

HP MSR Router Series

OAA

Command Reference(V5)

Part number: 5998-6592

Software version: CMW520-R2511

Document version: 6PW105-20140813



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OAP module configuration commands

The following matrix shows the feature and router compatibility:

Hardware	OAP module	OAA
MSR900	No.	No.
MSR93X	No.	No.
MSR20-1X	No.	Yes.
MSR20	No.	No.
MSR30	Yes.	Yes.
MSR50	Yes.	Yes.
MSR1000	No.	No.

oap connect

Use **oap connect** to switch to the CLI of the OAP module from the device.

Syntax

```
oap connect slot slot-number [ system system-name ]
```

Views

User view

Default command level

1: Monitor level

Parameters

slot *slot-number*: Specifies the number of the slot where an OAP module resides.

system *system-name*: Specifies the OAP name or the number of the slot where the OAP module resides. Support for this option depends on the device model.

Usage guidelines

To return to the device's CLI, press **Ctrl+K**.

Examples

Switch to the CLI of the OAP module in slot 3 from the device.

```
<Sysname> oap connect slot 3  
Press CTRL+K to quit.  
Connected to OAP!
```

Log in to the i-ware system in slot 3 from the device.

```
<Sysname> oap connect slot 3 system i-ware  
Press CTRL+K to quit.  
Connected to i-ware!
```

oap reboot

Use **oap reboot** to reset the OAP module.

Syntax

oap reboot slot *slot-number*

Views

User view

Default command level

3: Manage level

Parameters

slot *slot-number*: Specifies the number of the slot where an OAP module resides.

Examples

```
# Reset the OAP module in slot 3.
```

```
<Sysname> oap reboot slot 3
```

```
This command will recover the OAP from shutdown or other failed state.
```

```
Warning: This command may lose the data on the hard disk if the OAP is not being shut down!
```

```
Continue? [Y/N]:y
```

```
Reboot OAP by command.
```

ACFP configuration commands

The following matrix shows the feature and router compatibility:

Hardware	ACFP
MSR900	Yes.
MSR93X	No.
MSR20-1X	Yes.
MSR20	No.
MSR30	Yes.
MSR50	Yes.
MSR1000	No.

acfp server enable

Use **acfp server enable** to enable the ACFP server.

Use **undo acfp server enable** to disable the ACFP server.

Syntax

acfp server enable

undo acfp server enable

Default

The ACFP server is disabled.

Views

System view

Default command level

2: System level

Usage guidelines

If the ACSEI server is enabled on the device, when you first disable and then enable the ACFP server, to make sure the ACFP collaboration rules can be resent to the ACFP server, you must also disable and then enable the ACSEI server.

Examples

```
# Enable the ACFP server.  
<Sysname> system-view  
[Sysname] acfp server enable
```

Related commands

acsei server enable

display acfp client-info

Use **display acfp client-info** to display the information about the specified ACFP clients.

Syntax

```
display acfp client-info [ client-id ] [ | { begin | exclude | include } regular-expression ]
```

Views

Any view

Default command level

1: Monitor level

Parameters

client-id: Displays information of the specified ACFP client, where *client-id* is the ACFP client identifier in the range of 1 to 2147483647.

|: Filters command output by specifying a regular expression. For more information about regular expressions, see *Fundamentals Configuration Guide*.

begin: Displays the first line that matches the specified regular expression and all lines that follow.

exclude: Displays all lines that do not match the specified regular expression.

include: Displays all lines that match the specified regular expression.

regular-expression: Specifies a regular expression, a case-sensitive string of 1 to 256 characters.

Usage guidelines

If no ACFP client ID is specified, the information about all ACFP clients is displayed.

Examples

```
# Display the information about all ACFP clients.
<Sysname> display acfp client-info
ACFP client total number: 1
ClientID:      2
Description:   Intrusion Prevention System
Hw-Info:      2.0
OS-Info:      i-Ware software, Version 1.10
App-Info:     Ess 2110P01
Client IP:    10.1.1.1
Client Mode:  redirect mirror
```

Table 1 Command output

Field	Description
ACFP client total number	Total number of ACFP clients.
ClientID	Client ID, index of the ACFP client list.
Description	Description information of the ACFP client.
Hw-Info	Hardware information of the ACFP client.
OS-Info	Operating system information of the ACFP client.
App-Info	Application software information of the ACFP client.

Field	Description
Client IP	ACFP client IP address.
Client Mode	Working mode supported on the ACFP client: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ipserver—Host mode. • redirect—Redirect mode. • mirror—Mirror mode. • passthrough—Pass-through mode.

display acfp policy-info

Use **display acfp policy-info** to display the ACFP policy information.

