

RTEMS Shell Guide

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The RTEMS Project is hosted at https://www.rtems.org. Any inquiries concerning RTEMS, its related support components, or its documentation should be directed to the RTEMS Project community.

RTEMS Online Resources

Home	https://www.rtems.org
Documentation	https://docs.rtems.org
Mailing Lists	https://lists.rtems.org
Bug Reporting	https://gitlab.rtems.org
Git Repositories	https://gitlab.rtems.org
Developers	https://gitlab.rtems.org

CHAPTER

ONE

PREFACE

Real-time embedded systems vary widely based upon their operational and maintenance requirements. Some of these systems provide ways for the user or developer to interact with them. This interaction could be used for operational, diagnostic, or configuration purposes. The capabilities described in this manual are those provided with RTEMS to provide a command line interface for user access. Some of these commands will be familiar as standard POSIX utilities while others are RTEMS specific or helpful in debugging and analyzing an embedded system. As a simple example of the powerful and very familiar capabilities that the RTEMS Shell provides to an application, consider the following example which hints at some of the capabilities available:

```
Welcome to rtems-6.0.99.0(SPARC/w/FPU/sis)
COPYRIGHT (c) 1989-2011.
On-Line Applications Research Corporation (OAR).
Login into RTEMS
login: rtems
Password:
RTEMS SHELL (Ver.1.0-FRC):/dev/console. Feb 28 2008. 'help' to list commands.
SHLL [/] $ cat /etc/passwd
root:*:0:0:root::/:/bin/sh
rtems:*:1:1:RTEMS Application::/:/bin/sh
tty:!:2:2:tty owner::/:/bin/false
SHLL [/] $ ls /dev
-rwxr-xr-x   1  rtems   root           0 Jan 01 00:00 console
-rwxr-xr-x   1   root   root           0 Jan 01 00:00 console_b
2 files 0 bytes occupied
SHLL [/] $ stackuse
Stack usage by thread
ID      NAME    LOW          HIGH     CURRENT     AVAILABLE     USED
0x09010001  IDLE 0x023d89a0 - 0x023d99af 0x023d9760      4096        608
0x0a010001  UI1  0x023d9f30 - 0x023daf3f 0x023dad18      4096       1804
0x0a010002  SHLL 0x023db4c0 - 0x023df4cf 0x023de9d0     16384       6204
0xffffffff  INTR 0x023d2760 - 0x023d375f 0x00000000      4080        316
SHLL [/] $ mount -L
File systems: msdos
SHLL [/] $
```

In the above example, the user *rtems* logs into a SPARC based RTEMS system. The first command is `cat /etc/passwd`. This simple command lets us know that this application is running the In Memory File System (IMFS) and that the infrastructure has provided dummy entries for

/etc/passwd and a few other files. The contents of */etc/passwd* let us know that the user could have logged in as `root`. In fact, the `root` user has more permissions than `rtems` who is not allowed to write into the filesystem.

The second command is `ls /dev` which lets us know that RTEMS has POSIX-style device nodes which can be accesses through standard I/O function calls.

The third command executed is the RTEMS specific `stackuse` which gives a report on the stack usage of each thread in the system. Since stack overflows are a common error in deeply embedded systems, this is a surprising simple, yet powerful debugging aid.

Finally, the last command, `mount -L` hints that RTEMS supports a variety of mountable filesystems. With support for MS-DOS FAT on IDE/ATA and Flash devices as well as network-based filesystens such as NFS and TFTP, the standard free RTEMS provides a robuse infrastructure for embedded applications.

This manual describes the RTEMS Shell and its command set. In our terminology, the Shell is just a loop reading user input and turning that input into commands with argument. The Shell provided with RTEMS is a simple command reading loop with limited scripting capabilities. It can be connected to via a standard serial port or connected to the RTEMS `telnetd` server for use across a network.

Each command in the command set is implemented as a single subroutine which has a *main-style* prototype. The commands interpret their arguments and operate upon stdin, stdout, and stderr by default. This allows each command to be invoked independent of the shell.

The described separation of shell from commands from communications mechanism was an important design goal. At one level, the RTEMS Shell is a complete shell environment providing access to multiple POSIX compliant filesystems and TCP/IP stack. The subset of capabilities available is easy to configure and the standard Shell can be logged into from either a serial port or via telnet. But at another level, the Shell is a large set of components which can be integrated into the user's developed command interpreter. In either case, it is trivial to add custom commands to the command set available.

1.1 Acknowledgements

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc and The Open Group, have given us permission to reprint portions of their documentation.

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CHAPTER

TWO

CONFIGURATION AND INITIALIZATION

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on how the application configures and initializes the RTEMS shell.

2.2 Configuration

The command set available to the application is user configurable. It is configured using a mechanism similar to the `confdefs.h` mechanism used to specify application configuration.

In the simplest case, if the user wishes to configure a command set with all commands available that are neither filesystem management (e.g. mounting, formating, etc.) or network related, then the following is all that is required:

```
#define CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMANDS_INIT
#define CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMANDS_ALL
#include <rtems/shellconfig.h>
```

In a slightly more complex example, if the user wishes to include all networking commands as well as support for mounting MS-DOS and NFS filesystems, then the following is all that is required:

```
#define CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMANDS_INIT
#define CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMANDS_ALL
#define CONFIGURE_SHELL_MOUNT_MSDOS
#define CONFIGURE_SHELL_MOUNT_NFS
#include <rtems/shellconfig.h>
```

The shell uses a POSIX key to reference the shell's per thread environment. A user's application needs to account for this key. If the application has a configuration for POSIX keys add one extra for the shell. If there is no entry add to the configuration:

```
#define CONFIGURE_MAXIMUM_POSIX_KEYS (5)
```

2.2.1 Customizing the Command Set

The user can configure specific command sets by either building up the set from individual commands or starting with a complete set and disabling individual commands. Each command has two configuration macros associated with it.

CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_XXX
: Each command has a constant of this form which is defined when building a command set by individually enabling specific commands.

CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_XXX
: In contrast, each command has a similar command which is defined when the application is configuring a command set by disabling specific commands in the set.

2.2.2 Adding Custom Commands

One of the design goals of the RTEMS Shell was to make it easy for a user to add custom commands specific to their application. We believe this design goal was accomplished. In order to add a custom command, the user is required to do the following:

- Provide a *main-style* function which implements the command. If that command function uses a `getopt` related function to parse arguments, it *MUST* use the reentrant form.
- Provide a command definition structure of type `rtems_shell_cmd_t`.
- Configure that command using the `CONFIGURE_SHELL_USER_COMMANDS` macro.

Custom aliases are configured similarly but the user only provides an alias definition structure of type `rtems_shell_alias_t` and configures the alias via the `CONFIGURE_SHELL_USER_ALIASES` macro.

In the following example, we have implemented a custom command named `usercmd` which simply prints the arguments it was passed. We have also provided an alias for `usercmd` named `userecho`.

```
#include <rtems/shell.h>
int main_usercmd(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int i;
    printf( "UserCommand: argc=%d\n", argc );
    for (i=0 ; i<argc ; i++ )
        printf( "argv[%d]= %s\n", i, argv[i] );
    return 0;
}
rtems_shell_cmd_t Shell_USERCMD_Command = {
    "usercmd",                                                  /* name */
    "usercmd n1 [n2 [n3...]]",                                  /* usage */
    "user",                                                     /* topic */
    main_usercmd,                                               /* command */
    NULL,                                                       /* alias */
    NULL,                                                       /* next */
    S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IWGRP | S_IROTH | S_IWOTH,  /* mode */
    0,                                                          /* uid */
    0                                                           /* gid */
};
rtems_shell_alias_t Shell_USERECHO_Alias = {
    "usercmd",                  /* command */
    "userecho"                  /* alias */
};
#define CONFIGURE_SHELL_USER_COMMANDS &Shell_USERCMD_Command
#define CONFIGURE_SHELL_USER_ALIASES &Shell_USERECHO_Alias
#define CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMANDS_INIT
#define CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMANDS_ALL
#define CONFIGURE_SHELL_MOUNT_MSDOS
#include <rtems/shellconfig.h>
```

Notice in the above example, that the user wrote the *main* for their command (e.g. `main_usercmd`) which looks much like any other `main()`. They then defined a `rtems_shell_cmd_t` structure named `Shell_USERCMD_Command` which describes that command. This command definition structure is registered into the static command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_USER_COMMANDS` to `&Shell_USERCMD_Command`.

Similarly, to add the `userecho` alias, the user provides the alias definition structure named `Shell_USERECHO_Alias` and defines `CONFIGURE_SHELL_USER_ALIASES` to configure the alias.

The user can configure any number of commands and aliases in this manner.

2.3 Initialization

The shell may be easily attached to a serial port or to the `telnetd` server. This section describes how that is accomplished.

2.3.1 Attached to a Serial Port

Starting the shell attached to the console or a serial port is very simple. The user invokes `rtems_shell_init` with parameters to indicate the characteristics of the task that will be executing the shell including name, stack size, and priority. The user also specifies the device that the shell is to be attached to.

This example is taken from the `fileio` sample test. This shell portion of this test can be run on any target which provides a console with input and output capabilities. It does not include any commands which cannot be supported on all BSPs. The source code for this test is in `testsuites/samples/fileio` with the shell configuration in the `init.c` file.

```
#include <rtems/shell.h>
void start_shell(void)
{
    printf(" =========================\n");
    printf(" starting shell\n");
    printf(" =========================\n");
    rtems_shell_init(
        "SHLL",                     /* task name */
        RTEMS_MINIMUM_STACK_SIZE * 4, /* task stack size */
        100,                        /* task priority */
        "/dev/console",             /* device name */
        false,                      /* run forever */
        true,                       /* wait for shell to terminate */
        rtems_shell_login_check     /* login check function,
        use NULL to disable a login check */
    );
}
```

In the above example, the call to `rtems_shell_init` spawns a task to run the RTEMS Shell attached to `/dev/console` and executing at priority 100. The caller suspends itself and lets the shell take over the console device. When the shell is exited by the user, then control returns to the caller.

2.3.2 Attached to a Socket

TBD

2.4 Access Control

2.4.1 Login Checks

Login checks are optional for the RTEMS shell and can be configured via a login check handler passed to `rtems_shell_init()`. One login check handler is `rtems_shell_login_check()`.

2.4.2 Configuration Files

The following files are used by the login check handler `rtems_shell_login_check()` to validate a passphrase for a user and to set up the user environment for the shell command execution.

/etc/passwd
The format for each line is

```
user_name:password:UID:GID:GECOS:directory:shell
```

with colon separated fields. For more information refer to the Linux PASSWD(5) man page. Use a `password` of `*` to disable the login of the user. An empty password allows login without a password for this user. In contrast to standard UNIX systems, this file is only readable and writeable for the user with an UID of zero by default. The `directory` is used to perform a filesystem change root operation in `rtems_shell_login_check()` in contrast to a normal usage as the HOME directory of the user. The *default* content is:

```
root::0:0::::
```

so there is *no password required* for the `root` user.

/etc/group
The format for each line is:

```
group_name:password:GID:user_list
```

with colon separated fields. The `user_list` is comma separated. For more information refer to the Linux GROUP(5) man page. In contrast to standard UNIX systems, this file is only readable and writeable for the user with an UID of zero by default. The default content is

```
root::0:
```

2.4.3 Command Visibility and Execution Permission

Each command has:

- an owner,
- a group, and
- a read permission flag for the owner, the group and all other users, and
- an execution permission flag for the owner, the group and all other users.

The read and write permission flags are stored in the command mode. The read permission flags determine the visibility of the command for the current user. The execution permission flags determine the ability to execute a command for the current user. These command properties can be displayed and changed with the:

- `cmdls`,

- `cmdchown`, and
- `cmdchmod`

commands. The access is determined by the effective UID, the effective GID and the supplementary group IDs of the current user and follows the standard filesystem access procedure.

2.4.4 Add CRYPT(3) Formats

By default the `crypt_r()` function used by `rtems_shell_login_check()` supports only plain text passphrases. Use `crypt_add_format()` to add more formats. The following formats are available out of the box:

- `crypt_md5_format`,
- `crypt_sha256_format`, and
- `crypt_sha512_format`.

An example follows:

```
#include <crypt.h>
void add_formats( void )
{
    crypt_add_format( &crypt_md5_format );
    crypt_add_format( &crypt_sha512_format );
}
```

2.5 Functions

This section describes the Shell related C functions which are publicly available related to initialization and configuration.

2.5.1 rtems_shell_init - Initialize the shell

CALLING SEQUENCE:

```
rtems_status_code rtems_shell_init(
    const char          *task_name,
    size_t               task_stacksize,
    rtems_task_priority  task_priority,
    const char          *devname,
    bool                 forever,
    bool                 wait,
    rtems_login_check    login_check
);
```

DIRECTIVE STATUS CODES:

`RTEMS_SUCCESSFUL` - Shell task spawned successfully *others* - to indicate a failure condition

DESCRIPTION:

This service creates a task with the specified characteristics to run the RTEMS Shell attached to the specified `devname`.

NOTES:

This method invokes the `rtems_task_create` and `rtems_task_start` directives and as such may return any status code that those directives may return.

There is one POSIX key necessary for all shell instances together and one POSIX key value pair per instance. You should make sure that your RTEMS configuration accounts for these resources.

2.5.2 rtems_shell_login_check - Default login check handler

CALLING SEQUENCE:

```
bool rtems_shell_login_check(
  const char *user,
  const char *passphrase
);
```

DIRECTIVE STATUS CODES:
`true` - login is allowed, and `false` - otherwise.

DESCRIPTION:
This function checks if the specified passphrase is valid for the specified user.

