NTA V4.5R90F04 Command Reference

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■ **Change History**

Date	Issue	Description
2015-07-16	V1.0	Initial draft.
2020-04-29	V1.1	Added the **set** command.
2022-09-30	V2.0	Updated the document with respect to the fact NTAs in DPI mode and in DFI mode are integrated into one upgraded NTA.

Contents

About This Document

NSFOCUS NTA supports the web-based management, console-based management, and remote management via SSH.This document describes the commands used for console-based management and remote management via SSH.

The console administrator login account is **admin**, and the default password is **admin**.

The login account of remote management via SSH is **conadmin** and the default password is **k@eT!23i**. You can run the **ssh start** command to enable remote management via SSH in the console user interface, or choose **Administration** > **System Configuration** > **Basic Information** > **Remote Management** to enable the SSH service in the web-based manager.

1 Commands in User Mode

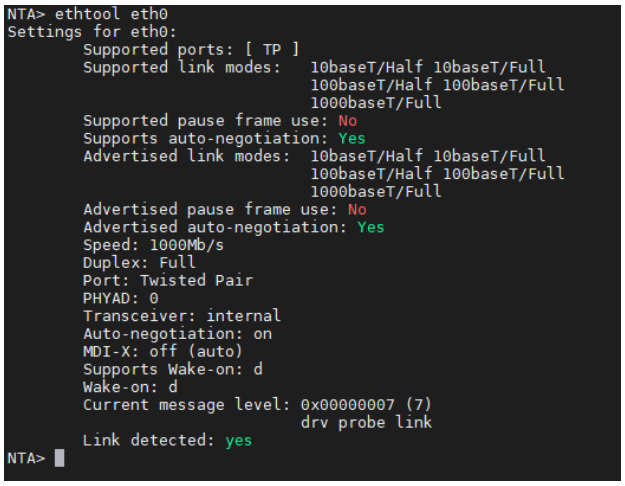
The following commands in user mode apply to both console-based management and remote management via SSH.

1.1 enable

The **enable** command accesses the privileged mode.

1.2 ethtool

The **ethtool** command on Linux displays the network interface card (NIC) information.



1.3 exit

The **exit** command logs the current user out of NTA.

1.4 help

The **help** command displays the help information of CLI commands described in this document.

1.5 tcpdump

The **tcpdump** command on Linux captures packets.

2 Commands in Privileged Mode

2.1 Commands Applicable to Console-based Management and Remote Management via SSH

The following commands in privileged mode apply to both console-based management and remote management via SSH.

2.1.1 date

The **date** command on Linux displays and sets the current system date and time.

2.1.2 disable

The **disable** command exits the privileged mode.

2.1.3 exit

The **exit** command logs the current user out of NTA.

2.1.4 help

The **help** command displays the help information of CLI commands described in this document.

2.1.5 iptables

The **iptables on** command enables ACLs, the **iptables off** command disables ACLs, and the **iptables show** command displays the ACL configuration that is performed in the web-based manager.

```
NTA#
NTA# iptables
  off    disable acl rule
  on     enable acl rule
  show   show current acl rule
NTA# iptables
```

2.1.6 net

The **net** commands complete network configurations.

```
NTA# net

Please select an operation:
  1) Display network settings
  2) Add an address
  3) Delete an address
  4) Setup default gateway
  5) Add a route
  6) Delete a route
  7) Setup domain name server
  8) Set to Default
  0) Escape
> 
```

1. View network configurations:

```
> 1
inet family
+-----------------------------------------------------------+
|   adapter|                              IP|          netmask|
+-----------------------------------------------------------+
|      eth0|                                |      255.255.0.0|
|          |                                |    255.255.255.0|
+-----------------------------------------------------------+
|      eth1|                                |    255.255.240.0|
+-----------------------------------------------------------+
Default gateway: 

inet6 family
+-----------------------------------------------------------+
|   adapter|                              IP|        prefixlen|
+-----------------------------------------------------------+
|      eth0|      2019::20c:29ff:fe33:3dd2|               64|
|          |  8:45:70:0:20c:29ff:fe33:3dd2|               64|
|          |  8:47:70:0:20c:29ff:fe33:3dd2|               64|
|          |      fe80::20c:29ff:fe36:601f|               64|
|          |      fe80::20c:29ff:fe33:3dd2|               64|
+-----------------------------------------------------------+
|      eth1|      2019::20c:29ff:fe33:3ddc|               64|
|          |      2001::20c:29ff:fe33:3ddc|               64|
|          |      fe80::20c:29ff:fe33:3ddc|               64|
+-----------------------------------------------------------+
Default gateway: None

Domain name servers: 8.8.8.8

IPv4 route
+-------------------------------------------------------------------+
|No      Destination         Gateway         Genmask  Flags Iface|
+-------------------------------------------------------------------+

IPv6 route
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|No                    Destination                        Gateway  Flags Iface|
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

2. Configure an IPv4 address and netmask for an interface:

```
> 2
Please select network family:
  1) inet
  2) inet6
  0) Escape
> 1
Network adapters:
  1) eth0
  2) eth1
  0) Escape
> 1
Please input ip address
> 
Please input netmask
> 
Operation success.
```

3. Configure the default IPv4 gateway:

```
> 4
Please select network family:
  1) inet
  2) inet6
  0) Escape
> 1
Please input default gateway address
> [redacted]
Operation success.
```

4. Delete incorrect IPv4 configuration.

