

H

help

To display a brief description of the help system, enter the **help** command.

help

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

All.

Usage Guidelines

The help command provides a brief description of the context-sensitive help system.

Examples

Enter the help command for a brief description of the help system.

```
Switch# help
Help may be requested at any point in a command by entering
a question mark '?'. If nothing matches, the help list will
be empty and you must backup until entering a '?' show the
available options.
Two styles of help are provided:
1. Full help is available when you are ready to enter a
   command argument (e.g. 'show ?') and describes each possible
   argument.
2. Partial help is provided when an abbreviated argument is entered
   and you want to know what arguments match the input
   (e.g. 'show pr?')
```

The following example shows how to use command syntax help to display the next argument of a partially complete **access-list** command. One option is to add a wildcard mask. The <cr> symbol indicates that the other option is to press Return to execute the command.

```
Switch(config)# access-list 99 deny 131.108.134.234 ?
A.B.C.D Mask of bits to ignore
<cr>
```

Related Commands

full-help

terminal full-help

history

To enable the command history function or to change the command history buffer size for a particular line, use the **history** line configuration command. To disable the command history feature, use the **no** form of this command.

history [*size number-of-lines*]
no history

Syntax Description

size *number-of-lines* (Optional) Specifies the number of command lines that the system records in its history buffer. The range is 0 to 256.

Default

10 lines.

Command Mode

Line configuration.

Usage Guidelines

The **history** command without the **size** keyword and the *number-of-lines* argument enables the history function with the last buffer size specified or with the default of 10 lines if there was not a prior setting.

The **no history** command without the **size** keyword and the *number-of-lines* argument disables the history feature but remembers the buffer size if it was something other than the default. The **no history size** command resets the buffer size to 10.

Note The **history size** command only sets the size of the buffer; it does not re-enable the history feature. If the **no history** command is used, the **history** command must be used to re-enable this feature.

The command history feature provides a record of EXEC commands you have entered. This feature is particularly useful for recalling long or complex commands or entries, including access lists.

Table 7-1 lists the keys and functions you can use to recall commands from the command history buffer.

Table 7-1 History Keys

Key	Function
Ctrl-P or Up Arrow ¹	Recalls commands in the history buffer in a backward sequence, beginning with the most recent command. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively older commands.
Ctrl-N or Down Arrow ¹	Returns to more recent commands in the history buffer after recalling commands with Ctrl-P or the Up Arrow. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively more recent commands.

1. The arrow keys function only with ANSI-compatible terminals such as VT100s.

Example

In the following example, line 4 is configured with a history buffer size of 35 lines.

```
Switch(config)# line 4
Switch(config-line)# history size 35
```

Related Commands

- show history**
- terminal history size**

hold-queue

Note This command or some of its parameters might not function as expected in the LightStream 1010 ATM switch environment.

To specify the hold-queue limit of an interface, use the **hold-queue** interface configuration command. Use the **no** form of this command with the appropriate keyword to restore the default values for an interface.

hold-queue *length* {**in** | **out**}
no hold-queue {**in** | **out**}

Syntax Description

length Integer that specifies the maximum number of packets in the queue.

in Specifies the input queue.

out Specifies the output queue.

Default

The default input hold-queue limit is 75 packets. The default output hold-queue limit is 40 packets. These limits prevent a malfunctioning interface from consuming an excessive amount of memory. There is no fixed upper limit to a queue size.

Command Mode

Interface configuration.

Usage Guidelines

This command only applies to the ASP interface. The input hold queue prevents a single interface from flooding the network server with too many input packets. Further input packets are discarded if the interface has too many input packets outstanding in the system.

If priority output queueing is being used, the length of the four output queues is set using the **priority-list** global configuration command. The **hold-queue** command cannot be used to set an output hold queue length in this situation.

For slow interfaces, use a small output hold-queue limit. This approach prevents storing packets at a rate that exceeds the transmission capability of the interface. For fast interfaces, use a large output hold-queue limit. A fast interface may be busy for a short time (and thus require the hold queue) but can empty the output hold queue quickly when capacity returns.

To display the current hold queue setting and the number of packets discarded because of hold queue overflows, use the EXEC command **show interface**.

Note Increasing the hold queue can have detrimental effects on network routing and response times. For protocols that use seq/ack packets to determine round-trip times, do not increase the output queue. Instead, dropping packets informs the hosts to slow down transmissions to match available bandwidth. This is generally better than having duplicate copies of the same packet within the network (which can happen with large hold queues).

Example

The following example illustrates how to set a small input queue on a slow async line.

```
Switch# interface async 0
Switch(config-if)# hold-queue 30 in
```

Related Command

show interface

hostname

To specify or modify the host name for the switch, use the **hostname** global configuration command. The host name is used in prompts and default configuration filenames.

hostname *name*

Syntax Description

name New host name for the switch; the name is case sensitive.

Default

The factory-assigned default host name is *switch*.

Command Mode

Global configuration.

Usage Guidelines

The order of display at startup is banner message-of-the-day (MOTD), then login and password prompts, then EXEC banner.

Example

The following example changes the host name to *ls1010*.

```
Switch# hostname ls1010
ls1010#
```