NOTES:
As a side-effect if the specified passphrase is valid for the specified user, this function:

- performs a filesystem change root operation to the directory of the specified user if the directory path is non-empty,
- changes the owner of the current shell device to the UID of the specified user,
- sets the real and effective UID of the current user environment to the UID of the specified user,
- sets the real and effective GID of the current user environment to the GID of the specified user, and
- sets the supplementary group IDs of the current user environment to the supplementary group IDs of the specified user.

In case the filesystem change root operation fails, then the environment setup is aborted and `false` is returned.

CHAPTER

THREE

GENERAL COMMANDS

3.1 Introduction

The RTEMS shell has the following general commands:

- *help* (page 20) - Print command help
- *alias* (page 22) - Add alias for an existing command
- *cmdls* (page 23) - List commands
- *cmdchown* (page 24) - Change user or owner of commands
- *cmdchmod* (page 25) - Change mode of commands
- *date* (page 26) - Print or set current date and time
- *echo* (page 27) - Produce message in a shell script
- *sleep* (page 29) - Delay for a specified amount of time
- *id* (page 30) - show uid gid euid and egid
- *tty* (page 31) - show ttyname
- *whoami* (page 32) - print effective user id
- *getenv* (page 33) - print environment variable
- *setenv* (page 34) - set environment variable
- *unsetenv* (page 35) - unset environment variable
- *time* (page 36) - time command execution
- *logoff* (page 37) - logoff from the system
- *rtc* (page 38) - RTC driver configuration
- *i2cdetect* (page 39) - detect I2C devices
- *i2cget* (page 40) - get data from an EEPROM like I2C device
- *i2cset* (page 41) - write data to an EEPROM like I2C device
- *spi* (page 42) - read and write simple data to an SPI bus
- *flashdev* (page 43) - read, write, erase and use
- *exit* (page 44) - alias for logoff command

3.2 Commands

This section details the General Commands available. A subsection is dedicated to each of the commands and describes the behavior and configuration of that command as well as providing an example usage.

3.2.1 help - Print command help

SYNOPSYS:

```
help misc
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command prints the command help. Help without arguments prints a list of topics and help with a topic prints the help for that topic.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0.

NOTES:

The help print will break the output up based on the environment variable SHELL_LINES. If this environment variable is not set the default is 16 lines. If set the number of lines is set to that the value. If the shell lines is set 0 there will be no break.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `alias`:

```
SHLL [/] $ help
help: ('r' repeat last cmd - 'e' edit last cmd)
TOPIC? The topics are
mem, misc, files, help, rtems, network, monitor
SHLL [/] $ help misc
help: list for the topic 'misc'
alias        - alias old new
time         - time command [arguments...]
joel         - joel [args] SCRIPT
date         - date [YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS]
echo         - echo [args]
sleep        - sleep seconds [nanoseconds]
id           - show uid, gid, euid, and egid
tty          - show ttyname
whoami       - show current user
logoff       - logoff from the system
setenv       - setenv [var] [string]
getenv       - getenv [var]
unsetenv     - unsetenv [var]
umask        - umask [new_umask]
Press any key to continue...
rtc          - real time clock read and set
SHLL [/] $ setenv SHELL_ENV 0
SHLL [/] $ help misc
help: list for the topic 'misc'
alias        - alias old new
time         - time command [arguments...]
joel         - joel [args] SCRIPT
date         - date [YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS]
echo         - echo [args]
sleep        - sleep seconds [nanoseconds]
```

(continues on next page)

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```
id           - show uid, gid, euid, and egid
tty          - show ttyname
whoami       - show current user
logoff       - logoff from the system
setenv       - setenv [var] [string]
getenv       - getenv [var]
unsetenv     - unsetenv [var]
umask        - umask [new_umask]
rtc          - real time clock read and set
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command has no configuration.

3.2.2 alias - add alias for an existing command

SYNOPSYS:

```
alias oldCommand newCommand
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command adds an alternate name for an existing command to the command set.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
None.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `alias`:

```
SHLL [/] $ me
shell:me command not found
SHLL [/] $ alias whoami me
SHLL [/] $ me
rtems
SHLL [/] $ whoami
rtems
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_ALIAS` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_ALIAS` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `alias` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_alias(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `alias` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_ALIAS_Command;
```

3.2.3 cmdls - List commands

SYNOPSYS:

```
cmdls COMMAND...
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command lists the visible commands of the command set.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
The current user must have read permission to list a command.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `cmdls`:

```
SHLL [/] # cmdls help shutdown
r-xr-xr-x     0     0 help
r-x------     0     0 shutdown
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_CMDLS` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_CMDLS` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The configuration structure for the `cmdls` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_CMDLS_Command;
```

3.2.4 cmdchown - Change user or owner of commands

SYNOPSYS:

```
cmdchown [OWNER][:[GROUP]] COMMAND...
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command changes the user or owner of a command.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
The current user must have an UID of zero or be the command owner to change the owner or group.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `cmdchown`:

```
[/] # cmdls help
r-xr-xr-x     0     0 help
[/] # cmdchown 1:1 help
[/] # cmdls help
r--r--r--     1     1 help
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_CMDCHOWN` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_CMDCHOWN` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The configuration structure for the `cmdchown` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_CMDCHOWN_Command;
```

3.2.5 cmdchmod - Change mode of commands

SYNOPSYS:

```
cmdchmod OCTAL-MODE COMMAND...
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command changes the mode of a command.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
The current user must have an UID of zero or be the command owner to change the mode.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `cmdchmod`:

```
[/] # cmdls help
r-xr-xr-x     0     0 help
[/] # cmdchmod 544 help
[/] # cmdls help
r-xr--r--     0     0 help
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_CMDCHMOD` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_CMDCHMOD` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The configuration structure for the `cmdchmod` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_CMDCHMOD_Command;
```

3.2.6 date - print or set current date and time

SYNOPSYS:

```
date
date DATE TIME
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command operates one of two modes. When invoked with no arguments, it prints the current date and time. When invoked with both `date` and `time` arguments, it sets the current time.

The `date` is specified in `YYYY-MM-DD` format. The `time` is specified in `HH:MM:SS` format.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

None.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `date`:

```
SHLL [/] $ date
Fri Jan  1 00:00:09 1988
SHLL [/] $ date 2008-02-29 06:45:32
SHLL [/] $ date
Fri Feb 29 06:45:35 2008
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_DATE` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_DATE` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `date` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_date(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `date` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_DATE_Command;
```

3.2.7 echo - produce message in a shell script

SYNOPSYS:

```
echo [-n | -e] args ...
```

DESCRIPTION:

Echo prints its arguments on the standard output, separated by spaces. Unless the *-n* option is present, a newline is output following the arguments. The *-e* option causes echo to treat the escape sequences specially, as described in the following paragraph. The *-e* option is the default, and is provided solely for compatibility with other systems. Only one of the options *-n* and *-e* may be given.

If any of the following sequences of characters is encountered during output, the sequence is not output. Instead, the specified action is performed:

b
A backspace character is output.

c
Subsequent output is suppressed. This is normally used at the end of the last argument to suppress the trailing newline that echo would otherwise output.

f
Output a form feed.

n
Output a newline character.

r
Output a carriage return.

t
Output a (horizontal) tab character.

v
Output a vertical tab.

0digits
Output the character whose value is given by zero to three digits. If there are zero digits, a nul character is output.

\
Output a backslash.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

The octal character escape mechanism (0digits) differs from the C language mechanism.

There is no way to force echo to treat its arguments literally, rather than interpreting them as options and escape sequences.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use echo:

```
SHLL [/] $ echo a b c
a b c
SHLL [/] $ echo
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_ECHO to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_ECHO when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The echo is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_echo(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the echo has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_ECHO_Command;
```

ORIGIN:

The implementation and portions of the documentation for this command are from NetBSD 4.0.

3.2.8 sleep - delay for a specified amount of time

SYNOPSYS:

```
sleep seconds
sleep seconds nanoseconds
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command causes the task executing the shell to block for the specified number of seconds and nanoseconds.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
This command is implemented using the nanosleep() method.

The command line interface is similar to the sleep command found on POSIX systems but the addition of the nanoseconds parameter allows fine grained delays in shell scripts without adding another command such as usleep.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use sleep:

```
SHLL [/] $ sleep 10
SHLL [/] $ sleep 0 5000000
```

It is not clear from the above but there is a ten second pause after executing the first command before the prompt is printed. The second command completes very quickly from a human perspective and there is no noticeable delay in the prompt being printed.

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_SLEEP to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_SLEEP when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The sleep is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_sleep(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the sleep has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_SLEEP_Command;
```

3.2.9 id - show uid gid euid and egid

SYNOPSYS:

```
id
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command prints the user identity. This includes the user id (uid), group id (gid), effective user id (euid), and effective group id (egid).

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
Remember there is only one POSIX process in a single processor RTEMS application. Each thread may have its own user identity and that identity is used by the filesystem to enforce permissions.

EXAMPLES:
The first example of the `id` command is from a session logged in as the normal user `rtems`:

```
SHLL [/] # id
uid=1(rtems),gid=1(rtems),euid=1(rtems),egid=1(rtems)
```

The second example of the `id` command is from a session logged in as the `root` user:

```
SHLL [/] # id
uid=0(root),gid=0(root),euid=0(root),egid=0(root)
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_ID` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_ID` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `id` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_id(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `id` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_ID_Command;
```

3.2.10 tty - show ttyname

SYNOPSYS:

```
tty
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command prints the file name of the device connected to standard input.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
NONE

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `tty`:

```
SHLL [/] $ tty
/dev/console
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_TTY` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_TTY` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `tty` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_tty(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `tty` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_TTY_Command;
```

3.2.11 whoami - print effective user id

SYNOPSYS:

```
whoami
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command displays the user name associated with the current effective user id.

EXIT STATUS:
This command always succeeds.

NOTES:
None.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `whoami`:

```
SHLL [/] $ whoami
rtems
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_WHOAMI` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_WHOAMI` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `whoami` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_whoami(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `whoami` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_WHOAMI_Command;
```

3.2.12 getenv - print environment variable

SYNOPSYS:

```
getenv variable
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command is used to display the value of a `variable` in the set of environment variables.

EXIT STATUS:
This command will return 1 and print a diagnostic message if a failure occurs.

NOTES:
The entire RTEMS application shares a single set of environment variables.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `getenv`:

```
SHLL [/] $ getenv BASEPATH
/mnt/hda1
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_GETENV` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_GETENV` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `getenv` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_getenv(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `getenv` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_GETENV_Command;
```

3.2.13 setenv - set environment variable

SYNOPSYS:

```
setenv variable [value]
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command is used to add a new `variable` to the set of environment variables or to modify the variable of an already existing `variable`. If the `value` is not provided, the `variable` will be set to the empty string.

EXIT STATUS:

This command will return 1 and print a diagnostic message if a failure occurs.

NOTES:

The entire RTEMS application shares a single set of environment variables.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `setenv`:

```
SHLL [/] $ setenv BASEPATH /mnt/hda1
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_SETENV` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_SETENV` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `setenv` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_setenv(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `setenv` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_SETENV_Command;
```

3.2.14 unsetenv - unset environment variable

SYNOPSYS:

```
unsetenv variable
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command is remove to a `variable` from the set of environment variables.

EXIT STATUS:
This command will return 1 and print a diagnostic message if a failure occurs.

NOTES:
The entire RTEMS application shares a single set of environment variables.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `unsetenv`:

```
SHLL [/] $ unsetenv BASEPATH
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_UNSETENV` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_UNSETENV` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `unsetenv` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_unsetenv(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `unsetenv` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_UNSETENV_Command;
```

3.2.15 time - time command execution

SYNOPSYS:

```
time command [argument ...]
```

DESCRIPTION:
The time command executes and times a command. After the command finishes, time writes the total time elapsed. Times are reported in seconds.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
None.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `time`:

```
SHLL [/] $ time cp -r /nfs/directory /c
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_TIME` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_TIME` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `time` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_time(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `time` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_TIME_Command;
```

3.2.16 logoff - logoff from the system

SYNOPSYS:

```
logoff
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command logs the user out of the shell.

EXIT STATUS:
This command does not return.

NOTES:
The system behavior when the shell is exited depends upon how the shell was initiated. The typical behavior is that a login prompt will be displayed for the next login attempt or that the connection will be dropped by the RTEMS system.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `logoff`:

```
SHLL [/] $ logoff
logoff from the system...
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_LOGOFF` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_LOGOFF` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `logoff` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_logoff(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `logoff` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_LOGOFF_Command;
```

3.2.17 rtc - RTC driver configuration

SYNOPSYS:

```
rtc
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_RTC` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_RTC` when all shell commands have been configured.

3.2.18 i2cdetect - detect I2C devices

SYNOPSYS:

```
i2cdetect <I2C_BUS>
```

DESCRIPTION:

Tries to detect I2C devices connected to the I2C bus. To do that, write requests with the length of 0 are used.

WARNING: This might confuse some I2C devices, so please use it only if you know what you are doing.

The command supports a `-h` option to get usage details.