Syntax

```
display acfp policy-info [ client client-id [ policy-index ] | dest-interface interface-type interface-number | in-interface interface-type interface-number | out-interface interface-type interface-number ] [ active | inactive ] [ [ { begin | exclude | include } regular-expression ]
```

Views

Any view

Default command level

1: Monitor level

Parameters

client *client-id*: Displays the policy sent by the specified ACFP client, where *client-id* is the ACFP client ID in the range of 1 to 2147483647.

policy-index: Policy index in the range of 1 to 2147483647.

dest-interface *interface-type interface-number*: Displays all policies that use the specified interface (destination interface) for connecting to the ACFP client, where *interface-type interface-number* is the interface type and interface number.

in-interface *interface-type interface-number*: Displays all policies that use the specified interface as the inbound interface, where *interface-type interface-number* is the interface type and interface number.

out-interface *interface-type interface-number*: Displays all policies that use the specified interface as the outbound interface, where *interface-type interface-number* is the interface type and interface number.

active: Displays active policies only.

inactive: Displays inactive policies only.

|: Filters command output by specifying a regular expression. For more information about regular expressions, see *Fundamentals Configuration Guide*.

begin: Displays the first line that matches the specified regular expression and all lines that follow.

exclude: Displays all lines that do not match the specified regular expression.

include: Displays all lines that match the specified regular expression.

regular-expression: Specifies a regular expression, a case-sensitive string of 1 to 256 characters.

Usage guidelines

When you use this command to display the policy information sent by the specified ACFP client, if you specify the *policy-index* argument, the command displays the information about the policy whose number is *policy-index* applied by the ACFP client with an ID of *client-id*. Otherwise, the command displays information about all policies sent by the ACFP client with an ID of *client-id*.

If neither the **active** nor **inactive** keyword is specified, the command displays all active or inactive policies.

If no argument is specified, the command displays the information about all policies.

Examples

Display the information about the effective policies for all packets that use Ethernet 1/1 as the inbound interface.

```
<Sysname> display acfp policy-info in-interface ethernet 1/1 active
ACFP policy total number: 1
ClientID:          3                Policy-Index:    2
Rule-Num:          1                ContextID:       128
Exist-Time:        61500            (s)             Life-Time:       2147483647(s)
Start-Time:        00:00:00         End-Time:        24:00:00
Admin-Status:      enable           Effect-Status:   active
DstIfFailAction:  delete            Priority:        1
In-Interface:     Ethernet1/1
Out-Interface:
Dest-Interface:   GigabitEthernet2/1
```

Table 2 Command output

Field	Description
ACFP policy total number	Total number of ACFP policies.
ClientID	Client ID, index of client list.
Policy-Index	Policy index.
Rule-Num	Number of rules under the policy.
ContextID	Context ID.
Exist-Time	For how long the policy existed, in seconds.
Life-Time	Policy expiration time, in seconds.
Start-Time	Policy start time.
End-Time	Policy end time.
Admin-Status	Policy administration status.
Effect-Status	Whether the policy is effective.
DstIfFailAction	If the policy dest-interface is down, the actions to all rules under the policy are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• delete—Keep the redirected and mirrored packets being forwarded.• reserve—Discard the redirected and mirrored packets. For forwarding-first devices, select the delete action. For security-first devices, select the reserve action.

Field	Description
Priority	Priority of a policy, a number in the range of 1 to 8. The bigger the number, the higher the priority.
In-Interface	Inbound interface of the packet.
Out-Interface	Outbound interface of the packet.
Dest-Interface	Interface connected to the ACFP client.

display acfp rule-cache

Use **display acfp rule-cache** to display ACFP rule cache information.

Syntax

```
display acfp rule-cache [ in-interface interface-type interface-number | out-interface interface-type interface-number ] * [ | { begin | exclude | include } regular-expression ]
```

Views

Any view

Default command level

1: Monitor level

Parameters

in-interface *interface-type interface-number*: Displays the rule cache information of the specified inbound interface, where *interface-type interface-number* is the interface type and interface number.

out-interface *interface-type interface-number*: Displays the rule cache information of the specified outbound interface, where *interface-type interface-number* is the interface type and interface number.

|: Filters command output by specifying a regular expression. For more information about regular expressions, see *Fundamentals Configuration Guide*.

begin: Displays the first line that matches the specified regular expression and all lines that follow.

exclude: Displays all lines that do not match the specified regular expression.

include: Displays all lines that match the specified regular expression.

regular-expression: Specifies a regular expression, a case-sensitive string of 1 to 256 characters.

Usage guidelines

If you specify neither the **in-interface** nor **out-interface** keyword, the command displays all ACFP rule cache information.

