

# Basic Cli Commands Vyatta Manual

**basic cli commands vyatta** are essential for network administrators and IT professionals who manage Vyatta-based routers and firewalls. Vyatta, now part of the VyOS project, offers a powerful command-line interface (CLI) that allows for efficient configuration, management, and troubleshooting of network devices. Mastering these basic commands is crucial for ensuring smooth network operation, quick troubleshooting, and effective configuration management. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the fundamental CLI commands in Vyatta, helping both beginners and experienced users optimize their use of the platform.

## Understanding the Vyatta CLI Environment

Before diving into specific commands, it's important to understand the environment in which these commands operate.

### Navigation and Command Modes

Vyatta's CLI operates primarily in two modes:

- **Operational Mode:** The default mode where you can view the current configuration, check system status, and perform troubleshooting commands.
- **Configuration Mode:** Entered via the `configure` command, this mode allows you to modify the device's configuration. Changes here are committed before being saved.

### Basic CLI Navigation

Understanding how to navigate within the CLI is fundamental:

- **Prompt:** The prompt indicates the current mode, e.g., `vyatta` for operational mode and `vyatta(config)` for configuration mode.
- **Exit commands:** Use `exit` to leave configuration mode or return to the previous level.
- **Help:** Use `?` or the `help` command to display available commands and options at any point.

## Essential Basic CLI Commands in Vyatta

Familiarity with core commands empowers users to manage the device effectively.

## 1. Viewing System and Interface Status

- **show interfaces** ? Displays detailed information about all network interfaces, including IP addresses, status, and traffic statistics.
- **show version** ? Shows the current Vyatta system version, build, and system uptime.
- **show configuration** ? Displays the current active configuration in a readable format.
- **show system** ? Provides system status details such as load, memory usage, and uptime.

## 2. Managing the Configuration

- **configure** ? Enters configuration mode, allowing you to modify device settings.
- **commit** ? Applies and saves configuration changes made in configuration mode.
- **save** ? Explicitly saves the current configuration to persistent storage.
- **exit** ? Exits configuration mode or the CLI entirely.
- **rollback** ? Reverts the configuration to a previous committed state.

## 3. Network Interface Management

- **set interfaces** ? Used to configure network interfaces, e.g., IP addresses, MTU, etc.
- **delete interfaces** ? Removes interface configurations.
- **show interfaces** ? Displays current interface configurations and statuses.

## 4. Routing and Firewall Commands

- **set protocols static** ? Adds static routes to the routing table.
- **delete protocols static** ? Removes static routes.
- **show ip route** ? Displays the current routing table.
- **set firewall** ? Configures firewall rules and policies.
- **show firewall** ? Displays current firewall configurations.

## 5. Managing Services and DHCP

- **set service dhcp-server** ? Configures DHCP server settings.
- **show service dhcp-server** ? Displays DHCP server configuration and status.
- **set service ssh** ? Enables or configures SSH access.
- **show service ssh** ? Shows SSH service status.

## Tips for Using Vyatta CLI Effectively

Efficient management of Vyatta devices depends on understanding best practices and advanced tips.

### 1. Using Tab Completion

The CLI supports tab completion, which can significantly speed up command entry and reduce errors. Press the Tab key after typing part of a command or parameter to auto-complete or see suggestions.

### 2. Viewing Command Help

Use ``?`` at any prompt to display available commands or options. For example:

```
vyatta show ?
```

This helps discover command syntax and available options, especially when working with complex configurations.

### 3. Saving and Backing Up Configurations

Always remember to save your configuration after making changes:

- **commit** ? Apply changes immediately.
- **save** ? Save the current configuration to persistent storage.

Regular backups of configuration files are also recommended for disaster recovery.

### 4. Using Rollback and Configuration Reversion

Vyatta allows you to revert to previous configuration states:

- **rollback** ? Reverts to the last committed configuration.
- **rollback 2** ? Reverts two steps back in the configuration history.

This feature is invaluable for undoing unintended changes.

### 5. Automating Tasks with Scripts

Advanced users can automate routine tasks by scripting CLI commands, which can be executed via SSH or other remote management tools.

## Common Troubleshooting Commands

Troubleshooting is a vital aspect of network management, and Vyatta provides several commands to assist.

### 1. Checking Connectivity

- **ping** ? Tests connectivity to a remote host.
- **traceroute** ? Tracks the route packets take to reach a destination.

