

Chapter 9

Controlling the CLI Environment

In operational mode, you can control the command-line interface (CLI) environment. For example, you can specify the number lines that are displayed on the screen or your terminal type. The following output lists the options that you can use to control the CLI environment:

```
user@host> set cli ?
Possible completions:
complete-on-space Toggle word completion on space
directory          Set the current working directory
idle-timeout       Set the cli maximum idle time
prompt            Set the cli command prompt string
restart-on-upgrade Set cli to prompt for restart after a software upgrade
screen-length      Set number of lines on screen
screen-width       Set number of characters on a line
terminal           Set terminal type
timestamp          Timestamp cli output
```



NOTE: When you use SSH to log in to the router or log in from the console when its terminal type is already configured (as described in the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide*), your terminal type, screen length, and screen width are already set.

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Setting the Terminal Type

To set the terminal type, use the `set cli terminal` command:

```
user@host> set cli terminal terminal-type
```

The terminal type can be one of the following: `ansi`, `vt100`, `small-xterm`, or `xterm`.

Setting the Screen Length

The default CLI screen length is 24 lines. To change the length, use the `set cli screen-length` command:

```
user@host> set cli screen-length length
```

Setting the screen length to 0 lines disables the display of output one screen at a time. Disabling this UNIX `more`-type interface can be useful when you are issuing CLI commands from scripts.

Setting the Screen Width

The default CLI screen width is 80 columns. To change the width, use the `set cli screen-width` command:

```
user@host> set cli screen-width width
```

Setting the CLI Prompt

The default CLI prompt is `user@host>`. To change this prompt, use the `set cli prompt` command. If the prompt string contains spaces, enclose the string in quotation marks (" ").

```
user@host> set cli prompt string
```

Setting the CLI Directory

To set the current working directory, use the `set cli directory` command:

```
user@host> set cli directory directory
```

`directory` is the pathname of working directory.

Setting the CLI Timestamp

By default, CLI output does not include a timestamp. To include a timestamp in CLI output, use the `set cli timestamp` command:

```
user@host> set cli timestamp [format time-date-format | disable]
```

If you do not specify a timestamp format, the default format is *Mmm dd hh:mm:ss* (for example, Feb 08 17:20:49). Enclose the format in single quotation marks (').

Setting the Idle Timeout

By default, an individual CLI session never times out after extended times, unless the `idle-timeout` statement has been included in the user's login class configuration. To set the maximum time an individual session can be idle before the user is logged off the router, use the `set cli idle-timeout` command:

```
user@host> set cli idle-timeout timeout
```

timeout can be 0 through 100,000 minutes. Setting *timeout* to 0 disables the timeout.

Setting the CLI to Prompt After a Software Upgrade

By default, the CLI prompts you to restart after a software upgrade. To disable the prompt for an individual session, use the `set cli restart-on-upgrade off` command:

```
user@host> set cli restart-on-upgrade off
```

To re-enable the prompt, use the `set cli restart-on-upgrade on` command:

```
user@host> set cli restart-on-upgrade on
```

Setting Command Completion

By default, you can press the Tab key or Spacebar to have the CLI complete a command.

To have the CLI allow only a tab to complete a command, use the `set cli complete-on-space off` command:

```
user@host> set cli complete-on-space off  
Disabling complete-on-space  
user@host>
```

To re-enable the use of both spaces and tabs for command completion, use the `set cli complete-on-space on` command:

```
user@host> set cli complete-on-space on  
Enabling complete-on-space  
user@host>
```

Displaying CLI Settings

To display the current CLI settings, use the `show cli` command:

```
user@host> show cli  
CLI screen length set to 24  
CLI screen width set to 80  
CLI complete-on-space set to on
```

Example: Controlling the CLI Environment

Change the default CLI environment:

```
user@host> set cli screen-length 66  
Screen length set to 66  
user@host> set cli screen-width 40  
Screen width set to 40  
user@host> set cli prompt "router1-san-jose > "  
router1-san-jose > show cli  
CLI complete-on-space set to on  
CLI idle-timeout disabled  
CLI restart-on-upgrade set to on  
CLI screen length set to 66  
CLI screen width set to 40  
CLI terminal is 'xterm'  
router1-san-jose >
```