Examples

```
# Display all ACFP rule cache information.
```

```
<Sysname> display acfp rule-cache
ACFP rule-cache total items: 2
```

```
Idx  SIP                Sport  DIP                DPort  Pro  InIf  OutIf
-----
1021 202.153.124.111 62534 202.124.152.234 32456 4    GE2/2  Eth1/1
```

```

-----
Precedence   ToS   DSCP   TCPFlag   TCPMask   Fragment   Action
-----
7            15    Af12   010100   010100   true       redirect

-----
Idx  SIP                Sport  DIP                DPort  Pro  InIf  OutIf
-----
895  202.153.124.111 62534 202.124.152.234 32456 1    GE2/2  Eth1/1

-----
Precedence   ToS   DSCP   TCPFlag   TCPMask   Fragment   Action
-----
3            14    Be     010100   010100   true       deny

```

Table 3 Command output

Field	Description
ACFP rule-cache total items	Number of ACFP rule cache information entries.
Idx	Hash index.
SIP	Source IP address.
SPort	Source port number.
DIP	Destination IP address.
DPort	Destination port number.
Pro	Protocol of the packet, a number in the range of 0 to 255. Common protocol types include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1—ICMP. • 2—IGMP. • 3—TCP. • 4—UDP.
InIf	Inbound interface of the packet.
OutIf	Outbound interface of the packet.
Precedence	Packet precedence, indicated by a number in the range of 0 to 7.
Tos	Type of service, indicated by a number in the range of 0 to 15.
DSCP	Differentiated Services Code Point, indicated by characters for Be, Ef, Af11, Af12, Af13, Af21, Af22, Af23, Af31, Af32, Af33, Af41, Af42, Af43, Cs1, Cs2, Cs3, Cs4, Cs5, Cs6, and Cs7 and indicated by a number in the range of 0 to 63 for other code points.
TCPFlag	Six bits representing URG, ACK, PSH, RST, SYN, and FIN respectively from low to high.
TCPMask	Six bits representing URG mask, ACK mask, PSH mask, RST mask, SYN mask, and FIN mask respectively from low to high. A 1-bit is concerned and a 0-bit is not.
Fragment	Whether the packet is a fragment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • true—The packet is a fragment. • false—The packet is a non-fragment.
Action	Action type, permit , deny , mirror , or redirect .

display acfp rule-info

Use **display acfp rule-info** to display ACFP rule information.

Syntax

```
display acfp rule-info { in-interface [ interface-type interface-number ] | out-interface [ interface-type interface-number ] | policy [ client-id policy-index ] } [ | { begin | exclude | include } regular-expression ]
```

Views

Any view

Default command level

1: Monitor level

Parameters

in-interface: Displays ACFP rule information in order of inbound interface. The ACFP rule information which does not include the inbound interface is not displayed.

out-interface: Displays ACFP rule information in order of outbound interface. The ACFP rule information which does not include the outbound interface is not displayed.

interface-type interface-number: Specifies an interface by its type and number.

policy: Displays the ACFP rule information in order of policy.

client-id: ACFP client ID in the range of 1 to 2147483647.

policy-index: Policy index in the range of 1 to 2147483647.

|: Filters command output by specifying a regular expression. For more information about regular expressions, see *Fundamentals Configuration Guide*.

begin: Displays the first line that matches the specified regular expression and all lines that follow.

exclude: Displays all lines that do not match the specified regular expression.

include: Displays all lines that match the specified regular expression.

regular-expression: Specifies a regular expression, a case-sensitive string of 1 to 256 characters.

Usage guidelines

When you use this command to display ACFP rule information in order of policy, if you specify neither client ID nor policy index, the rule information of all policies is displayed.

When you use this command to display ACFP rule information in order of outbound/inbound interface, if you specify no interface, the rule information for all inbound interfaces or outbound interfaces is displayed.

Examples

```
# Display ACFP rule information in order of inbound interface.
<Sysname> display acfp rule-info in-interface ethernet 1/1
In-Interface:   Ethernet1/1
ACFP rule total number:  1

ClientID:1          Policy-Index:1          Rule-Index:1
SIP:192.168.1.1     SMask:0.0.0.255
```

```

Action:redirect          Status:active          OperationStatus:succeeded
# Display ACFP rule information in order of policy.
<Sysname> display acfp rule-info policy 1 1
ACFP Rule total number: 1
ClientID:1              Policy-Index:1        Rule-Index:1
SIP:192.168.1.1         SMask:0.0.0.255      SPort:65500 to 65535
DIP:192.168.2.1         DMask:0.0.0.255      DPort:65500 to 65535
Protocol:ip              Fragment:false        DSCP:AF11
Action:redirect          Status:active          OperationStatus:succeeded