```
> 3
Please select network family:
  1) inet
  2) inet6
  0) Escape
> 1
Network adapters:
  1) eth0
  2) eth1
  0) Escape
> 1
Please select an ip address
  1) [redacted]
  2) [redacted]5.0
  0) Escape
> 1
Are you sure to delete [redacted] from eth0?[y/n]
> y
Operation success.
```

5. Configure the IP address of the DNS server:

```
> 7
Please input 1-2 domain server ip address:
> [redacted]
```

2.1.7 **nti**

The **nti share threshold set** command sets the shared IP threshold, and the **nti share threshold get** command displays the shared IP threshold.

```
pps threshold > 100
NTA# nti share threshold
  get
  set
NTA# nti share threshold get
pps threshold > 100
NTA# nti share threshold set 1000
Write configuration succeed, new value is 1000
NTA# nti share threshold get
pps threshold > 1000
NTA#
```

2.1.8 **poweroff**

The **poweroff** command shuts down the system.

2.1.9 **reboot**

The **reboot** command restarts the system.

2.1.10 **rlmc**

The **rlmc** commands configures remote assistance.

```
NTA# rlmc
  disable   Stop sshd
  enable    Start sshd
  get       Get sshd status
```

The **rlmc enable** command enables remote assistance in the console-based management. Remote assistance in the console user interface supports a maximum of three IP addresses and ports cannot be specified.

The **rlmc disable** command disables remote assistance.

```
NTA# rlmc disable
0
```

The **rlmc get sshd status** command displays the status of remote assistance.

```
NTA# rlmc get sshd status
sshd_status: OFF
```

2.1.11 **set auth**

The **set auth init** command initializes cloud-based authentication for a virtual machine.

2.1.12 **set pppoe**

The **set pppoe on** command enables PPPoE interface detection.

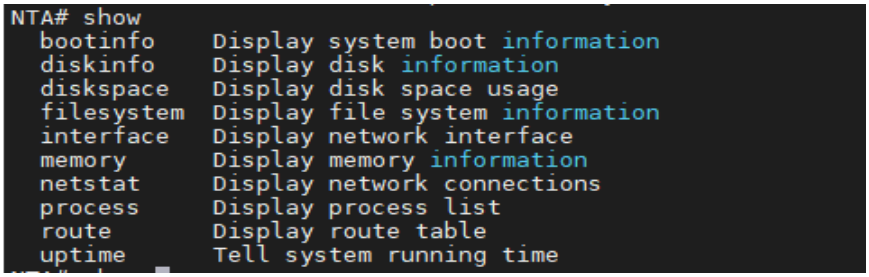
The **set pppoe off** command disables PPPoE interface detection.

To run either of the preceding commands, perform the following steps:

1. Delete all routers configured on NTA.

2. Run the **set pppoe on** or **set pppoe off** command to enable or disable PPPoE interface detection. To make the commands take effect, you need to restart all engines of the system. In HA mode, such commands will trigger the restart of all engines of the master and backup devices.
3. Add routers.

2.1.13 **show**

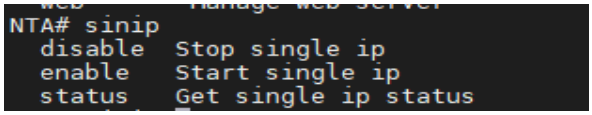


The **show** commands show basic system information:

- **show bootinfo**: shows system boot messages, just like the **dmesg** command.
- **show diskinfo**: shows system disk information.
- **show diskspace**: shows the usage of each system disk.
- **show filesystem**: shows file system information
- **show interface**: shows the IP address and netmask of an interface.
- **show iptables**: shows information of the system's iptables.
- **show memory**: shows system memory information.
- **show netstat**: shows the status of network connections.
- **show process**: lists system processes.
- **show route**: shows the system's routing table.
- **show uptime**: shows the system uptime.

2.1.14 **sinip**

The **sinip** command configures traffic statistics collection for a single IP address.



The **sinip enable bps** command enables traffic statistics collection for a single IP address and sets the minimum statistics threshold to 1 Mbps.

```
NTA# sinip enable
  bps  Min bps
  pps  Min pps
NTA# sinip enable
  bps  Min bps
  pps  Min pps
NTA# sinip enable bps
    default 1M, max 1000G
NTA# sinip enable bps 1M
save and apply success.
```

The **sinip status** command displays the status of traffic statistics collection for a single IP address.

