

Key Features of the SRC CLI

The hierarchical organization results in commands that have a regular syntax and provides several features that simplify SRC CLI use:

- Consistent command names—Commands that provide the same type of function have the same name, regardless of the portion of the software on which they are operating. As examples, all **show** commands display software information and statistics, and all **clear** commands erase various types of system information.
- Lists and short descriptions of available commands—Information about available commands is provided at each level of the CLI command hierarchy. If you type a question mark (?) at any level, you see a list of the available commands along with a short description of each command. This means that if you already are familiar with the SRC software, JUNOS software, or routing software, you can use many of the CLI commands without referring to the documentation.
- Detailed descriptions of command and configuration statements—Complete information about commands and statements from the **help** command. You can access the reference documentation for each command and statement by typing the **help** command followed by the command or **help configuration** followed by the configuration statement.
- Command completion—Command completion for command names (keywords) and for command options is also available at each level of the hierarchy. To complete a command or option that you have partially typed, press the Spacebar or the tab key. If the partially typed letters begin a string that uniquely identifies a command, the complete command name appears. Otherwise, a caret (^) indicates that you have entered an ambiguous command, and the possible completions are displayed. Completion also applies to other strings, such as filenames, interface names, usernames, and configuration statements.

Leveraging Industry-Standard Technologies

The operating system on a C-series Controller is based on a Linux kernel, with a special shell called the CLI (command-line interface). A variety of standard utilities are available. For example, you can:

- Use regular expression matching to locate and replace values and identifiers in a configuration, or to filter command output.
- Use Emacs-based key sequences to scroll through command output or edit the command line.
- On a C-series Controller, store and archive system files on a Linux-based file system.
 - You can use standard Linux conventions to specify filenames and paths.
 - You can exit from the CLI environment and create a Linux shell to navigate the file system, manage system processes, and so on.