```

Table 4 Command output

Field	Description
In-Interface	Inbound interface of the packet.
ACFP rule total number	Total number of ACFP rules.
ClientID	Client ID, index of client list.
Policy-Index	Policy index.
Rule-Index	Rule index.
SIP	Source IP address.
SMask	Inverse mask of source IP address.
SPort	Source port number.
DIP	Destination IP address.
DMask	Inverse mask of destination IP address.
DPort	Destination port number.
Protocol	Protocol of the packet, such as GRE, ICMP, IGMP, IPinIP, OSPF, TCP, UDP, or IP.
Fragment	Whether the packet is a fragment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • true—The packet is a fragment. • false—All packets, not concerned about whether the packet is a fragment or not.
DSCP	Differentiated Services Code Point, indicated by characters for Be, Ef, Af11, Af12, Af13, Af21, Af22, Af23, Af31, Af32, Af33, Af41, Af42, Af43, Cs1, Cs2, Cs3, Cs4, Cs5, Cs6, and Cs7 and indicated by a number in the range 0 to 63 for other code points.
Action	Action to be taken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permit. • deny. • mirror. • redirect. • rate—rate limit.
Status	Rule status, active or inactive .
OperationStatus	Rule application status, succeeded or failed .

display acfp server-info

Use **display acfp server-info** to display ACFP server information.

Syntax

```
display acfp server-info [ | { begin | exclude | include } regular-expression ]
```

Views

Any view

Default command level

1: Monitor level

Parameters

|: Filters command output by specifying a regular expression. For more information about regular expressions, see *Fundamentals Configuration Guide*.

begin: Displays the first line that matches the specified regular expression and all lines that follow.

exclude: Displays all lines that do not match the specified regular expression.

include: Displays all lines that match the specified regular expression.

regular-expression: Specifies a regular expression, a case-sensitive string of 1 to 256 characters.

Examples

```
# Display ACFP server information.
<Sysname> display acfp server-info
Server-Info:      ipserver  redirect  mirror
Max Life-Time:   2147483647(s)
PersistentRules: false
ContextType:     VLANID-context
```

Table 5 Command output

Field	Description
Server-Info	ACFP client working mode supported by the ACFP server: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ipserver—host mode.• redirect—redirect mode.• mirror—mirror mode.• passthrough—pass-through mode.
Max Life-Time	Maximum expiration time (in seconds) of the collaboration policy supported by the ACFP server.
PersistentRules	Whether the ACFP server supports permanent collaboration rules.
ContextType	Context ID types supported by the ACFP server. The value of this field can only be VLANID-context (carrying VLAN ID as the context ID).

reset acfp rule-cache

Use **reset acfp rule-cache** to clear ACFP rule cache.

Syntax

```
reset acfp rule-cache [ in-interface interface-type interface-number | out-interface interface-type interface-number ] *
```

Views

User view

Default command level

1: Monitor level

Parameters

in-interface *interface-type interface-number*: Clears the ACFP rule cache for the specified inbound interface, where *interface-type interface-number* is the interface type and interface number.

out-interface *interface-type interface-number*: Clears the ACFP rule cache for the specified outbound interface, where *interface-type interface-number* is the interface type and interface number.

Usage guidelines

If you specify neither inbound interface nor outbound interface, the ACFP rule cache on all inbound interfaces or outbound interfaces is cleared.

Examples

Clear the ACFP rule cache that uses Ethernet 1/1 as the inbound interface.

```
<Sysname> reset acfp rule-cache in-interface ethernet 1/1
```

ACSEI configuration commands

The following matrix shows the feature and router compatibility:

Hardware	ACSEI
MSR900	Yes.
MSR93X	No.
MSR20-1X	Yes.
MSR20	No.
MSR30	Yes.
MSR50	Yes.
MSR1000	No.

ACSEI server configuration commands

acsei client close

Use **acsei client close** to close the specified ACSEI client.

Syntax

acsei client close *client-id*

Views

ACSEI server view

Default command level

2: System level

Parameters

client-id: ID of the ACSEI client to be closed. An ACSEI client ID is assigned by the ACSEI server.

Usage guidelines

The following matrix shows the value range for the *client-id* argument on different router models:

Hardware	Value range
MSR900	1.
MSR20-1X	1.
MSR30	1 on MSR30-11E, 30-11F, and 30-16. 1 to 6 on MSR30-10, 30-20, 30-40, and 30-60.
MSR50	1 to 6.

After this command is executed, the ACSEI server sends an inform packet for the close operation to the specified ACSEI client, and the client will execute the close operation after receiving the packet.

This command is available only for an ACSEI client supporting Linux operating system.

Examples

```
# Close ACSEI client 1.
<Sysname> system-view
[Sysname] acsei server
[Sysname-acsei-server] acsei client close 1
```

acsei client reboot

Use **acsei client reboot** to restart the specified ACSEI client.

Syntax

acsei client reboot *client-id*

Views

ACSEI server view

Default command level

2: System level

Parameters

client-id: ID of the ACSEI client to be restarted.

Usage guidelines

The following matrix shows the value ranges for the *client-id* argument on different router models:

Hardware	Value range
MSR900	1.
MSR20-1X	1.
MSR30	1 on MSR30-11E, 30-11F, and 30-16. 1 to 6 on MSR30-10, 30-20, 30-40, and 30-60.
MSR50	1 to 6.