```
NTA# sinip status
true
min bps is 1000000
```

The **sinip disable** command disables traffic statistics collection for a single IP address.

```
NTA# sinip disable
save and apply success.
```

2.1.15 sys diagnose

The **sys diagnose** command collects troubleshooting information.

```
NTA# sys diagnose
  help
  show
  start
  status
  stop
  stopDiag
  stopUpload
```

2.1.16 top

The **top** command displays the CPU usage and memory usage of the system.

2.1.17 web

```
NTA# web
  acl      Web access controll list
  auth     Web security policy
  passwd   Authentication Password
  service  Controll web server
```

The **web** commands are described as follows:

- **web acl clear**: removes restrictions on the IP address range for access to the web-based manager of NTA.
- **web auth unfreeze**: unlocks the specified IP address that is locked.
- **web passwd admin reset**: restores the user **admin**'s default password for access to the web-based manager of NTA.

- **web service restart/start/stop**: restarts, enables, or stops the web service.

2.1.18 engine

The **engine status** command displays the status of system engines, the **engine start** command enables system engines, the **engine stop** command stops system engines, and the **engine restart** command restarts system engines. NTA V4.5R90F04 can operate in two modes: DPI mode and DFI mode. Different engines are supported in the two modes. The following operations can be performed on the system engines:

```
NTA# engine alertsystem
  restart  restart AlertSystem
  start    start AlertSystem
  status   Display AlertSystem status
  stop     stop AlertSystem
```

Engines used in NTA (DPI mode)

```
NTA# engine
  alertsystem         Controll AlertSystem
  analysor            Controll Analysor
  baselinestudy       Controll baselinestudy
  captureservice      Controll captureserver
  configmanager       Controll Configuration Manager
  detector            Controll detector
  divertmanager       Controll Divert manager
  trafficdistributor  Controll trafficdistributor
```

Engines used in NTA (DFI mode)

```
NTA# engine
  alertsystem    Controll AlertSystem
  analysor       Controll Analysor
  baselinestudy  Controll baselinestudy
  configmanager  Controll Configuration Manager
  detector       Controll detector
  divertmanager  Controll Divert manager
  flowcollector  Controll collector
  snmpcollector  Controll snmpCollector
```

2.2 Commands with Different Functions in Console-based Management and Remote Management

The following commands in console-based management have different functions from those in remote management via SSH.

2.2.1 passwd

On the console user interface:

- **passwd**: changes the **admin**'s password.
- **passwd reset**: resets the **admin**'s password to **admin**.

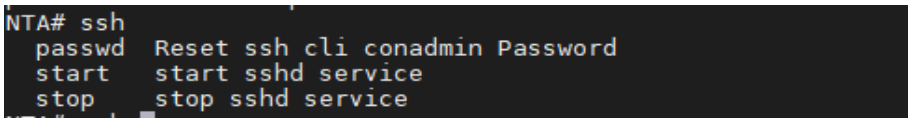
For remote management via SSH:

- **passwd**: changes the **conadmin** password.

2.3 Commands Only Applicable to Console-based Management

2.3.1 ssh

The following commands are used to perform SSH operations for the **conadmin** user.



- **ssh passwd reset**: resets the conadmin password to k@eT!23i.
- **ssh start**: enables the SSH service.
- **ssh stop**: stops the SSH service.**sys factory-recover**

The **sys factory-recover** command restores the system upon one click. The system will be restored to V4.5R90F04 and all configurations and data will be cleared.

2.3.3 sys init

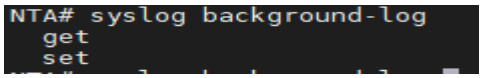
sys init clear-config: clears user configurations.

sys init clear-license: clears the system license.

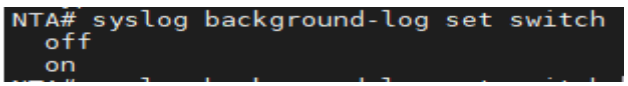
2.4 Commands Only Applicable to Remote Management via SSH

2.4.1 syslog background-log

The **syslog background-log** command accesses the background login log.



The **syslog background-log set switch** command enables or disables the background login log.



The **syslog background-log set type** command sets the type of background login logs.

```
NTA# syslog background-log set type
  1
  2
  3
  4
  5
  6
  7
```

The **syslog background-log get switch** command displays the status of the background login log switch.

```
NTA# syslog background-log get switch
off
```

The **syslog background-log get type** command displays the type of background login logs.

```
NTA# syslog background-log set type 1
NTA# syslog background-log get type
1
```

2.4.2 set syslog realtime switch

The **set syslog realtime switch** command enables or disables the real-time collection and sending of syslogs.

```
NTA# set syslog realtime switch
  off
  on
```