### 2. Monitoring Traffic and Logs

- **show log** ? Displays system logs for troubleshooting.
- **show interfaces traffic** ? Shows real-time traffic statistics on interfaces.

### 3. Diagnosing Routing Issues

- **show ip route** ? Displays current routing table entries.
- **ping** and **traceroute** help verify network paths and reachability.

## Conclusion

Mastering **basic cli commands vyatta** is fundamental for effective network management with Vyatta or VyOS platforms. From viewing system status and managing network interfaces to configuring routing and firewalls, these commands form the backbone of daily operational tasks. Remember to explore help options, practice configuration management, and utilize troubleshooting tools to maintain a robust and secure network environment. With a solid grasp of these CLI commands, network administrators can ensure optimal performance, quick issue resolution, and scalable network configurations.

### Basic CLI Commands in Vyatta: A Comprehensive Guide

Navigating and managing Vyatta's network devices efficiently requires a solid understanding of its command-line interface (CLI). Vyatta, an open-source network operating system, offers a rich CLI environment that enables network administrators to configure, monitor, and troubleshoot network

devices seamlessly. Mastering these basic CLI commands is fundamental to leveraging Vyatta's full potential, especially in complex network environments. This guide provides an in-depth exploration of the essential CLI commands, their functions, and best practices for effective network management.

## Understanding Vyatta's CLI Environment

Before diving into specific commands, it's important to understand the structure and operational context of Vyatta's CLI:

- Configuration Mode vs. Operational Mode: Vyatta's CLI operates primarily in two modes:
  - Operational Mode: The default mode where you can execute commands to view system status, interface statistics, routing tables, etc.
  - Configuration Mode: Entered via the `configure` command, where you can modify system settings, interfaces, routing, and other configurations.
- Hierarchical Command Structure: Vyatta's CLI is organized hierarchically, similar to other network devices, allowing for intuitive navigation and command execution.
- Command Completion & Help: Typing `?` provides command options and context help; pressing Tab auto-completes commands or filenames.

## Accessing the Vyatta CLI

- SSH/Telnet Access: Remote management usually begins with SSH or Telnet.
- Example: `ssh vyatta@`
- Console Access: Direct connection via console cable for initial setup or troubleshooting.
- Login Credentials: Default credentials are often set during initial setup, but for security, change passwords immediately.

## Basic Operational Commands

These commands are used in operational mode to gather system information and perform basic tasks.

### 1. Viewing System Status and Information

- ``show version``

Displays the current system version, build, and uptime.

- ``show interfaces``

Provides detailed information about all network interfaces, including status, IP addresses, and traffic statistics.

- ``show ip route``

Shows the current routing table, useful for understanding how traffic is being routed.

- ``show configuration``

Displays the current active configuration in a human-readable format.

- ``show system uptime``

Reveals how long the system has been running since last reboot.

## 2. Managing Interfaces

- ``show interfaces``

To observe interface statuses and statistics.

- ``configure`` ? Enter configuration mode.

- ``delete interfaces ethernet eth0``

Deletes the configuration for the specified interface.

- ``set interfaces ethernet eth0 address 192.168.1.1/24``

Assigns an IP address to an interface.

- ``commit``

Applies the changes made in configuration mode.

- ``save``

Saves the current configuration to persist across reboots.

### 3. Monitoring Traffic and System Performance

- ``show system processes``

Lists running processes, useful for troubleshooting.

- ``show interfaces traffic``

Provides real-time traffic statistics on interfaces.

- ``ping``

Tests connectivity to another device.

- ``traceroute``

Tracks the path packets take to reach a destination.

## Configuration Commands: Building and Modifying Settings

Configuration commands are used within the ``configure`` mode to set up or modify network parameters.

## 1. Entering and Exiting Configuration Mode

- ``configure``

Enter configuration mode.

- ``exit``

Exit configuration mode, returning to operational mode.

- ``commit``

Save the changes made in configuration mode.

- ``save``

Persist configuration changes to startup configuration.