Examples

```
# Restart ACSEI client 1.
<Sysname> system-view
[Sysname] acsei server
[Sysname-acsei-server] acsei client reboot 1
```

acsei server

Use **acsei server** to enter ACSEI server view.

Syntax

acsei server

Views

System view

Default command level

2: System level

Usage guidelines

To enter ACSEI server view, you must enable ACSEI server first.

Examples

```
# Enter ACSEI server view.  
<Sysname> system-view  
[Sysname] acsei server  
[Sysname-acsei-server]
```

acsei server enable

Use **acsei server enable** to enable ACSEI server.

Use **undo acsei server enable** to disable ACSEI server.

Syntax

acsei server enable

undo acsei server enable

Default

ACSEI server is disabled.

Views

System view

Default command level

2: System level

Examples

```
# Enable ACSEI server.  
<Sysname> system-view  
[Sysname] acsei server enable
```

acsei timer clock-sync

Use **acsei timer clock-sync** to set the synchronization timer that is used for clock synchronization from the ACSEI server to the ACSEI client.

Use **undo acsei timer clock-sync** to restore the default.

Syntax

acsei timer clock-sync *minutes*

undo acsei timer clock-sync

Default

The clock synchronization timer is set to five minutes.

Views

ACSEI server view

Default command level

2: System level

Parameters

minutes: Value of the synchronization timer that is used for clock synchronization from the ACSEI server to the ACSEI client. It is in the range of 0 to 1440 (in minutes). Setting it to 0 disables the clock synchronization from ACSEI server to ACSEI client.

Examples

```
# Set the clock synchronization timer from ACSEI server to ACSEI client to 20 minutes.
```

```
<Sysname> system-view
[Sysname] acsei server
[Sysname-acsei-server] acsei timer clock-sync 20
```

acsei timer monitor

Use **acsei timer monitor** to set the monitoring timer for ACSEI server to monitor ACSEI client.

Use **undo acsei timer monitor** to restore the default.

Syntax

```
acsei timer monitor seconds
```

```
undo acsei timer monitor
```

Default

The monitoring timer is set to 5 seconds.

Views

ACSEI server view

Default command level

2: System level

Parameters

seconds: Value of the monitoring timer that is used for ACSEI server to monitor ACSEI clients. It is in the range of 0 to 10 (in seconds). Setting it to 0 disables ACSEI server from monitoring ACSEI client.

Examples

```
# Set the monitor timer for ACSEI server to monitor ACSEI client to 6 seconds.
```

```
<Sysname> system-view
[Sysname] acsei server
[Sysname-acsei-server] acsei timer monitor 6
```

display acsei client info

Use **display acsei client info** to display the ACSEI client information. The client information is retrieved from the advertisement packet sent by the ACSEI client, so when there is no ACSEI client information, the command displays only the information keywords.

Syntax

```
display acsei client info [ client-id ] [ | { begin | exclude | include } regular-expression ]
```

Views

Any view

Default command level

1: Monitor level

Parameters

client-id: ID of an ACSEI client.

|: Filters command output by specifying a regular expression. For more information about regular expressions, see *Fundamentals Configuration Guide*.

begin: Displays the first line that matches the specified regular expression and all lines that follow.

exclude: Displays all lines that do not match the specified regular expression.

include: Displays all lines that match the specified regular expression.

regular-expression: Specifies a regular expression, a case-sensitive string of 1 to 256 characters.

Usage guidelines

The following matrix shows the value ranges for the *client-id* argument on different router models:

Hardware	Value range
MSR900	1.
MSR20-1X	1.
MSR30	1 on MSR30-11E, 30-11F, and 30-16. 1 to 6 on MSR30-10, 30-20, 30-40, and 30-60.
MSR50	1 to 6.

If executed without the *client-id* argument, the command displays information about all ACSEI clients in order of registration time.

Examples

```
# Display information about ACSEI client 1.
<Sysname> display acsei client info 1
Total Client Number: 1
Client ID: 1
Client Description: Network Analysis Module
Hardware: Open Application Platform
System Software: CentOS release 4.4 (Final)
Application Software: NAM 1.07
CPU: Intel(R) Pentium(R) M processor 1.40GHz
PCB Version: 3.00
CPLD Version: 1.00
Bootrom Version: 1.13
Storage Card: 256MB
Memory: 512MB
Harddisk: 40GB
```