The command works only with I2C bus drivers that use the Linux-Style API.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example where two I2C devices are detected. One on 0x1a and one on 0x1f:

```
SHLL [/] # i2cdetect /dev/i2c1
    x0 x1 x2 x3 x4 x5 x6 x7 x8 x9 xA xB xC xD xE xF
0x     -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
1x  -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 1a -- -- -- -- 1f
2x  -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
3x  -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
4x  -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
5x  -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
6x  -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
7x  -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
SHLL [/] #
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_I2CDETECT` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_I2CDETECT` when all shell commands have been configured.

3.2.19 i2cget - get data from an EEPROM like I2C device

SYNOPSYS:

```
i2cget <I2C_BUS> <CHIP-ADDRESS> <DATA-ADDRESS> [<NR-BYTES>]
```

DESCRIPTION:

Get one or multiple bytes from an EEPROM like I2C device. If <NR-BYTES> is not given the command defaults to reading one byte. If you read multiple bytes (<NR-BYTES> given and bigger then 1) the read will be done in one single request. An auto incrementing register pointer is assumed.

The command supports a `-h` option to get usage details.

All numbers can be entered in decimal form (normal digits; e.g. 16), hexadecimal form (with 0x prefix; e.g. 0x10) or octal form (with a leading zero; e.g. 020).

The command works only with I2C bus drivers that use the Linux-Style API.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example how to read a one byte register at 0xd from the I2C device at 0x1f:

```
SHLL [/] # i2cget /dev/i2c1 0x1f 0x0d
0xc7
SHLL [/] #
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_I2CGET` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_I2CGET` when all shell commands have been configured.

3.2.20 i2cset - write data to an EEPROM like I2C device

SYNOPSYS:

```
i2cset <I2C_BUS> <CHIP-ADDRESS> <DATA-ADDRESS> <VALUE> [<VALUE> [...]]
```

DESCRIPTION:

Write one or multiple bytes to an EEPROM like I2C device. If you write multiple bytes (multiple <VALUE> given) the write will be done in one single request. An auto incrementing register pointer is assumed.

The command supports a `-h` option to get usage details.

All numbers can be entered in decimal form (normal digits; e.g. 16), hexadecimal form (with 0x prefix; e.g. 0x10) or octal form (with a leading zero; e.g. 020).

The command works only with I2C bus drivers that use the Linux-Style API.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example how to write one byte of 0x00 to the register at 0x11 of the I2C device at 0x1f:

```
SHLL [/] # i2cset /dev/i2c1 0x1f 0x11 0x00
SHLL [/] #
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_I2CSET` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_I2CSET` when all shell commands have been configured.

3.2.21 spi - read and write simple data to an SPI bus

SYNOPSYS:

```
spi [-loh] [-c <cs>] [-s <speed>] [-m <mode>] <SPI_BUS> xx [xx [..]]
```

DESCRIPTION:

Write data to an SPI bus and read the responses.

The command supports a `-h` option to get usage details.

The data bytes (`xx` in the SYNOPSIS) are in hexadecimal form (e.g. `0x10` or `10` both have a value of decimal 16). This allows longer hex strings before the shell input limit is reached. All other numbers can be entered in decimal form (normal digits; e.g. 16), hexadecimal form (with 0x prefix; e.g. 0x10) or octal form (with a leading zero; e.g. 020).

The command works only with SPI bus drivers that use the Linux-Style API.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example how to write multiple bytes (0x4a 0x4b 0x4c) to the bus. The response is 0xa1 0xa2 0xa3 in this case. Chip select 1 will be used.

```
SHLL [/] # spi /dev/spi1 -c 1 4a 4b 4c
received: a1 a2 a3
SHLL [/] #
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_SPI` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_SPI` when all shell commands have been configured.

3.2.22 flashdev - read, write, erase and use

SYNOPSYS:

```
flashdev <FLASH_DEV_PATH> [OPTION]
        -r <address> <bytes>  Read at address for bytes
        -w <address> <file>   Write file to address
        -e <address> <bytes>  Erase at address for bytes
        -t                    Print the flash type
        -d                    Print the JEDEC ID of flash device
        -o <address>          Print the page information of page at address
        -i <index>            Print the page information of page at index
        -p                    Print the number of pages
        -b                    Print the write block size
        -s <address>          Print the sector information of erase sector at␣
↪address
        -c                    Print the number of erase sectors
        -h                    Print this help
```

DESCRIPTION:

Read, write, erase and use IOCTL calls to a flashdev device and display responses from flash.

The command supports a `-h` option to get usage details.

The command supports all IOCTL calls for a flashdev device except region mapping calls.

WARNING there is no confirmation for writes or erases, so please use with care.

The command works only with registered flashdev devices.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example how to read `0x10` bytes from the flashdev device `/dev/flashdev0` at the address `0x10000`.

```
SHLL [/] # flashdev /dev/flashdev0 -r 0x10000 0x10
Reading /dev/flashdev0 at 0x00010000 for 0x10 bytes
00000033 f80007b8 00003f01 00000201

SHLL [/] #
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_FLASHDEV` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_FLASHDEV` when all shell commands have been configured.

3.2.23 exit - exit the shell

SYNOPSYS:

```
exit
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command causes the shell interpreter to `exit`.

EXIT STATUS:
This command does not return.

NOTES:
In contrast to *logoff - logoff from the system*, this command is built into the shell interpreter loop.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `exit`:

```
SHLL [/] $ exit
Shell exiting
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is always present and cannot be disabled.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `exit` is implemented directly in the shell interpreter. There is no C routine associated with it.

CHAPTER

FOUR

FILE AND DIRECTORY COMMANDS

4.1 Introduction

The RTEMS shell has the following file and directory commands:

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4.2 Commands

This section details the File and Directory Commands available. A subsection is dedicated to each of the commands and describes the behavior and configuration of that command as well as providing an example usage.

4.2.1 blksync - sync the block driver

SYNOPSYS:

```
blksync driver
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command issues a block driver sync call to the driver. The driver is a path to a device node. The sync call will flush all pending writes in the cache to the media and block until the writes have completed.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

None.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `blksync`:

```
blksync /dev/hda1
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_BLKSYNC` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_BLKSYNC` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `blksync` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_blksync(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `blksync` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_BLKSYNC_Command;
```

4.2.2 cat - display file contents

SYNOPSYS:

```
cat file1 [file2 .. fileN]
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command displays the contents of the specified files.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
It is possible to read the input from a device file using `cat`.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `cat`:

```
SHLL [/] # cat /etc/passwd
root:*:0:0:root::/:/bin/sh
rtems:*:1:1:RTEMS Application::/:/bin/sh
tty:!:2:2:tty owner::/:/bin/false
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_CAT` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_CAT` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `cat` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_cat(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `cat` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_CAT_Command;
```

4.2.3 cd - alias for chdir

SYNOPSYS:

```
cd directory
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command is an alias or alternate name for the `chdir`. See *ls - list files in the directory* for more information.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
None.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `cd`:

```
SHLL [/] $ cd etc
SHLL [/etc] $ cd /
SHLL [/] $ cd /etc
SHLL [/etc] $ pwd
/etc
SHLL [/etc] $ cd /
SHLL [/] $ pwd
/
SHLL [/] $ cd etc
SHLL [/etc] $ cd ..
SHLL [/] $ pwd
/
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_CD` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_CD` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `cd` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_cd(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `cd` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_CD_Command;
```

4.2.4 chdir - change the current directory

SYNOPSYS:

```
chdir [dir]
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command is used to change the current working directory to the specified directory. If no arguments are given, the current working directory will be changed to `/`.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
None.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `chdir`:

```
SHLL [/] $ pwd
/
SHLL [/] $ chdir etc
SHLL [/etc] $ pwd
/etc
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_CHDIR` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_CHDIR` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `chdir` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_chdir(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `chdir` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_CHDIR_Command;
```

4.2.5 chmod - change permissions of a file

SYNOPSYS:

```
chmod permissions file1 [file2...]
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command changes the permissions on the files specified to the indicated `permissions`. The permission values are POSIX based with owner, group, and world having individual read, write, and executive permission bits.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

The `chmod` command only takes numeric representations of the permissions.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `chmod`:

```
SHLL [/] # cd etc
SHLL [/etc] # ls
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root         102 Jan 01 00:00 passwd
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root          42 Jan 01 00:00 group
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root          30 Jan 01 00:00 issue
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root          28 Jan 01 00:00 issue.net
4 files 202 bytes occupied
SHLL [/etc] # chmod 0777 passwd
SHLL [/etc] # ls
-rwxrwxrwx   1   root   root         102 Jan 01 00:00 passwd
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root          42 Jan 01 00:00 group
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root          30 Jan 01 00:00 issue
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root          28 Jan 01 00:00 issue.net
4 files 202 bytes occupied
SHLL [/etc] # chmod 0322 passwd
SHLL [/etc] # ls
--wx-w--w-   1 nouser   root         102 Jan 01 00:00 passwd
-rw-r--r--   1 nouser   root          42 Jan 01 00:00 group
-rw-r--r--   1 nouser   root          30 Jan 01 00:00 issue
-rw-r--r--   1 nouser   root          28 Jan 01 00:00 issue.net
4 files 202 bytes occupied
SHLL [/etc] # chmod 0644 passwd
SHLL [/etc] # ls
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root         102 Jan 01 00:00 passwd
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root          42 Jan 01 00:00 group
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root          30 Jan 01 00:00 issue
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root          28 Jan 01 00:00 issue.net
4 files 202 bytes occupied
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_CHMOD` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_CHMOD when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The chmod is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_chmod(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the chmod has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_CHMOD_Command;
```

4.2.6 chroot - change the root directory

SYNOPSYS:

```
chroot [dir]
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command changes the root directory to `dir` for subsequent commands.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

The destination directory `dir` must exist.

NOTES:
None.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `chroot` and the impact it has on the environment for subsequent command invocations:

```
SHLL [/] $ cat passwd
cat: passwd: No such file or directory
SHLL [/] $ chroot etc
SHLL [/] $ cat passwd
root:*:0:0:root::/:/bin/sh
rtems:*:1:1:RTEMS Application::/:/bin/sh
tty:!:2:2:tty owner::/:/bin/false
SHLL [/] $ cat /etc/passwd
cat: /etc/passwd: No such file or directory
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_CHROOT` to have this command included. Additional to that you have to add one POSIX key value pair for each thread where you want to use the command.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_CHROOT` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `chroot` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_chroot(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `chroot` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_CHROOT_Command;
```

4.2.7 cp - copy files

SYNOPSYS:

```
cp [-R [-H | -L | -P]] [-f | -i] [-pv] src target
cp [-R [-H | -L] ] [-f | -i] [-NpPv] source_file ... target_directory
```

DESCRIPTION:

In the first synopsis form, the cp utility copies the contents of the source_file to the target_file. In the second synopsis form, the contents of each named source_file is copied to the destination target_directory. The names of the files themselves are not changed. If cp detects an attempt to copy a file to itself, the copy will fail.

The following options are available:

-f

For each existing destination pathname, attempt to overwrite it. If permissions do not allow copy to succeed, remove it and create a new file, without prompting for confirmation. (The -i option is ignored if the -f option is specified.)

-H

If the -R option is specified, symbolic links on the command line are followed. (Symbolic links encountered in the tree traversal are not followed.)

-i

Causes cp to write a prompt to the standard error output before copying a file that would overwrite an existing file. If the response from the standard input begins with the character 'y', the file copy is attempted.

-L

If the -R option is specified, all symbolic links are followed.

-N

When used with -p, do not copy file flags.

-P

No symbolic links are followed.

-p

Causes cp to preserve in the copy as many of the modification time, access time, file flags, file mode, user ID, and group ID as allowed by permissions. If the user ID and group ID cannot be preserved, no error message is displayed and the exit value is not altered. If the source file has its set user ID bit on and the user ID cannot be preserved, the set user ID bit is not preserved in the copy's permissions. If the source file has its set group ID bit on and the group ID cannot be preserved, the set group ID bit is not preserved in the copy's permissions. If the source file has both its set user ID and set group ID bits on, and either the user ID or group ID cannot be preserved, neither the set user ID or set group ID bits are preserved in the copy's permissions.

-R

If source_file designates a directory, cp copies the directory and the entire subtree connected at that point. This option also causes symbolic links to be copied, rather than indirected through, and for cp to create special files rather than copying them as normal files. Created directories have the same mode as the corresponding source directory, unmodified by the process's umask.

-v

Cause cp to be verbose, showing files as they are copied.

For each destination file that already exists, its contents are overwritten if permissions allow, but its mode, user ID, and group ID are unchanged.

In the second synopsis form, target_directory must exist unless there is only one named source_file which is a directory and the -R flag is specified.

If the destination file does not exist, the mode of the source file is used as modified by the file mode creation mask (umask, see csh(1)). If the source file has its set user ID bit on, that bit is removed unless both the source file and the destination file are owned by the same user. If the source file has its set group ID bit on, that bit is removed unless both the source file and the destination file are in the same group and the user is a member of that group. If both the set user ID and set group ID bits are set, all of the above conditions must be fulfilled or both bits are removed.

Appropriate permissions are required for file creation or overwriting.

Symbolic links are always followed unless the -R flag is set, in which case symbolic links are not followed, by default. The -H or -L flags (in conjunction with the -R flag), as well as the -P flag cause symbolic links to be followed as described above. The -H and -L options are ignored unless the -R option is specified. In addition, these options override eachsubhedading other and the command's actions are determined by the last one specified.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

NONE

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use cp to copy a file to a new name in the current directory:

```
SHLL [/] # cat joel
cat: joel: No such file or directory
SHLL [/] # cp etc/passwd joel
SHLL [/] # cat joel
root:*:0:0:root::/:/bin/sh
rtems:*:1:1:RTEMS Application::/:/bin/sh
tty:!:2:2:tty owner::/:/bin/false
SHLL [/] # ls
drwxr-xr-x   1   root   root         536 Jan 01 00:00 dev/
drwxr-xr-x   1   root   root        1072 Jan 01 00:00 etc/
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root         102 Jan 01 00:00 joel
3 files 1710 bytes occupied
```

The following is an example of how to use cp to copy one or more files to a destination directory and use the same basename in the destination directory:

```
SHLL [/] # mkdir tmp
SHLL [/] # ls tmp
0 files 0 bytes occupied
SHLL [/] # cp /etc/passwd tmp
```

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```
SHLL [/] # ls /tmp
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root         102 Jan 01 00:01 passwd
1 files 102 bytes occupied
SHLL [/] # cp /etc/passwd /etc/group /tmp
SHLL [/] # ls /tmp
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root         102 Jan 01 00:01 passwd
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root          42 Jan 01 00:01 group
2 files 144 bytes occupied
SHLL [/] #
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define``CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_CP`` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_CP` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The cp command is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_main_cp(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the cp has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_CP_Command;
```

ORIGIN:

The implementation and portions of the documentation for this command are from NetBSD 4.0.