## 2. Managing Interfaces

- To configure an Ethernet interface:

```
```bash
```

```
set interfaces ethernet eth0 address 192.168.1.1/24
```

```
set interfaces ethernet eth0 description "LAN Interface"
```

```
delete interfaces ethernet eth0
```

```
```
```

- Enable or disable interfaces:

```
```bash
```

```
set interfaces ethernet eth0 disable
```

```
delete interfaces ethernet eth0 disable
```

```
...
```

### 3. Configuring Routing

- Static route:

```
```bash
```

```
set protocols static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 192.168.1.254
```

```
...
```

- Enable OSPF:

```
```bash
```

```
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 network 192.168.1.0/24
```

```
...
```

### 4. Setting Up NAT and Firewall Rules

- NAT:

```
```bash
```

```
set service nat rule 100 description "Masquerade"
```

```
set service nat rule 100 type source
```

```
set service nat rule 100 outbound-interface eth0
```

```
set service nat rule 100 source address 192.168.1.0/24
```

```
set service nat rule 100 translation address masquerade
```

```
```
```

- Firewall:

```
```bash
```

```
set firewall name WAN_IN default-action drop
```

```
set firewall name WAN_IN rule 1 action accept
```

```
set firewall name WAN_IN rule 1 protocol tcp
```

```
set firewall name WAN_IN rule 1 destination port 22
```

```
set interfaces ethernet eth0 firewall in name WAN_IN
```

```
```
```

## Advanced CLI Commands and Best Practices

Once familiar with the basics, network administrators can leverage more advanced commands for optimized network management.

### 1. Using Diff to View Configuration Changes

- `show | compare`

Compares current configuration with the last saved configuration to identify changes.

### 2. Saving and Restoring Configurations

- Save current configuration:

```
```bash
```

```
save
```

```
```
```

- Load a backup configuration:

```
```bash
```

```
load /config/backup.conf
```

```
```
```

### 3. Rebooting and Resetting the System

- Reboot:

```
```bash
```

```
reboot
```

```
```
```

- Halt system:

```
```bash
```

```
halt
```

```
```
```

- Reset to factory defaults (use with caution):

```
```bash
```

```
delete system config
```

```
```
```

### 4. Troubleshooting with CLI

- Checking logs:

```
```bash
```

```
show log
```

```
```
```

- Restarting services:

```
```bash
```

```
restart service
```

```
```
```

- Viewing active connections:

```
```bash
```

```
show conn
```

```
```
```

## Security and Access Control via CLI

Proper security management is critical.

- Changing passwords:

```
```bash
```

```
set system login user vyatta authentication plaintext-password
```

```
```
```

- Managing user accounts:

```
``bash
```

```
delete system login user
```

```
``
```

- Configuring SSH:

```
``bash
```

```
set service ssh port 22
```

```
set service ssh disable-password-auth no
```

```
``
```

- Enabling or disabling specific services:

```
``bash
```

```
delete service telnet
```

```
set service ssh
```

```
``
```

## Tips and Best Practices for Using Vyatta CLI

- Always save your configuration after making changes to prevent data loss after reboot.
- Use `show` commands frequently to verify system and network statuses.
- Document configuration changes for future troubleshooting.
- Use `compare` to review multiple changes before applying.

- Maintain secure access by disabling unnecessary services and changing default passwords.
- Regularly update Vyatta to benefit from security patches and new features.

## Conclusion

Mastering the basic CLI commands in Vyatta is an essential step toward effective network management. From viewing system status, configuring interfaces, managing routing protocols, to troubleshooting and security management, these commands form the foundation of network administration within Vyatta environments. As you grow more familiar with the CLI, you can explore advanced features and scripting capabilities to automate tasks and optimize your network operations. Continuous practice and adherence to best practices will ensure your Vyatta deployments are secure, reliable, and efficient.

Final Note: Always refer to the official Vyatta documentation for the most accurate and detailed command references, especially when performing critical configurations or troubleshooting complex issues.

**QuestionAnswer** What is the command to enter configuration mode in Vyatta CLI? You can enter configuration mode by typing 'configure' in the CLI. How do you commit changes in Vyatta CLI? Use the 'commit' command to apply changes made in configuration mode. What is the command to save the current configuration? Type 'save' to save the current configuration to persistent storage. How can I view the current configuration in Vyatta? Use the 'show configuration' command to display the current running configuration. Which command is used to exit configuration mode? Type 'exit' or 'quit' to leave configuration mode and return to operational mode. How do I restart or reboot the Vyatta device via CLI? Use the 'sudo reboot' command to restart the device. What command displays network interfaces and their status? Use 'show interfaces' to view detailed information about network interfaces. How can I check the routing table in Vyatta CLI? Type 'show ip route' to display the current routing table.

**Related keywords:** Vyatta, CLI commands, network configuration, routing, firewall, VPN, Cisco-like commands, Vyatta setup, network management, command line interface, Vyatta tutorials