Display information about all ACSEI clients.

```
<Sysname> display acsei client info
Client ID: 1
Client Description: Network Analysis Module
Hardware: Open Application Platform
System Software: CentOS release 4.4 (Final)
Application Software: NAM 1.07
CPU: Intel(R) Pentium(R) M processor 1.40GHz
PCB Version: 3.00
CPLD Version: 1.00
Bootrom Version: 1.13
Storage Card: 256MB
Memory: 512MB
Harddisk: 40GB
```

```
Client ID: 2
Client Description: Network Analysis Module
Hardware: Open Application Platform
System Software: CentOS release 4.4 (Final)
Application Software: NAM 1.07
CPU: Intel(R) Pentium(R) M processor 1.40GHz
PCB Version: 3.00
CPLD Version: 1.00
Bootrom Version: 1.13
Storage Card: 256MB
Memory: 512MB
Harddisk: 40GB
```

Table 6 Command output

Field	Description
Client ID	ID of the ACSEI client.
Client Description	ACSEI client description.
Hardware	Hardware version of the ACSEI client.
System Software	System software name and version of the ACSEI client.
Application Software	Application name and version of the ACSEI client.
CPU	CPU information of the ACSEI client.
PCB Version	PCB version of the ACSEI client.
CPLD Version	CPLD version of the ACSEI client.
Bootrom Version	Boot ROM version of the ACSEI client.
CF card	CF card information of the ACSEI client.
Memory	Memory information of the ACSEI client.
Harddisk	Harddisk information of the ACSEI client.

display acsei client summary

Use **display acsei client summary** to display ACSEI client summary information. Summary information of multiple ACSEI clients is displayed in order of registration time.

Syntax

```
display acsei client summary [ client-id ] [ | { begin | exclude | include } regular-expression ]
```

Views

Any view

Default command level

1: Monitor level

Parameters

client-id: ID of an ACSEI client whose summary is to be displayed.

|: Filters command output by specifying a regular expression. For more information about regular expressions, see *Fundamentals Configuration Guide*.

begin: Displays the first line that matches the specified regular expression and all lines that follow.

exclude: Displays all lines that do not match the specified regular expression.

include: Displays all lines that match the specified regular expression.

regular-expression: Specifies a regular expression, a case-sensitive string of 1 to 256 characters.

Usage guidelines

The following matrix shows the value ranges for the *client-id* argument on different router models:

Hardware	Value range
MSR900	1.
MSR20-1X	1.
MSR30	1 on MSR30-11E, 30-11F, and 30-16. 1 to 6 on MSR30-10, 30-20, 30-40, and 30-60.
MSR50	1 to 6.

Hardware	Value range
MSR900	1.
MSR20-1X	1.
MSR30	1 on MSR30-11E, 30-11F, and 30-16. 1 to 6 on MSR30-10, 30-20, 30-40, and 30-60.
MSR50	1 to 6.

If executed without the *client-id* argument, the command displays summary information about all ACSEI clients.

Examples

```
# Display the summary of ACSEI client 1.
```

```
<Sysname> display acsei client summary 1
```

```
Total Client Number: 1
```

```
Client ID: 1
```

```
Status: Open
```

```
MAC Address: 00e0-fc0a-c3ef
```

```
Interface: GigabitEthernet5/0
```

```
Last registered: 02/08/2007 12:00:00
```

```
# Display the summary of all ACSEI clients.
```

```
<Sysname> display acsei client summary
```

```
Total Client Number: 2
```

```
Client ID: 1
```

```
Status: Open
```

```
MAC Address: 00e0-fc0a-c3ef
```

```
Interface: GigabitEthernet5/0
```

```
Last registered: 02/08/2007 12:00:00
```

```
Client ID: 2
```

```
Status: Open
```

```
MAC Address: 00e0-fale-03da
```

```
Interface: GigabitEthernet6/0
```

```
Last registered: 02/08/2007 13:00:00
```

Table 7 Command output

Field	Description
Client ID	ID of the ACSEI client.
Status	ACSEI client status.
MAC Address	MAC address of the ACSEI client.
Interface	Interface carrying the ACSEI client.
Last registered	Last registration time of the ACSEI client.

ACSEI client configuration commands (Linux system)

Two kinds of ACSEI clients have been developed. Different ACSEI clients need different configurations. The following commands are available for the ACSEI client running on an OAP module installed with the Linux system.

The following commands can be executed in any directory of the Linux system. You must log in to the Linux system on an OAP module before executing the following commands. For more information about the login method, see *OAA Configuration Guide*.

The following commands are those on the Linux system on the OAP module and have no command levels. As the command level of the **oap connect slot** command used to log in to the OAP Linux system is 2, the default level of the following commands is 2, too.

acsei-client debug disable

Use **acsei-client debug disable** to disable debugging for ACSEI client.

Syntax

acsei-client debug disable

Default

Debugging for ACSEI client is disabled.

Views

Any directory of the Linux system

Default command level

2: System level

Examples

```
# The OAP module locates in slot 6. Disable debugging for ACSEI client.
<Sysname> oap connect slot 6
Connected to OAP!
[root@localhost ~]# acsei-client debug disable
```

acsei-client debug enable

Use **acsei-client debug enable** to enable debugging for ACSEI client.