4.2.8 dd - convert and copy a file

SYNOPSYS:

```
dd [operands ...]
```

DESCRIPTION:

The dd utility copies the standard input to the standard output. Input data is read and written in 512-byte blocks. If input reads are short, input from multiple reads are aggregated to form the output block. When finished, dd displays the number of complete and partial input and output blocks and truncated input records to the standard error output.

The following operands are available:

bs=n
Set both input and output block size, superseding the ibs and obs operands. If no conversion values other than noerror, notrunc or sync are specified, then each input block is copied to the output as a single block without any aggregation of short blocks.

cbs=n
Set the conversion record size to n bytes. The conversion record size is required by the record oriented conversion values.

count=n
Copy only n input blocks.

files=n
Copy n input files before terminating. This operand is only applicable when the input device is a tape.

ibs=n
Set the input block size to n bytes instead of the default 512.

if=file
Read input from file instead of the standard input.

obs=n
Set the output block size to n bytes instead of the default 512.

of=file
Write output to file instead of the standard output. Any regular output file is truncated unless the notrunc conversion value is specified. If an initial portion of the output file is skipped (see the seek operand) the output file is truncated at that point.

seek=n
Seek n blocks from the beginning of the output before copying. On non-tape devices, a *lseek* operation is used. Otherwise, existing blocks are read and the data discarded. If the seek operation is past the end of file, space from the current end of file to the specified offset is filled with blocks of NUL bytes.

skip=n
Skip n blocks from the beginning of the input before copying. On input which supports seeks, a *lseek* operation is used. Otherwise, input data is read and discarded. For pipes, the correct number of bytes is read. For all other devices, the correct number of blocks is read without distinguishing between a partial or complete block being read.

progress=n
Switch on display of progress if n is set to any non-zero value. This will cause a "." to be printed (to the standard error output) for every n full or partial blocks written to the output file.

conv=value[,value...]
Where value is one of the symbols from the following list.

ascii, oldascii
The same as the unblock value except that characters are translated from EBCDIC to ASCII before the records are converted. (These values imply unblock if the operand cbs is also specified.) There are two conversion maps for ASCII. The value ascii specifies the recom- mended one which is compatible with AT&T System V UNIX. The value oldascii specifies the one used in historic AT&T and pre 4.3BSD-Reno systems.

block
Treats the input as a sequence of newline or end-of-file terminated variable length records independent of input and output block boundaries. Any trailing newline character is discarded. Each input record is converted to a fixed length output record where the length is specified by the cbs operand. Input records shorter than the conversion record size are padded with spaces. Input records longer than the conversion record size are truncated. The number of truncated input records, if any, are reported to the standard error output at the completion of the copy.

ebcdic, ibm, oldebcdic, oldibm
The same as the block value except that characters are translated from ASCII to EBCDIC after the records are converted. (These values imply block if the operand cbs is also specified.) There are four conversion maps for EBCDIC. The value ebcdic specifies the recommended one which is compatible with AT&T System V UNIX. The value ibm is a slightly different mapping, which is compatible with the AT&T System V UNIX ibm value. The values oldebcdic and oldibm are maps used in historic AT&T and pre 4.3BSD-Reno systems.

lcase
Transform uppercase characters into lowercase characters.

noerror
Do not stop processing on an input error. When an input error occurs, a diagnostic message followed by the current input and output block counts will be written to the standard error output in the same format as the standard completion message. If the sync conversion is also specified, any missing input data will be replaced with NUL bytes (or with spaces if a block oriented conversion value was specified) and processed as a normal input buffer. If the sync conversion is not specified, the input block is omitted from the output. On input files which are not tapes or pipes, the file offset will be positioned past the block in which the error occurred using lseek(2).

notrunc
Do not truncate the output file. This will preserve any blocks in the output file not explicitly written by dd. The notrunc value is not supported for tapes.

osync
Pad the final output block to the full output block size. If the input file is not a multiple of the output block size after conversion, this conversion forces the final output block to be the same size as preceding blocks for use on devices that require regularly sized blocks to be written. This option is incompatible with use of the bs=n block size specification.

sparse
If one or more non-final output blocks would consist solely of NUL bytes, try to seek the output file by the required space instead of filling them with NULs. This results in a sparse file on some file systems.

swab
Swap every pair of input bytes. If an input buffer has an odd number of bytes, the last byte will be ignored during swapping.

sync
Pad every input block to the input buffer size. Spaces are used for pad bytes if a block oriented conversion value is specified, otherwise NUL bytes are used.

ucase
Transform lowercase characters into uppercase characters.

unblock
Treats the input as a sequence of fixed length records independent of input and output block boundaries. The length of the input records is specified by the cbs operand. Any trailing space characters are discarded and a newline character is appended.

Where sizes are specified, a decimal number of bytes is expected. Two or more numbers may be separated by an "x" to indicate a product. Each number may have one of the following optional suffixes:

b
Block; multiply by 512

k
Kibi; multiply by 1024 (1 KiB)

m
Mebi; multiply by 1048576 (1 MiB)

g
Gibi; multiply by 1073741824 (1 GiB)

t
Tebi; multiply by 1099511627776 (1 TiB)

w
Word; multiply by the number of bytes in an integer

When finished, dd displays the number of complete and partial input and output blocks, truncated input records and odd-length byte-swapping ritten. Partial output blocks to tape devices are considered fatal errors. Otherwise, the rest of the block will be written. Partial output blocks to character devices will produce a warning message. A truncated input block is one where a variable length record oriented conversion value was specified and the input line was too long to fit in the conversion record or was not newline terminated.

Normally, data resulting from input or conversion or both are aggregated into output blocks of the specified size. After the end of input is reached, any remaining output is written as a block. This means that the final output block may be shorter than the output block size.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
NONE

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use dd:

```
SHLL [/] $ dd if=/nfs/boot-image of=/dev/hda1
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_DD to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining``CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_DD`` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The dd command is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_dd(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the dd has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_DD_Command;
```

4.2.9 debugrfs - debug RFS file system

SYNOPSYS:

```
debugrfs [-hl] path command [options]
```

DESCRIPTION:

The command provides debugging information for the RFS file system.

The options are:

-h
Print a help message.

-l
List the commands.

path
Path to the mounted RFS file system. The file system has to be mounted to view to use this command.

The commands are:

block start [end]
Display the contents of the blocks from start to end.

data
Display the file system data and configuration.

dir bno
Process the block as a directory displaying the entries.

group start [end]
Display the group data from the start group to the end group.

inode [-aef] [start] [end]
Display the inodes between start and end. If no start and end is provides all inodes are displayed.

-a
Display all inodes. That is allocated and unallocated inodes.

-e
Search and display on inodes that have an error.

-f
Force display of inodes, even when in error.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

NONE

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `debugrfs`:

```
SHLL [/] $ debugrfs /c data
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_DEBUGRFS` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_DEBUGRFS` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `debugrfs` command is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_debugrfs(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for `debugrfs` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_DEBUGRFS_Command;
```

4.2.10 df - display file system disk space usage

SYNOPSYS:

```
df [-h] [-B block_size]
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command print disk space usage for mounted file systems.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
NONE

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `df`:

```
SHLL [/] $ df -B 4K
Filesystem     4K-blocks        Used   Available       Use%     Mounted on
/dev/rda               124           1         124         0%   /mnt/ramdisk
SHLL [/] $ df
Filesystem     1K-blocks        Used   Available       Use%     Mounted on
/dev/rda               495           1         494         0%   /mnt/ramdisk
SHLL [/] $ df -h
Filesystem     Size             Used   Available       Use%     Mounted on
/dev/rda              495K          1K         494K         0%   /mnt/ramdisk
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_DF` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_DF` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `df` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_main_df(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `df` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_DF_Command;
```

4.2.11 dir - alias for ls

SYNOPSYS:

```
dir [dir]
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command is an alias or alternate name for the `ls`. See *ls - list files in the directory* for more information.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
NONE

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `dir`:

```
SHLL [/] $ dir
drwxr-xr-x   1   root   root         536 Jan 01 00:00 dev/
drwxr-xr-x   1   root   root        1072 Jan 01 00:00 etc/
2 files 1608 bytes occupied
SHLL [/] $ dir etc
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root         102 Jan 01 00:00 passwd
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root          42 Jan 01 00:00 group
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root          30 Jan 01 00:00 issue
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root          28 Jan 01 00:00 issue.net
4 files 202 bytes occupied
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define``CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_DIR`` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_DIR` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `dir` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_dir(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `dir` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_DIR_Command;
```

4.2.12 fdisk - format disk

SYNOPSYS:

```
fdisk
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_FDISK` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_FDISK` when all shell commands have been configured.

4.2.13 hexdump - ascii/dec/hex/octal dump

SYNOPSYS:

```
hexdump [-bcCdovx] [-e format_string] [-f format_file] [-n length] [-s skip]␣
↪file ...
```

DESCRIPTION:

The hexdump utility is a filter which displays the specified files, or the standard input, if no files are specified, in a user specified format.

The options are as follows:

-b

One-byte octal display. Display the input offset in hexadecimal, followed by sixteen space-separated, three column, zero-filled, bytes of input data, in octal, per line.

-c

One-byte character display. Display the input offset in hexadecimal, followed by sixteen space-separated, three column, space-filled, characters of input data per line.

-C

Canonical hex+ASCII display. Display the input offset in hexadecimal, followed by sixteen space-separated, two column, hexadecimal bytes, followed by the same sixteen bytes in %_p format enclosed in "|" characters.

-d

Two-byte decimal display. Display the input offset in hexadecimal, followed by eight space-separated, five column, zero-filled, two-byte units of input data, in unsigned decimal, per line.

-e format_string

Specify a format string to be used for displaying data.

-f format_file

Specify a file that contains one or more newline separated format strings. Empty lines and lines whose first non-blank character is a hash mark (#) are ignored.

-n length

Interpret only length bytes of input.

-o

Two-byte octal display. Display the input offset in hexadecimal, followed by eight space-separated, six column, zerofilled, two byte quantities of input data, in octal, per line.

-s offset

Skip offset bytes from the beginning of the input. By default, offset is interpreted as a decimal number. With a leading 0x or 0X, offset is interpreted as a hexadecimal number, otherwise, with a leading 0, offset is interpreted as an octal number. Appending the character b, k, or m to offset causes it to be interpreted as a multiple of 512, 1024, or 1048576, respectively.

-v

The -v option causes hexdump to display all input data. Without the -v option, any number of groups of output lines, which would be identical to the immediately preceding group

of output lines (except for the input offsets), are replaced with a line containing a single asterisk.

-x
Two-byte hexadecimal display. Display the input offset in hexadecimal, followed by eight, space separated, four column, zero-filled, two-byte quantities of input data, in hexadecimal, per line.

For each input file, hexdump sequentially copies the input to standard output, transforming the data according to the format strings specified by the -e and -f options, in the order that they were specified.

Formats

A format string contains any number of format units, separated by whitespace. A format unit contains up to three items: an iteration count, a byte count, and a format.

The iteration count is an optional positive integer, which defaults to one. Each format is applied iteration count times.

The byte count is an optional positive integer. If specified it defines the number of bytes to be interpreted by each iteration of the format.

If an iteration count and/or a byte count is specified, a single slash must be placed after the iteration count and/or before the byte count to disambiguate them. Any whitespace before or after the slash is ignored.

The format is required and must be surrounded by double quote (" ") marks. It is interpreted as a fprintf-style format string (see*fprintf*), with the following exceptions:

- An asterisk (*) may not be used as a field width or precision.
- A byte count or field precision is required for each "s" con- version character (unlike the fprintf(3) default which prints the entire string if the precision is unspecified).
- The conversion characters "h", "l", "n", "p" and "q" are not supported.
- The single character escape sequences described in the C standard are supported:

  NUL 0 <alert character> a <backspace> b <form-feed> f <newline> n <carriage return> r <tab> t <vertical tab> v

Hexdump also supports the following additional conversion strings:

_a[dox]
Display the input offset, cumulative across input files, of the next byte to be displayed. The appended characters d, o, and x specify the display base as decimal, octal or hexadecimal respectively.

_A[dox]
Identical to the _a conversion string except that it is only performed once, when all of the input data has been processed.

_c
Output characters in the default character set. Nonprinting characters are displayed in three character, zero-padded octal, except for those representable by standard escape notation (see above), which are displayed as two character strings.

_p
Output characters in the default character set. Nonprinting characters are displayed as a

single ".".

_u
Output US ASCII characters, with the exception that control characters are displayed using the following, lower-case, names. Characters greater than 0xff, hexadecimal, are displayed as hexadecimal strings.

000 nul	001 soh	002 stx	003 etx	004 eot	005 enq
006 ack	007 bel	008 bs	009 ht	00A lf	00B vt
00C ff	00D cr	00E so	00F si	010 dle	011 dc1
012 dc2	013 dc3	014 dc4	015 nak	016 syn	017 etb
018 can	019 em	01A sub	01B esc	01C fs	01D gs
01E rs	01F us	07F del			

The default and supported byte counts for the conversion characters are as follows:

%_c, %_p, %_u, %c	One byte counts only.
%d, %i, %o, %u, %X, %x	Four byte default, one, two, four and eight byte counts supported.
%E, %e, %f, %G, %g	Eight byte default, four byte counts supported.

The amount of data interpreted by each format string is the sum of the data required by each format unit, which is the iteration count times the byte count, or the iteration count times the number of bytes required by the format if the byte count is not specified.

The input is manipulated in "blocks", where a block is defined as the largest amount of data specified by any format string. Format strings interpreting less than an input block's worth of data, whose last format unit both interprets some number of bytes and does not have a specified iteration count, have the iteration count incremented until the entire input block has been processed or there is not enough data remaining in the block to satisfy the format string.

If, either as a result of user specification or hexdump modifying the iteration count as described above, an iteration count is greater than one, no trailing whitespace characters are output during the last iteration.

It is an error to specify a byte count as well as multiple conversion characters or strings unless all but one of the conversion characters or strings is _a or _A.

If, as a result of the specification of the -n option or end-of-file being reached, input data only partially satisfies a format string, the input block is zero-padded sufficiently to display all available data (i.e. any format units overlapping the end of data will display some number of the zero bytes).

Further output by such format strings is replaced by an equivalent number of spaces. An equivalent number of spaces is defined as the number of spaces output by an s conversion character with the same field width and precision as the original conversion character or conversion string but with any "+", " ", "#" conversion flag characters removed, and referencing a NULL string.

If no format strings are specified, the default display is equivalent to specifying the -x option.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
NONE

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `hexdump`:

```
SHLL [/] $ hexdump -C -n 512 /dev/hda1
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_HEXDUMP` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining``CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_HEXDUMP`` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `hexdump` command is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_hexdump(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `hexdump` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_HEXDUMP_Command;
```

4.2.14 ln - make links

SYNOPSYS:

```
ln [-fhinsv] source_file [target_file]
ln [-fhinsv] source_file ... target_dir
```

DESCRIPTION:

The ln utility creates a new directory entry (linked file) which has the same modes as the original file. It is useful for maintaining multiple copies of a file in many places at once without using up storage for the "copies"; instead, a link "points" to the original copy. There are two types of links; hard links and symbolic links. How a link "points" to a file is one of the differences between a hard or symbolic link.

The options are as follows:

-f
Unlink any already existing file, permitting the link to occur.

-h
If the target_file or target_dir is a symbolic link, do not follow it. This is most useful with the -f option, to replace a symlink which may point to a directory.

-i
Cause ln to write a prompt to standard error if the target file exists. If the response from the standard input begins with the character 'y' or 'Y', then unlink the target file so that the link may occur. Otherwise, do not attempt the link. (The -i option overrides any previous -f options.)

-n
Same as -h, for compatibility with other ln implementations.

-s
Create a symbolic link.

-v
Cause ln to be verbose, showing files as they are processed.

By default ln makes hard links. A hard link to a file is indistinguishable from the original directory entry; any changes to a file are effective independent of the name used to reference the file. Hard links may not normally refer to directories and may not span file systems.

A symbolic link contains the name of the file to which it is linked. The referenced file is used when an *open* operation is performed on the link. A *stat* on a symbolic link will return the linked-to file; an *lstat* must be done to obtain information about the link. The *readlink* call may be used to read the contents of a symbolic link. Symbolic links may span file systems and may refer to directories.

Given one or two arguments, ln creates a link to an existing file source_file. If target_file is given, the link has that name; target_file may also be a directory in which to place the link; otherwise it is placed in the current directory. If only the directory is specified, the link will be made to the last component of source_file.

Given more than two arguments, ln makes links in target_dir to all the named source files. The links made will have the same name as the files being linked to.

EXIT STATUS:
The `ln` utility exits 0 on success, and >0 if an error occurs.

NOTES:
None.

EXAMPLES:

```
SHLL [/] ln -s /dev/console /dev/con1
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_LN` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_LN` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `ln` command is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_ln(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `ln` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_LN_Command;
```

ORIGIN:
The implementation and portions of the documentation for this command are from NetBSD 4.0.

4.2.15 ls - list files in the directory

SYNOPSYS:

```
ls [dir]
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command displays the contents of the specified directory. If no arguments are given, then it displays the contents of the current working directory.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

This command currently does not display information on a set of files like the POSIX ls(1). It only displays the contents of entire directories.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `ls`:

```
SHLL [/] $ ls
drwxr-xr-x   1   root   root         536 Jan 01 00:00 dev/
drwxr-xr-x   1   root   root        1072 Jan 01 00:00 etc/
2 files 1608 bytes occupied
SHLL [/] $ ls etc
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root         102 Jan 01 00:00 passwd
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root          42 Jan 01 00:00 group
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root          30 Jan 01 00:00 issue
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root          28 Jan 01 00:00 issue.net
4 files 202 bytes occupied
SHLL [/] $ ls dev etc
-rwxr-xr-x   1  rtems   root           0 Jan 01 00:00 console
-rwxr-xr-x   1   root   root           0 Jan 01 00:00 console_b
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_LS` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_LS` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `ls` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_ls(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `ls` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_LS_Command;
```

4.2.16 md5 - compute the Md5 hash of a file or list of files

SYNOPSYS:

```
md5 <files>
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command prints the MD5 of a file. You can provide one or more files on the command line and a hash for each file is printed in a single line of output.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
None.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `md5`:

```
SHLL [/] $ md5 shell-init
MD5 (shell-init) = 43b4d2e71b47db79eae679a2efeacf31
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define``CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_MD5`` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_MD5` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `md5` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_main_md5(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `md5` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_MD5_Command;
```

4.2.17 mkdir - create a directory

SYNOPSYS:

```
mkdir  dir [dir1 .. dirN]
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command creates the set of directories in the order they are specified on the command line. If an error is encountered making one of the directories, the command will continue to attempt to create the remaining directories on the command line.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
If this command is invoked with no arguments, nothing occurs.

The user must have sufficient permissions to create the directory. For the `fileio` test provided with RTEMS, this means the user must login as `root` not `rtems`.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `mkdir`:

```
SHLL [/] # ls
drwxr-xr-x   1   root   root         536 Jan 01 00:00 dev/
drwxr-xr-x   1   root   root        1072 Jan 01 00:00 etc/
2 files 1608 bytes occupied
SHLL [/] # mkdir joel
SHLL [/] # ls joel
0 files 0 bytes occupied
SHLL [/] # cp etc/passwd joel
SHLL [/] # ls joel
-rw-r--r--   1   root   root         102 Jan 01 00:02 passwd
1 files 102 bytes occupied
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_MKDIR` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_MKDIR` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `mkdir` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_mkdir(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `mkdir` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_MKDIR_Command;
```

4.2.18 mkdos - DOSFS file system format

SYNOPSYS:

```
mkdos [-V label] [-s sectors/cluster] [-r size] [-v] path
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command formats a block device entry with the DOSFS file system.

-V label

Specify the volume label.

-s sectors/cluster

Specify the number of sectors per cluster.

-r size

Specify the number of entries in the root directory.

-v

Enable verbose output mode.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

None.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `mkdos`:

```
SHLL [/] $ mkdos /dev/rda1
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_MKDOS` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_MKDOS` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `mkdos` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_mkdos(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `mkdos` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_MKDOS_Command;
```

4.2.19 mknod - make device special file

SYNOPSYS:

```
mknod [-rR] [-F fmt] [-g gid] [-m mode] [-u uid] name [c | b] [driver | major] minor
mknod [-rR] [-F fmt] [-g gid] [-m mode] [-u uid] name [c | b] major unit subunit
mknod [-rR] [-g gid] [-m mode] [-u uid] name [c | b] number
mknod [-rR] [-g gid] [-m mode] [-u uid] name p
```

DESCRIPTION:

The mknod command creates device special files, or fifos. Normally the shell script /dev/MAKEDEV is used to create special files for commonly known devices; it executes mknod with the appropriate arguments and can make all the files required for the device.

To make nodes manually, the arguments are:

-r
Replace an existing file if its type is incorrect.

-R
Replace an existing file if its type is incorrect. Correct the mode, user and group.

-g gid
Specify the group for the device node. The gid operand may be a numeric group ID or a group name. If a group name is also a numeric group ID, the operand is used as a group name. Precede a numeric group ID with a # to stop it being treated as a name.

-m mode
Specify the mode for the device node. The mode may be absolute or symbolic, see *chmod*.

-u uid
Specify the user for the device node. The uid operand may be a numeric user ID or a user name. If a user name is also a numeric user ID, the operand is used as a user name. Precede a numeric user ID with a # to stop it being treated as a name.

name
Device name, for example “tty” for a termios serial device or “hd” for a disk.

b | c | p
Type of device. If the device is a block type device such as a tape or disk drive which needs both cooked and raw special files, the type is b. All other devices are character type devices, such as terminal and pseudo devices, and are type c. Specifying p creates fifo files.

driver | major
The major device number is an integer number which tells the kernel which device driver entry point to use. If the device driver is configured into the current kernel it may be specified by driver name or major number.

minor
The minor device number tells the kernel which one of several similar devices the node corresponds to; for example, it may be a specific serial port or pty.

unit and subunit
The unit and subunit numbers select a subset of a device; for example, the unit may specify a

particular disk, and the subunit a partition on that disk. (Currently this form of specification is only supported by the bsdos format, for compatibility with the BSD/OS mknod).

number
A single opaque device number. Useful for netbooted computers which require device numbers packed in a format that isn't supported by -F.

EXIT STATUS:
The `mknod` utility exits 0 on success, and >0 if an error occurs.

NOTES:
None.

EXAMPLES:

```
SHLL [/] mknod c 3 0 /dev/ttyS10
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_MKNOD` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_MKNOD` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `mknod` command is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_mknod(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `mknod` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_MKNOD_Command;
```

ORIGIN:
The implementation and portions of the documentation for this command are from NetBSD 4.0.

4.2.20 mkrfs - format RFS file system

SYNOPSYS:

```
mkrfs [-vsbiIo] device
```

DESCRIPTION:

Format the block device with the RTEMS File System (RFS). The default configuration with not parameters selects a suitable block size based on the size of the media being formatted.

The media is broken up into groups of blocks. The number of blocks in a group is based on the number of bits a block contains. The large a block the more blocks a group contains and the fewer groups in the file system.

The following options are provided:

-v
Display configuration and progress of the format.

-s
Set the block size in bytes.

-b
The number of blocks in a group. The block count must be equal or less than the number of bits in a block.

-i
Number of inodes in a group. The inode count must be equal or less than the number of bits in a block.

-I
Initialise the inodes. The default is not to initialise the inodes and to rely on the inode being initialised when allocated. Initialising the inode table helps recovery if a problem appears.

-o
Integer percentage of the media used by inodes. The default is 1%.

device
Path of the device to format.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

None.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `mkrfs`:

```
SHLL [/] $ mkrfs /dev/fdda
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_MKRFS` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_MKRFS` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `mkrfs` command is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_mkrfs(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for `mkrfs` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_MKRFS_Command;
```

4.2.21 mount - mount disk

SYNOPSYS:

```
mount [-t fstype] [-r] [-L] device path
```

DESCRIPTION:

The `mount` command will mount a block device to a mount point using the specified file system. The files systems are:

- msdos - MSDOS File System
- tftp - TFTP Network File System
- ftp - FTP Network File System
- nfs - Network File System
- rfs - RTEMS File System

When the file system type is 'msdos' or 'rfs' the driver is a "block device driver" node present in the file system. The driver is ignored with the 'tftp' and 'ftp' file systems. For the 'nfs' file system the driver is the 'host:/path' string that described NFS host and the exported file system path.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

The mount point must exist.

The services offered by each file-system vary. For example you cannot list the directory of a TFTP file-system as this server is not provided in the TFTP protocol. You need to check each file-system's documentation for the services provided.

EXAMPLES:

Mount the Flash Disk driver to the '/fd' mount point:

```
SHLL [/] $ mount -t msdos /dev/flashdisk0 /fd
```

Mount the NFS file system exported path 'bar' by host 'foo':

```
$ mount -t nfs foo:/bar /nfs
```

Mount the TFTP file system on '/tftp':

```
$ mount -t tftp /tftp
```

To access the TFTP files on server '10.10.10.10': .. code-block:: shell

    $ cat /tftp/10.10.10.10/test.txt

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_MOUNT` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_MOUNT` when all shell commands have been configured.

The mount command includes references to file-system code. If you do not wish to include file-system that you do not use do not define the mount command support for that file-system. The file-system mount command defines are:

- msdos - CONFIGURE_SHELL_MOUNT_MSDOS
- tftp - CONFIGURE_SHELL_MOUNT_TFTP
- ftp - CONFIGURE_SHELL_MOUNT_FTP
- nfs - CONFIGURE_SHELL_MOUNT_NFS
- rfs - CONFIGURE_SHELL_MOUNT_RFS

An example configuration is:

```
#define CONFIGURE_SHELL_MOUNT_MSDOS
#ifdef RTEMS_NETWORKING
#define CONFIGURE_SHELL_MOUNT_TFTP
#define CONFIGURE_SHELL_MOUNT_FTP
#define CONFIGURE_SHELL_MOUNT_NFS
#define CONFIGURE_SHELL_MOUNT_RFS
#endif
```

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `mount` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_mount(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `mount` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_MOUNT_Command;
```

4.2.22 mv - move files

SYNOPSYS:

```
mv [-fiv] source_file target_file
mv [-fiv] source_file... target_file
```

DESCRIPTION:

In its first form, the mv utility renames the file named by the source operand to the destination path named by the target operand. This form is assumed when the last operand does not name an already existing directory.

In its second form, mv moves each file named by a source operand to a destination file in the existing directory named by the directory operand. The destination path for each operand is the pathname produced by the concatenation of the last operand, a slash, and the final pathname component of the named file.

