backup procedure to back up the database.

## See Also

- [down](#)

## updatedbsize

### Description

The **updatedbsize** command determines the database configuration appropriate to the size of the disk and then allocates space on the disk according to that configuration.

## See Also

- [recover](#)
- [restore](#)

## userinfo

### Description

The **userinfo** command displays information about a profiled Cisco Unified MeetingPlace user based on that user's unique user ID. You can determine the unique user ID by running the **cptrace -C** command.

## See Also

- [cptrace](#)

## who

### Description

The **who** command displays all other users who are logged in to Cisco Unified MeetingPlace at this time. The output includes the IP addresses and names of the other workstation logins and is similar to the following:

```
MeetingPlace:tech$ who
admin      tty0      Unknown-HostName Tue Sep  7 11:16:31
root      tty1      Unknown-HostName Tue Sep  7 15:59:26
```

## See Also

- [wswho](#)

## wswho

### Description

The **wswho** command shows a list of workstation logins. The output includes the IP addresses and names of the other workstation logins and is similar to the following:

```
MeetingPlace:tech$ wshow
#      IP      Name
0      172.27.10.114  johndoe
```

## See Also

- [who](#)

## xresize

### Summary

The **xresize** command resets the x-term settings to your screen size.

## See Also

- [resize](#)