Syntax

acsei-client debug enable

Default

Debugging for ACSEI client is disabled.

Views

Any directory of the Linux system

Default command level

2: System level

Examples

```
# Enable debugging for ACSEI client.
<Sysname> oap connect slot 6
Connected to OAP!
[root@localhost ~]# acsei-client debug enable
```

acsei-client debug show

Use **acsei-client debug show** to display the debugging information about ACSEI client.

Syntax

acsei-client debug show

Default

No ACSEI client debugging is displayed.

Views

Any directory of the Linux system

Default command level

2: System level

Usage guidelines

ACSEI client debugging is displayed through a pipe. Part of the debugging information might fail to display when the pipe is full.

Examples

```
# Display the ACSEI client debugging information.
<Sysname> oap connect slot 6
Connected to OAP!
[root@localhost ~]# acsei-client debug enable
[root@localhost ~]# acsei-client debug show
```

chkconfig acseid off

Use **chkconfig acseid off** to configure the system not to start up ACSEI client automatically at startup.

Syntax

chkconfig acseid off

Default

ACSEI client installed on the OAP module is started up automatically at system startup.

Views

Any directory of the Linux system

Default command level

2: System level

Examples

```
# Configure the system not to start up ACSEI client automatically at system startup.
<Sysname> oap connect slot 6
Connected to OAP!
[root@localhost ~]# chkconfig acseid off
```

chkconfig acseid on

Use **chkconfig acseid on** to configure the system to start up ACSEI client automatically at startup.

Syntax

chkconfig acseid on

Default

ACSEI client installed on the OAP module is started up automatically at system start.

Views

Any directory of the Linux system

Default command level

2: System level

Examples

```
# Configure the system to start up ACSEI client automatically at system startup.
<Sysname> oap connect slot 6
Connected to OAP!
[root@localhost ~]# chkconfig acseid on
```

service acseid condrestart

Use **service acseid condrestart** to restart ACSEI client conditionally. If ACSEI client is running, this command stops the process before it restarts the process. If ACSEI client is not running, this command does not restart the process.

Syntax

service acseid condrestart

Views

Any directory of the Linux system

Default command level

2: System level

Examples

```
# Execute conditional restart of ACSEI client (when ACSEI client is running).
<Sysname> oap connect slot 6
Connected to OAP!
[root@localhost ~]# service acseid status
acseic-daemon (pid 2849) is running...
[root@localhost ~]# service acseid condrestart
Stopping acseic-daemon: [ OK ]
Starting acseic-daemon: [ OK ]

# Execute conditional restart of ACSEI client (when ACSEI client is stopped).
<Sysname> oap connect slot 6
Connected to OAP!
[root@localhost ~]# service acseid status
acseic-daemon is stopped
[root@localhost ~]# service acseid condrestart
[root@localhost ~]#
```

service acseid reload

Use **service acseid reload** to load the ACSEI client configuration file.

Syntax

service acseid reload

Views

Any directory of the Linux system

Default command level

2: System level

Usage guidelines

You can load the ACSEI client configuration file only when the ACSEI client is started.

Examples

```
# Load the ACSEI client configuration file.
<Sysname> oap connect slot 6
Connected to OAP!
[root@localhost ~]# service acseid status
acseic-daemon (pid 2849) is running...
[root@localhost ~]# service acseid reload
Reloading configuration: [ OK ]
```

service acseid restart

Use **service acseid restart** to restart ACSEI client.

Syntax

service acseid restart

Views

Any directory of the Linux system

Default command level

2: System level

Usage guidelines

Whether or not an ACSEI client is running, the system first stops the ACSEI client and then starts it after execution of this command.

Examples

```
# Restart a running ACSEI client.
<Sysname> oap connect slot 6
Connected to OAP!
[root@localhost ~]# service acseid status
acseic-daemon (pid 2849) is running...
[root@localhost ~]# service acseid restart
Stopping acseic-daemon: [ OK ]
Starting acseic-daemon: [ OK ]

# Restart a stopped ACSEI client.
<Sysname> oap connect slot 6
Connected to OAP!
[root@localhost ~]# service acseid status
acseic-daemon is stopped
[root@localhost ~]# service acseid restart
Stopping acseic-daemon: [FAILED]
Starting acseic-daemon: [ OK ]
```

service acseid start

Use **service acseid start** to start ACSEI client.

Syntax

service acseid start

Default

The ACSEI client installed on the OAP module is started.

Views

Any directory of the Linux system

Default command level

2: System level

Examples

```
# Start an ACSEI client that is running.
<Sysname> oap connect slot 6
Connected to OAP!
[root@localhost ~]# service acseid start
Starting acseic-daemon:

# Start an ACSEI client that is stopped.
<Sysname> oap connect slot 6
Connected to OAP!
[root@localhost ~]# service acseid start
Starting acseic-daemon: [ OK ]
```

service acseid status

Use **service acseid status** to query the running status of an ACSEI client.