The following options are available:

-f
Do not prompt for confirmation before overwriting the destination path.

-i
Causes mv to write a prompt to standard error before moving a file that would overwrite an existing file. If the response from the standard input begins with the character 'y', the move is attempted.

-v
Cause mv to be verbose, showing files as they are processed.

The last of any -f or -i options is the one which affects mv's behavior.

It is an error for any of the source operands to specify a nonexistent file or directory.

It is an error for the source operand to specify a directory if the target exists and is not a directory.

If the destination path does not have a mode which permits writing, mv prompts the user for confirmation as specified for the -i option.

Should the *rename* call fail because source and target are on different file systems, `mv` will remove the destination file, copy the source file to the destination, and then remove the source. The effect is roughly equivalent to:

```
rm -f destination_path && \
cp -PRp source_file destination_path && \
rm -rf source_file
```

EXIT STATUS:

The `mv` utility exits 0 on success, and >0 if an error occurs.

NOTES:

None.

EXAMPLES:

```
SHLL [/] mv /dev/console /dev/con1
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_MV` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_MV` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `mv` command is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_main_mv(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `mv` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_MV_Command;
```

ORIGIN:

The implementation and portions of the documentation for this command are from NetBSD 4.0.

4.2.23 pwd - print work directory

SYNOPSYS:

```
pwd
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command prints the fully qualified filename of the current working directory.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
None.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use pwd:

```
SHLL [/] $ pwd
/
SHLL [/] $ cd dev
SHLL [/dev] $ pwd
/dev
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_PWD to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_PWD when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The pwd is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_pwd(
    int    argc,
    char argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the pwd has the following prototype:

```

```

extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_PWD_Command;

4.2.24 rmdir - remove empty directories

SYNOPSYS:

```
rmdir  [dir1 .. dirN]
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command removes the specified set of directories. If no directories are provided on the command line, no actions are taken.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
This command is a implemented using the `rmdir(2)` system call and all reasons that call may fail apply to this command.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `rmdir`:

```
SHLL [/] # mkdir joeldir
SHLL [/] # rmdir joeldir
SHLL [/] # ls joeldir
joeldir: No such file or directory.
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_RMDIR` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_RMDIR` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `rmdir` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_rmdir(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `rmdir` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_RMDIR_Command;
```

4.2.25 rm - remove files

SYNOPSYS:

```
rm file1 [file2 ... fileN]
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command deletes a name from the filesystem. If the specified file name was the last link to a file and there are no open file descriptor references to that file, then it is deleted and the associated space in the file system is made available for subsequent use.

If the filename specified was the last link to a file but there are open file descriptor references to it, then the file will remain in existence until the last file descriptor referencing it is closed.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

None.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `rm`:

```
SHLL [/] # cp /etc/passwd tmpfile
SHLL [/] # cat tmpfile
root:*:0:0:root::/:/bin/sh
rtems:*:1:1:RTEMS Application::/:/bin/sh
tty:!:2:2:tty owner::/:/bin/false
SHLL [/] # rm tmpfile
SHLL [/] # cat tmpfile
cat: tmpfile: No such file or directory
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_RM` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_RM` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `rm` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_main_rm(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `rm` has the following prototype: .. code-block:: c

extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_RM_Command;

4.2.26 umask - set file mode creation mask

SYNOPSYS:

```
umask [new_umask]
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command sets the user file creation mask to `new_umask`. The argument `new_umask` may be octal, hexadecimal, or decimal.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

This command does not currently support symbolic mode masks.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `umask`:

```
SHLL [/] $ umask
022
SHLL [/] $ umask 0666
0666
SHLL [/] $ umask
0666
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_UMASK` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_UMASK` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `umask` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_umask(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `umask` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_UMASK_Command;
```

4.2.27 unmount - unmount disk

SYNOPSYS:

```
unmount path
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command unmounts the device at the specified `path`.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
TBD - Surely there must be some warnings to go here.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `unmount`:

```
# unmount /mnt
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_UNMOUNT` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_UNMOUNT` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `unmount` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_unmount(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `unmount` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_UNMOUNT_Command;
```

CHAPTER

FIVE

MEMORY COMMANDS

5.1 Introduction

The RTEMS shell has the following memory commands:

- *mdump* (page 94) - Display contents of memory
- *wdump* (page 96) - Display contents of memory (word)
- *ldump* (page 97) - Display contents of memory (longword)
- *medit* (page 98) - Modify contents of memory
- *mfill* (page 99) - File memory with pattern
- *mmove* (page 100) - Move contents of memory
- *malloc* (page 101) - Obtain information on C Program Heap

5.2 Commands

This section details the Memory Commands available. A subsection is dedicated to each of the commands and describes the behavior and configuration of that command as well as providing an example usage.

5.2.1 mdump - display contents of memory

SYNOPSYS:

```
mdump [address [length [size]]]
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command displays the contents of memory at the `address` and `length` in `size` byte units specified on the command line.

When `size` is not provided, it defaults to `1` byte units. Values of `1`, `2`, and `4` are valid; all others will cause an error to be reported.

When `length` is not provided, it defaults to `320` which is twenty lines of output with sixteen bytes of output per line.

When `address` is not provided, it defaults to `0x00000000`.

EXIT STATUS:

This command always returns 0 to indicate success.

NOTES:

Dumping memory from a non-existent address may result in an unrecoverable program fault.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `mdump`:

```
SHLL [/] # mdump 0x40000000 32
0x40000000 A0 10 00 00 29 10 00 04-81 C5 20 00 A6 10 20 00 ....)..... ... .
0x40000010 A1 48 00 00 29 10 00 64-81 C5 20 74 A6 10 20 01 .H..)..d.. t.. .
SHLL [/] # mdump 0x40000000 32 2
0x40000000 A010 0000 2910 0004-81C5 2000 A610 2000 ....)..... ... .
0x40000010 A148 0000 2910 0064-81C5 2074 A610 2001 .H..)..d.. t.. .
SHLL [/] # mdump 0x40000000 32 4
0x40000000 A0100000 29100004-81C52000 A6102000 ....)..... ... .
0x40000010 A1480000 29100064-81C52074 A6102001 .H..)..d.. t.. .
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_MDUMP` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_MDUMP` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `mdump` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_mdump(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `mdump` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_MDUMP_Command;
```

5.2.2 wdump - display contents of memory (word)

SYNOPSYS:

```
wdump [address [length]]
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command displays the contents of memory at the `address` and `length` in bytes specified on the command line.

This command is equivalent to `mdump address length 2`.

When `length` is not provided, it defaults to `320` which is twenty lines of output with eight words of output per line.

When `address` is not provided, it defaults to `0x00000000`.

EXIT STATUS:

This command always returns 0 to indicate success.

NOTES:

Dumping memory from a non-existent address may result in an unrecoverable program fault.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `wdump`:

```
SHLL [/] $ wdump 0x02010000 32
0x02010000 0201 08D8 0201 08C0-0201 08AC 0201 0874 ..............t
0x02010010 0201 0894 0201 0718-0201 0640 0201 0798 ..............
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_WDUMP` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_WDUMP` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `wdump` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_wdump(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `wdump` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_WDUMP_Command;
```

5.2.3 ldump - display contents of memory (longword)

SYNOPSYS:

```
ldump [address [length]]
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command displays the contents of memory at the `address` and `length` in bytes specified on the command line.

This command is equivalent to `mdump address length 4`.

When `length` is not provided, it defaults to `320` which is twenty lines of output with four longwords of output per line.

When `address` is not provided, it defaults to `0x00000000`.

EXIT STATUS:

This command always returns 0 to indicate success.

NOTES:

Dumping memory from a non-existent address may result in an unrecoverable program fault.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `ldump`:

```
SHLL [/] $ ldump 0x02010000 32
0x02010000 020108D8 020108C0-020108AC 02010874 ..............t
0x02010010 020 0894 02010718-02010640 02010798 ..............
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_LDUMP` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_LDUMP` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `ldump` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_ldump(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `ldump` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_LDUMP_Command;
```

5.2.4 medit - modify contents of memory

SYNOPSYS:

```
medit address value1 [value2 ... valueN]
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command is used to modify the contents of the memory starting at `address` using the octets specified by the parameters``value1`` through `valueN`.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
Dumping memory from a non-existent address may result in an unrecoverable program fault.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `medit`:

```
SHLL [/] $ mdump 0x02000000 32
0x02000000 A1 48 00 00 29 00 80 33-81 C5 22 BC A6 10 21 00 .H..)..3.."...!.
0x02000010 A1 48 00 00 29 00 80 33-81 C5 22 BC A6 10 21 01 .H..)..3.."...!.
SHLL [/] $  medit 0x02000000 0x01 0x02 0x03 0x04 0x05 0x06 0x07 0x08 0x09
SHLL [/] $ mdump 0x02000000 32
0x02000000 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08-09 00 22 BC A6 10 21 00 ..........."...!.
0x02000010 A1 48 00 00 29 00 80 33-81 C5 22 BC A6 10 21 01 .H..)..3.."...!.
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_MEDIT` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_MEDIT` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `medit` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_medit(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `medit` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_MEDIT_Command;
```

5.2.5 mfill - file memory with pattern

SYNOPSYS:

```
mfill address length value
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command is used to fill the memory starting at `address` for the specified `length` in octets when the specified at``value``.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

Filling a non-existent address range may result in an unrecoverable program fault. Similarly overwriting interrupt vector tables, code space or critical data areas can be fatal as shown in the example.

EXAMPLES:

In this example, the address used (`0x23d89a0`) as the base address of the filled area is the end of the stack for the Idle thread. This address was determined manually using gdb and is very specific to this application and BSP. The first command in this example is an `mdump` to display the initial contents of this memory. We see that the first 8 bytes are 0xA5 which is the pattern used as a guard by the Stack Checker. On the first context switch after the pattern is overwritten by the `mfill` command, the Stack Checker detect the pattern has been corrupted and generates a fatal error.

```
SHLL [/] $ mdump 0x23d89a0 16
0x023D89A0 A5 A5 A5 A5 A5 A5 A5 A5-FE ED F0 0D 0B AD 0D 06 ................
SHLL [/] $ mfill 0x23d89a0 13 0x5a
SHLL [/] $ BLOWN STACK!!! Offending task(0x23D4418): id=0x09010001;␣
↪name=0x0203D908
stack covers range 0x23D89A0 - 0x23D99AF (4112 bytes)
Damaged pattern begins at 0x023D89A8 and is 16 bytes long
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_MFILL` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_MFILL` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `mfill` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_mfill(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `mfill` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_MFILL_Command;
```

5.2.6 mmove - move contents of memory

SYNOPSYS:

```
mmove dst src length
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command is used to copy the contents of the memory starting at `src` to the memory located at `dst` for the specified `length` in octets.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
NONE

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `mmove`:

```
SHLL [/] $ mdump 0x023d99a0 16
0x023D99A0 A5 A5 A5 A5 A5 A5 A5 A5-A5 A5 A5 A5 A5 A5 A5 A5 ................
SHLL [/] $ mdump 0x02000000 16
0x02000000 A1 48 00 00 29 00 80 33-81 C5 22 BC A6 10 21 00 .H..)..3.."...!.
SHLL [/] $ mmove 0x023d99a0 0x02000000 13
SHLL [/] $ mdump 0x023d99a0 16
0x023D99A0 A1 48 00 00 29 00 80 33-81 C5 22 BC A6 A5 A5 A5 .H..)..3.."....
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_MMOVE` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_MMOVE` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `mmove` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_mmove(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `mmove` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_MMOVE_Command;
```

5.2.7 malloc - obtain information on C program heap

SYNOPSYS:

```
malloc [walk]
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command prints information about the current state of the C Program Heap used by the `malloc()` family of calls if no or invalid options are passed to the command. This includes the following information:

- Number of free blocks
- Largest free block
- Total bytes free
- Number of used blocks
- Largest used block
- Total bytes used
- Size of the allocatable area in bytes
- Minimum free size ever in bytes
- Maximum number of free blocks ever
- Maximum number of blocks searched ever
- Lifetime number of bytes allocated
- Lifetime number of bytes freed
- Total number of searches
- Total number of successful allocations
- Total number of failed allocations
- Total number of successful frees
- Total number of successful resizes

When the subcommand `walk` is specified, then a heap walk will be performed and information about each block is printed out.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

NONE

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use the `malloc` command.

```
SHLL [/] $ malloc
C Program Heap and RTEMS Workspace are the same.
Number of free blocks:                              2
Largest free block:                         266207504
```

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```
Total bytes free:                       266208392
Number of used blocks:                        167
Largest used block:                         16392
Total bytes used:                           83536
Size of the allocatable area in bytes:  266291928
Minimum free size ever in bytes:        266207360
Maximum number of free blocks ever:             6
Maximum number of blocks searched ever:         5
Lifetime number of bytes allocated:         91760
Lifetime number of bytes freed:              8224
Total number of searches:                     234
Total number of successful allocations:       186
Total number of failed allocations:             0
Total number of successful frees:              19
Total number of successful resizes:             0
SHLL [/] $ malloc walk
malloc walk
PASS[0]: page size 8, min block size 48
area begin 0x00210210, area end 0x0FFFC000
first block 0x00210214, last block 0x0FFFBFDC
first free 0x00228084, last free 0x00228354
PASS[0]: block 0x00210214: size 88
...
PASS[0]: block 0x00220154: size 144
PASS[0]: block 0x002201E4: size 168, prev 0x002205BC, next 0x00228354 (= last free)
PASS[0]: block 0x0022028C: size 168, prev_size 168
...
PASS[0]: block 0x00226E7C: size 4136
PASS[0]: block 0x00227EA4: size 408, prev 0x00228084 (= first free), next 0x00226CE4
PASS[0]: block 0x0022803C: size 72, prev_size 408
PASS[0]: block 0x00228084: size 648, prev 0x0020F75C (= head), next 0x00227EA4
PASS[0]: block 0x0022830C: size 72, prev_size 648
PASS[0]: block 0x00228354: size 266157192, prev 0x002201E4, next 0x0020F75C (= tail)
PASS[0]: block 0x0FFFBFDC: size 4028711480, prev_size 266157192
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_MALLOC` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_MALLOC` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `malloc` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_malloc(
    int    argc,
```

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```
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `malloc` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_MALLOC_Command;
```

CHAPTER

SIX

RTEMS SPECIFIC COMMANDS

6.1 Introduction

The RTEMS shell has the following RTEMS specific commands:

- *rtems* (page 108) - Display RTEMS specific detail
- *shutdown* (page 110) - Shutdown the system
- *cpuinfo* (page 111) - print per-processor information
- *cpuuse* (page 112) - print or reset per thread cpu usage
- *stackuse* (page 115) - print per thread stack usage
- *perioduse* (page 117) - print or reset per period usage
- *profreport* (page 119) - print a profiling report
- *wkspace* (page 121) - Display information on Executive Workspace
- *config* (page 123) - Show the system configuration.
- *itask* (page 124) - List init tasks for the system
- *extension* (page 125) - Display information about extensions
- *task* (page 126) - Display information about tasks
- *queue* (page 127) - Display information about message queues
- *sema* (page 128) - display information about semaphores
- *region* (page 129) - display information about regions
- *part* (page 130) - display information about partitions
- *object* (page 131) - Display information about RTEMS objects
- *driver* (page 132) - Display the RTEMS device driver table
- *dname* (page 133) - Displays information about named drivers
- *pthread* (page 134) - Displays information about POSIX threads

6.2 Commands

This section details the RTEMS Specific Commands available. A subsection is dedicated to each of the commands and describes the behavior and configuration of that command as well as providing an example usage.

