

Command	Action
Esc-F	Moves the cursor forward one character
Ctrl-B	Moves the cursor back one character
Ctrl-F	Moves the cursor forward one word
Ctrl-D	Deletes a single character
Backspace	Removes one character to the left of the cursor
Ctrl-R	Redisplays a line
Ctrl-U	Erases a line
Ctrl-W	Erases a word
Ctrl-Z	Ends configuration mode and returns to EXEC mode
Tab	Completes a partially entered (unambiguous) command
Ctrl-P or up arrow	Recalls commands, beginning with the most recent
Ctrl-N or down arrow	Returns the more recent commands in the buffer

Starting a Router Summary

- The startup configuration routine option appears when no valid configuration exists in NVRAM.
- You can access the setup configuration dialog by entering the **setup** command in privileged mode.
- The ? command displays the available commands in a given mode.
- The enhanced editing mode includes a set of keyboard functions to simplify using the CLI.
- The command history feature lets you see a list of previously entered commands.

Configuring the Router

From privileged EXEC mode, the **configure terminal** command provides access to global configuration mode. From global configuration mode, you can access specific configuration modes, such as the following:

- **Interface**—Configures operations on a per-interface basis
- **Subinterface**—Configures multiple virtual interfaces

- **Controller**—Supports commands that configure controllers (such as E1 and T1)
- **Line**—Configures the operation of a terminal line
- **Router**—Configures IP routing protocols
- **IPX-router**—Configures the Novell network layer protocol

Assigning a Router Name Example

The **hostname** command can name a router:

```
>enable
#configure terminal
(config)#hostname Router
Router(config)
```

Configuring a Serial Interface Example

```
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#interface s1
Router(config-if)#clock rate 64000
Router(config-if)#bandwidth 64
Router#show interface serial 1
```

Notes:

- Unambiguous abbreviations of commands are allowed.
- Abbreviations of delimiters are not allowed. For example, a clock rate of 64,000 cannot be abbreviated to 64.
- The **bandwidth** command overrides the default bandwidth (1.544 Mbps). The bandwidth entered has no effect on the line's actual speed.

Major Command/Subcommand Relationship

Commands that indicate a process or interface that will be configured are called *major commands*. Major commands cause the CLI to enter a specific configuration mode.

Major commands have no effect unless they are immediately followed by a subcommand that supplies the configuration entry.