Syntax

service acseid status

Views

Any directory of the Linux system

Default command level

2: System level

Examples

```
# Query the running status of an ACSEI client that is running.
<Sysname> oap connect slot 6
Connected to OAP!
[root@localhost ~]# service acseid status
acseic-daemon (pid 2849) is running

# Query the running status of an ACSEI client that is stopped.
<Sysname> oap connect slot 6
Connected to OAP!
[root@localhost ~]# service acseid status
```

```
acseic-daemon is stopped
```

service acseid stop

Use **service acseid stop** to stop ACSEI client.

Syntax

```
service acseid stop
```

Default

The ACSEI client installed on the OAP is started.

Views

Any directory of the Linux system

Default command level

2: System level

Examples

```
# Stop ACSEI client that is running.
<Sysname> oap connect slot 6
Connected to OAP!
[root@localhost ~]# service acseid status
acseic-daemon (pid 2849) is running...
[root@localhost ~]# service acseid stop
Stopping acseic-daemon: [ OK ]

# Stop ACSEI client that is stopped.
<Sysname> oap connect slot 6
Connected to OAP!
[root@localhost ~]# service acseid status
acseic-daemon is stopped
[root@localhost ~]# service acseid stop
Stopping acseic-daemon: [FAILED]
```

Support and other resources

Contacting HP

For worldwide technical support information, see the HP support website:

<http://www.hp.com/support>

Before contacting HP, collect the following information:

- Product model names and numbers
- Technical support registration number (if applicable)
- Product serial numbers
- Error messages
- Operating system type and revision level
- Detailed questions

Subscription service

HP recommends that you register your product at the Subscriber's Choice for Business website:

<http://www.hp.com/go/wwalerts>

After registering, you will receive email notification of product enhancements, new driver versions, firmware updates, and other product resources.

Related information

Documents

To find related documents, browse to the Manuals page of the HP Business Support Center website:

<http://www.hp.com/support/manuals>

- For related documentation, navigate to the Networking section, and select a networking category.
- For a complete list of acronyms and their definitions, see *HP FlexNetwork Technology Acronyms*.

Websites

- HP.com <http://www.hp.com>
- HP Networking <http://www.hp.com/go/networking>
- HP manuals <http://www.hp.com/support/manuals>
- HP download drivers and software <http://www.hp.com/support/downloads>
- HP software depot <http://www.software.hp.com>
- HP Education <http://www.hp.com/learn>

Conventions

This section describes the conventions used in this documentation set.





Command conventions

Convention	Description
Boldface	Bold text represents commands and keywords that you enter literally as shown.
<i>Italic</i>	<i>Italic</i> text represents arguments that you replace with actual values.
[]	Square brackets enclose syntax choices (keywords or arguments) that are optional.
{ x y ... }	Braces enclose a set of required syntax choices separated by vertical bars, from which you select one.
[x y ...]	Square brackets enclose a set of optional syntax choices separated by vertical bars, from which you select one or none.
{ x y ... } *	Asterisk-marked braces enclose a set of required syntax choices separated by vertical bars, from which you select at least one.
[x y ...] *	Asterisk-marked square brackets enclose optional syntax choices separated by vertical bars, from which you select one choice, multiple choices, or none.
&<1-n>	The argument or keyword and argument combination before the ampersand (&) sign can be entered 1 to n times.
#	A line that starts with a pound (#) sign is comments.








GUI conventions

Convention	Description
Boldface	Window names, button names, field names, and menu items are in bold text. For example, the New User window appears; click OK .
>	Multi-level menus are separated by angle brackets. For example, File > Create > Folder .

Symbols

Convention	Description
 WARNING	An alert that calls attention to important information that if not understood or followed can result in personal injury.
 CAUTION	An alert that calls attention to important information that if not understood or followed can result in data loss, data corruption, or damage to hardware or software.
 IMPORTANT	An alert that calls attention to essential information.
NOTE	An alert that contains additional or supplementary information.
 TIP	An alert that provides helpful information.

Network topology icons

	Represents a generic network device, such as a router, switch, or firewall.
	Represents a routing-capable device, such as a router or Layer 3 switch.
	Represents a generic switch, such as a Layer 2 or Layer 3 switch, or a router that supports Layer 2 forwarding and other Layer 2 features.
	Represents an access controller, a unified wired-WLAN module, or the switching engine on a unified wired-WLAN switch.
	Represents an access point.
	Represents a security product, such as a firewall, a UTM, or a load-balancing or security card that is installed in a device.
	Represents a security card, such as a firewall card, a load-balancing card, or a NetStream card.

Port numbering in examples

The port numbers in this document are for illustration only and might be unavailable on your device.

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