6.2.1 rtems - RTEMS Details

SYNOPSYS:

```
rtems
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command reports various RTEMS specific details such as a the version, CPU and CPU module, BSP name, version of tools and the build options.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
The following commands are supported:

- `ver`: Version of RTEMS running
- `cpu`: CPU name and model
- `bsp`: Name of the BSP
- `tools`: Version of the tools used to build RTEMS
- `opts`: RTEMS build options
- `all`: All of the available commands

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `rtems`:

```
SHLL [/] # rtems
RTEMS: 6.0.0 (071640d310b432d15350188c2ebf086653a0d578)
```

The version of RTEMS running is displayed. To see the CPU name and moduel enter:

```
SHLL [/] # rtems cpu
CPU: SPARC (w/FPU)
```

The `help` command will list all available commands. The `all` command will display all available output:

```
SHLL [/] # rtems all
RTEMS: 6.0.0 (071640d310b432d15350188c2ebf086653a0d578)
CPU: SPARC (w/FPU)
BSP: erc32
Tools: 12.1.1 20220622 (RTEMS 6, RSB f4f5d43a98051f7562103aaa2ec7723c628c6947,␣
↪Newlib ea99f21)
Options: DEBUG POSIX
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_RTEMS` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_RTEMS` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The configuration structure for the `rtems` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_RTEMS_Command;
```

6.2.2 shutdown - Shutdown the system

SYNOPSYS:

```
shutdown
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command is used to shutdown the RTEMS application.

EXIT STATUS:
This command does not return.

NOTES:
NONE

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `shutdown`:

```
SHLL [/] $ shutdown
System shutting down at user request
```

The user will not see another prompt and the system will shutdown.

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_SHUTDOWN` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_SHUTDOWN` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The configuration structure for the `shutdown` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_SHUTDOWN_Command;
```

6.2.3 cpuinfo - print per-processor information

SYNOPSYS:

```
cpuinfo
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command may be used to print per-processor information.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `cpuinfo`:

```
SHLL [/] $ cpuinfo
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                            PER PROCESSOR INFORMATION
-------+--------+--------------+-----------------------------------------------
 INDEX | ONLINE | SCHEDULER ID | SCHEDULER NAME
-------+--------+--------------+-----------------------------------------------
     0 |      1 |   0x0f010001 | UPD
```

In the above example, the system has only one processor. This processor has the index zero and is online. It is owned by the scheduler with the identifier `0x0f010001` and name `UPD`.

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_CPUINFO` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_CPUINFO` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `cpuinfo` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_cpu_info_report(
    const rtems_printer *printer
);
```

The configuration structure for the `cpuinfo` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_CPUINFO_Command;
```

6.2.4 cpuuse - print or reset per thread cpu usage

SYNOPSYS:

```
cpuuse [-r]
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command may be used to print a report on the per thread cpu usage or to reset the per thread CPU usage statistics. When invoked with the `-r` option, the CPU usage statistics are reset.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

The granularity of the timing information reported is dependent upon the BSP and the manner in which RTEMS was built. In the default RTEMS configuration, if the BSP supports nanosecond granularity timestamps, then the information reported will be highly accurate. Otherwise, the accuracy of the information reported is limited by the clock tick quantum.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `cpuuse`:

```
[/] cpuuse
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                CPU USAGE BY THREAD
------------+-----------------------------------------+---------------+---------
 ID         | NAME                                    | SECONDS       | PERCENT
------------+-----------------------------------------+---------------+---------
 0x09010001 | IDLE                                    |     11.444381 |  73.938
 0x0a010001 | UI1                                     |      0.206754 |   1.335
 0x0a010002 | BSWP                                    |      0.008277 |   0.053
 0x0a010003 | BRDA                                    |      0.000952 |   0.006
 0x0a010004 | MDIA                                    |      0.000334 |   0.002
 0x0a010005 | TIME                                    |      0.912809 |   5.895
 0x0a010006 | IRQS                                    |      0.004810 |   0.031
 0x0a010007 | swi1: netisr 0                          |      0.002593 |   0.016
 0x0a010008 | kqueue_ctx task                         |      0.000663 |   0.004
 0x0a010009 | swi5: fast task                         |      0.000059 |   0.000
 0x0a01000a | thread taskq                            |      0.000057 |   0.000
 0x0a01000b | swi6: task queu                         |      0.003063 |   0.019
 0x0a01000c | DHCP                                    |      1.391745 |   8.986
 0x0a01000d | FTPa                                    |      0.002203 |   0.014
 0x0a01000e | FTPb                                    |      0.000233 |   0.001
 0x0a01000f | FTPc                                    |      0.000226 |   0.001
 0x0a010010 | FTPd                                    |      0.000228 |   0.001
 0x0a010011 | FTPD                                    |      0.002959 |   0.019
 0x0a010012 | TNTD                                    |      0.001111 |   0.007
 0x0a010013 | SHLL                                    |      1.508445 |   9.736
------------+-----------------------------------------+---------------+---------
 TIME SINCE LAST CPU USAGE RESET IN SECONDS:                      15.492171
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

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```
[/] # cpuuse -r
Resetting CPU Usage information
[/] # cpuuse
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                CPU USAGE BY THREAD
------------+-----------------------------------------+---------------+---------
 ID         | NAME                                    | SECONDS       | PERCENT
------------+-----------------------------------------+---------------+---------
 0x09010001 | IDLE                                    |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a010001 | UI1                                     |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a010002 | BSWP                                    |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a010003 | BRDA                                    |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a010004 | MDIA                                    |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a010005 | TIME                                    |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a010006 | IRQS                                    |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a010007 | swi1: netisr 0                          |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a010008 | kqueue_ctx task                         |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a010009 | swi5: fast task                         |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a01000a | thread taskq                            |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a01000b | swi6: task queu                         |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a01000c | DHCP                                    |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a01000d | FTPa                                    |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a01000e | FTPb                                    |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a01000f | FTPc                                    |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a010010 | FTPd                                    |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a010011 | FTPD                                    |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a010012 | TNTD                                    |      0.000000 |   0.000
 0x0a010013 | SHLL                                    |      0.016503 |  99.962
------------+-----------------------------------------+---------------+---------
 TIME SINCE LAST CPU USAGE RESET IN SECONDS:                          0.016509
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

In the above example, the system did something for roughly 15 seconds when the first report was generated. The `cpuuse -r` and `cpuuse` commands were pasted from another window so were executed with no gap between. In the second report, only the `SHLL` thread has run since the CPU Usage was reset. It has consumed approximately 16.509 milliseconds of CPU time processing the two commands and generating the output.

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_CPUUSE` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_CPUUSE` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `cpuuse` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_cpuuse(
   int    argc,
   char **argv
```

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```
);
```

The configuration structure for the cpuuse has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_CPUUSE_Command;
```

6.2.5 stackuse - print per thread stack usage

SYNOPSYS:

```
stackuse
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command prints a Stack Usage Report for all of the tasks and threads in the system. On systems which support it, the usage of the interrupt stack is also included in the report.

EXIT STATUS:

This command always succeeds and returns 0.

NOTES:

The `CONFIGURE_STACK_CHECKER_ENABLED` `confdefs.h` constant must be defined when the application is configured for this command to have any information to report.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `stackuse`:

```
[/] # stackuse
                              STACK USAGE BY THREAD
ID         NAME                 LOW        HIGH       CURRENT    AVAIL  USED
0x09010001 IDLE                 0x03559960 0x03564055 0x03563728   4080    584
0x0a010001 UI1                  0x03564664 0x03597431 0x03596976  32752   4168
0x0a010002 BSWP                 0x03714576 0x03718671 0x03718408   4080    564
0x0a010003 BRDA                 0x03718680 0x03722775 0x03722480   4080    596
0x0a010004 MDIA                 0x03722808 0x03755575 0x03755288  32752    588
0x0a010005 TIME                 0x03755664 0x03788431 0x03788168  32752   1448
0x0a010006 IRQS                 0x03788440 0x03821207 0x03820952  32752    608
0x0a010007 swi1: netisr 0       0x03896880 0x03929647 0x03929376  32752    820
0x0a010008 kqueue_ctx task      0x03929872 0x03962639 0x03962392  32752    580
0x0a010009 swi5: fast task      0x03963088 0x03995855 0x03995584  32752    572
0x0a01000a thread taskq         0x03996080 0x04028847 0x04028600  32752    548
0x0a01000b swi6: task queu      0x04029296 0x04062063 0x04061792  32752   1364
0x0a01000c DHCP                 0x04250192 0x04258383 0x04257288   8176   2764
0x0a01000d FTPa                 0x04258792 0x04266983 0x04265792   8176   1548
0x0a01000e FTPb                 0x04267120 0x04275311 0x04274120   8176   1496
0x0a01000f FTPc                 0x04275448 0x04283639 0x04282448   8176   1496
0x0a010010 FTPd                 0x04283776 0x04291967 0x04290776   8176   1496
0x0a010011 FTPD                 0x04292104 0x04296199 0x04295784   4080    772
0x0a010012 TNTD                 0x04297088 0x04329855 0x04329368  32752    804
0x0a010013 SHLL                 0x04329976 0x04346359 0x04344576  16368   3616
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_STACKUSE` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_STACKUSE` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `stackuse` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_stackuse(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the stackuse has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_STACKUSE_Command;
```

6.2.6 perioduse - print or reset per period usage

SYNOPSYS:

```
perioduse [-r]
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command may be used to print a statistics report on the rate monotonic periods in the application or to reset the rate monotonic period usage statistics. When invoked with the `-r` option, the usage statistics are reset.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

The granularity of the timing information reported is dependent upon the BSP and the manner in which RTEMS was built. In the default RTEMS configuration, if the BSP supports nanosecond granularity timestamps, then the information reported will be highly accurate. Otherwise, the accuracy of the information reported is limited by the clock tick quantum.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `perioduse`:

```
SHLL [/] $ perioduse
Period information by period
--- CPU times are in seconds ---
--- Wall times are in seconds ---
ID     OWNER COUNT MISSED          CPU TIME                    WALL TIME
MIN/MAX/AVG                MIN/MAX/AVG
0x42010001 TA1    502      0 0:000039/0:042650/0:004158 0:000039/0:020118/
↪0:002848
0x42010002 TA2    502      0 0:000041/0:042657/0:004309 0:000041/0:020116/
↪0:002848
0x42010003 TA3    501      0 0:000041/0:041564/0:003653 0:000041/0:020003/
↪0:002814
0x42010004 TA4    501      0 0:000043/0:044075/0:004911 0:000043/0:020004/
↪0:002814
0x42010005 TA5     10      0 0:000065/0:005413/0:002739 0:000065/1:000457/
↪0:041058
MIN/MAX/AVG                MIN/MAX/AVG
SHLL [/] $ perioduse -r
Resetting Period Usage information
SHLL [/] $ perioduse
--- CPU times are in seconds ---
--- Wall times are in seconds ---
ID     OWNER COUNT MISSED          CPU TIME                    WALL TIME
MIN/MAX/AVG                MIN/MAX/AVG
0x42010001 TA1      0      0
0x42010002 TA2      0      0
0x42010003 TA3      0      0
0x42010004 TA4      0      0
0x42010005 TA5      0      0
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_PERIODUSE` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_PERIODUSE` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `perioduse` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_perioduse(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `perioduse` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_PERIODUSE_Command;
```

6.2.7 profreport - print a profiling report

SYNOPSYS:

```
profreport
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command may be used to print a profiling report if profiling is built into the RTEMS kernel.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0.

NOTES:

Profiling must be enabled at build configuration time to get profiling information.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `profreport`:

```
SHLL [/] $ profreport
<ProfilingReport name="Shell">
<PerCPUProfilingReport processorIndex="0">
<MaxThreadDispatchDisabledTime unit="ns">10447</MaxThreadDispatchDisabledTime>
<MeanThreadDispatchDisabledTime unit="ns">2</MeanThreadDispatchDisabledTime>
<TotalThreadDispatchDisabledTime unit="ns">195926627</
↪TotalThreadDispatchDisabledTime>
<ThreadDispatchDisabledCount>77908688</ThreadDispatchDisabledCount>
<MaxInterruptDelay unit="ns">0</MaxInterruptDelay>
<MaxInterruptTime unit="ns">688</MaxInterruptTime>
<MeanInterruptTime unit="ns">127</MeanInterruptTime>
<TotalInterruptTime unit="ns">282651157</TotalInterruptTime>
<InterruptCount>2215855</InterruptCount>
</PerCPUProfilingReport>
<PerCPUProfilingReport processorIndex="1">
<MaxThreadDispatchDisabledTime unit="ns">9053</MaxThreadDispatchDisabledTime>
<MeanThreadDispatchDisabledTime unit="ns">41</MeanThreadDispatchDisabledTime>
<TotalThreadDispatchDisabledTime unit="ns">3053830335</
↪TotalThreadDispatchDisabledTime>
<ThreadDispatchDisabledCount>73334202</ThreadDispatchDisabledCount>
<MaxInterruptDelay unit="ns">0</MaxInterruptDelay>
<MaxInterruptTime unit="ns">57</MaxInterruptTime>
<MeanInterruptTime unit="ns">35</MeanInterruptTime>
<TotalInterruptTime unit="ns">76980203</TotalInterruptTime>
<InterruptCount>2141179</InterruptCount>
</PerCPUProfilingReport>
<SMPLockProfilingReport name="SMP lock stats">
<MaxAcquireTime unit="ns">608</MaxAcquireTime>
<MaxSectionTime unit="ns">1387</MaxSectionTime>
<MeanAcquireTime unit="ns">112</MeanAcquireTime>
<MeanSectionTime unit="ns">338</MeanSectionTime>
<TotalAcquireTime unit="ns">119031</TotalAcquireTime>
<TotalSectionTime unit="ns">357222</TotalSectionTime>
```

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```
<UsageCount>1055</UsageCount>
<ContentionCount initialQueueLength="0">1055</ContentionCount>
<ContentionCount initialQueueLength="1">0</ContentionCount>
<ContentionCount initialQueueLength="2">0</ContentionCount>
<ContentionCount initialQueueLength="3">0</ContentionCount>
</SMPLockProfilingReport>
<SMPLockProfilingReport name="Giant">
<MaxAcquireTime unit="ns">4186</MaxAcquireTime>
<MaxSectionTime unit="ns">7575</MaxSectionTime>
<MeanAcquireTime unit="ns">160</MeanAcquireTime>
<MeanSectionTime unit="ns">183</MeanSectionTime>
<TotalAcquireTime unit="ns">1772793111</TotalAcquireTime>
<TotalSectionTime unit="ns">2029733879</TotalSectionTime>
<UsageCount>11039140</UsageCount>
<ContentionCount initialQueueLength="0">11037655</ContentionCount>
<ContentionCount initialQueueLength="1">1485</ContentionCount>
<ContentionCount initialQueueLength="2">0</ContentionCount>
<ContentionCount initialQueueLength="3">0</ContentionCount>
</SMPLockProfilingReport>
</ProfilingReport>
```

CONFIGURATION:

When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_PROFREPORT` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_PROFREPORT` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The configuration structure for the `profreport` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_PROFREPORT_Command;
```

6.2.8 wkspace - display information on executive workspace

SYNOPSYS:

```
wkspace
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command prints information on the current state of the RTEMS Executive Workspace reported. This includes the following information:

- Number of free blocks
- Largest free block
- Total bytes free
- Number of used blocks
- Largest used block
- Total bytes used

EXIT STATUS:

This command always succeeds and returns 0.

NOTES:

NONE

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `wkspace`:

```
SHLL [/] $ wkspace
Number of free blocks: 1
Largest free block:    132336
Total bytes free:      132336
Number of used blocks: 36
Largest used block:    16408
Total bytes used:      55344
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_WKSPACE` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_WKSPACE` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `wkspace` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_wkspace(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `wkspace` has the following prototype:

```
1 extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_WKSPACE_Command;
```

6.2.9 config - show the system configuration.

SYNOPSYS:

```
config
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command display information about the RTEMS Configuration.

EXIT STATUS:
This command always succeeds and returns 0.

NOTES:
At this time, it does not report every configuration parameter. This is an area in which user submissions or sponsorship of a developer would be appreciated.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `config`:

```
SHLL [/] $ config
INITIAL (startup) Configuration Info

WORKSPACE      start: 0x23d22e0;  size: 0x2dd20
TIME           usec/tick: 10000;  tick/timeslice: 50;  tick/sec: 100
MAXIMUMS       tasks: 20;  timers: 0;  sems: 50;  que's: 20;  ext's: 1
partitions: 0;  regions: 0;  ports: 0;  periods: 0
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_CONFIG` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_CONFIG` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `config` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_config(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `config` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_CONFIG_Command;
```

6.2.10 itask - list init tasks for the system

SYNOPSYS:

```
itask
```

DESCRIPTION:
This command prints a report on the set of initialization tasks and threads in the system.

EXIT STATUS:
This command always succeeds and returns 0.

NOTES:
At this time, it includes only Classic API Initialization Tasks. This is an area in which user submissions or sponsorship of a developer would be appreciated.

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `itask`:

```
SHLL [/] $ itask
#    NAME   ENTRY        ARGUMENT    PRIO   MODES  ATTRIBUTES   STACK SIZE
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0   UI1    [0x2002258] 0 [0x0]        1    nP      DEFAULT     4096 [0x1000]
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_ITASK` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_ITASK` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `itask` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_itask(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `itask` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_ITASK_Command;
```

6.2.11 extension - display information about extensions

SYNOPSYS:

```
extension [id [id ...]]
```

DESCRIPTION:

When invoked with no arguments, this command prints information on the set of User Extensions currently active in the system.

If invoked with a set of ids as arguments, then just those objects are included in the information printed.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

NONE

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of using the `extension` command on a system with no user extensions.

```
SHLL [/] $ extension
ID       NAME
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_EXTENSION` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_EXTENSION` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `extension` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_extension(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `extension` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_EXTENSION_Command;
```

6.2.12 task - display information about tasks

SYNOPSYS:

```
task [id [id ...]]
```

DESCRIPTION:

When invoked with no arguments, this command prints information on the set of Classic API Tasks currently active in the system.

If invoked with a set of ids as arguments, then just those objects are included in the information printed.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

NONE

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use the `task` on an application with just two Classic API tasks:

```
SHLL [/] # task
ID       NAME                 SHED PRI STATE  MODES    EVENTS WAITINFO
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0a010001 UI1                  UPD  254 EV     P:T:nA   NONE
0a010002 SHLL                 UPD  100 READY  P:T:nA   NONE
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_TASK` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_TASK` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `task` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_task(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `task` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_TASK_Command;
```

6.2.13 queue - display information about message queues

SYNOPSYS:

```
queue [id [id ... ]]
```

DESCRIPTION:

When invoked with no arguments, this command prints information on the set of Classic API Message Queues currently active in the system.

If invoked with a set of ids as arguments, then just those objects are included in the information printed.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

NONE

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of using the queue command on a system with no Classic API Message Queues.

```
SHLL [/] $ queue
ID       NAME   ATTRIBUTES   PEND   MAXPEND  MAXSIZE
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_QUEUE to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_QUEUE when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The queue is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_queue(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the queue has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_QUEUE_Command;
```

6.2.14 sema - display information about semaphores

SYNOPSYS:

```
sema [id [id ... ]]
```

DESCRIPTION:

When invoked with no arguments, this command prints information on the set of Classic API Semaphores currently active in the system.

If invoked with a set of objects ids as arguments, then just those objects are included in the information printed.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

NONE

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `sema`:

```
SHLL [/] $ sema
ID       NAME   ATTR        PRICEIL CURR_CNT HOLDID
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1a010001   LBIO   PR:BI:IN      0         1     00000000
1a010002   TRmi   PR:BI:IN      0         1     00000000
1a010003   LBI00  PR:BI:IN      0         1     00000000
1a010004   TRia   PR:BI:IN      0         1     00000000
1a010005   TRoa   PR:BI:IN      0         1     00000000
1a010006   TRxa   <assoc.c: BAD NAME>   0    0 09010001
1a010007   LBI01  PR:BI:IN      0         1     00000000
1a010008   LBI02  PR:BI:IN      0         1     00000000
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_SEMA` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_SEMA` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `sema` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_sema(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `sema` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_SEMA_Command;
```

6.2.15 region - display information about regions

SYNOPSYS:

```
region [id [id ... ]]
```

DESCRIPTION:

When invoked with no arguments, this command prints information on the set of Classic API Regions currently active in the system.

If invoked with a set of object ids as arguments, then just those object are included in the information printed.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

NONE

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of using the `region` command on a system with no user extensions.

```
SHLL [/] $ region
ID       NAME   ATTR        STARTADDR LENGTH    PAGE_SIZE USED_BLOCKS
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_REGION` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_REGION` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `region` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_region(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `region` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_REGION_Command;
```

6.2.16 part - display information about partitions

SYNOPSYS:

```
part [id [id ... ]]
```

DESCRIPTION:

When invoked with no arguments, this command prints information on the set of Classic API Partitions currently active in the system.

If invoked with a set of object ids as arguments, then just those objects are included in the information printed.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

NONE

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of using the `part` command on a system with no user extensions.

```
SHLL [/] $ part
ID       NAME   ATTR        STARTADDR LENGTH    BUF_SIZE  USED_BLOCKS
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_PART` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_PART` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `part` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_part(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `part` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_PART_Command;
```

6.2.17 object - display information about RTEMS objects

SYNOPSYS:

```
object [id [id ...]]
```

DESCRIPTION:
When invoked with a set of object ids as arguments, then a report on those objects is printed.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
NONE

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `object`:

```
SHLL [/] $ object 0a010001 1a010002
ID       NAME   PRIO   STAT   MODES  EVENTS   WAITID  WAITARG  NOTES
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0a010001   UI1      1   SUSP   P:T:nA  NONE
ID       NAME   ATTR         PRICEIL CURR_CNT HOLDID
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1a010002   TRmi   PR:BI:IN      0        1     00000000
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_OBJECT` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_OBJECT` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `object` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_object(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `object` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_OBJECT_Command;
```

6.2.18 driver - display the RTEMS device driver table

SYNOPSYS:

```
driver [major [major ...]]
```

DESCRIPTION:

When invoked with no arguments, this command prints information on the set of Device Drivers currently active in the system.

If invoked with a set of major numbers as arguments, then just those Device Drivers are included in the information printed.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

NONE

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `driver`:

```
SHLL [/] $ driver
Major      Entry points
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0          init: [0x200256c];  control: [0x20024c8]
open: [0x2002518];  close: [0x2002504]
read: [0x20024f0];  write: [0x20024dc]
1          init: [0x20023fc];  control: [0x2002448]
open: [0x0];  close: [0x0]
read: [0x0];  write: [0x0]
SHLL [/] $
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_DRIVER` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_DRIVER` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `driver` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_driver(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `driver` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_DRIVER_Command;
```

6.2.19 dname - displays information about named drivers

SYNOPSYS:

```
dname
```

DESCRIPTION:
WARNING! This command does not appear to work as of 27 February 2008.

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:
NONE

EXAMPLES:
The following is an example of how to use `dname`:

```
EXAMPLE_TBD
```

CONFIGURATION:
This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_DNAME` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_DNAME` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:
The `dname` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_dname(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `dname` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_DNAME_Command;
```

6.2.20 pthread - display information about POSIX threads

SYNOPSYS:

```
pthread [id [id ...]]
```

DESCRIPTION:

When invoked with no arguments, this command prints information on the set of POSIX API threads currently active in the system.

If invoked with a set of ids as arguments, then just those objects are included in the information printed.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

This command is only available when the POSIX API is configured.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use the `task` on an application with four POSIX threads:

```
SHLL [/] $ pthread
ID       NAME           PRI  STATE MODES   EVENTS    WAITID  WAITARG  NOTES
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0b010002   Main           133 READY  P:T:nA    NONE   43010001 0x7b1148
0b010003   ISR            133 Wcvar  P:T:nA    NONE   43010003 0x7b1148
0b01000c                  133 READY  P:T:nA    NONE   33010002 0x7b1148
0b01000d                  133 Wmutex P:T:nA    NONE   33010002 0x7b1148
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is part of the monitor commands which are always available in the shell.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

This command is not directly available for invocation.

CHAPTER

SEVEN

DYNAMIC LOADER

7.1 Introduction

The RTEMS shell has the following dynamic loader commands:

- *rtl* (page 138) - Manage the Run-Time Loader (RTL)

7.2 Commands

This section details the Dynamic Loader Commands available. A subsection is dedicated to each of the commands and describes the behavior and configuration of that command as well as providing an example usage.

7.2.1 rtl - Manager the RTL

SYNOPSYS:

```
rtl [-l] -[h] command [...]
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command manages the Run-time Loader (RTL) using a series of sub-commands. The sub-command selected determines what is displayed or the action taken. Sub-commands can have options that modified the behaviour of the specific command.

The `-l` option lists the available commands and `-h` displays a simple help message.

The commands are:

- *list* (page 138) : Listings
- *sym* (page 139) : Symbols
- *obj* (page 139) : Object files
- *ar* (page 140) : Archive files
- *call* (page 140) : Call symbols
- *trace* (page 141) : Link-editor trace debugging

`list`:

List the loaded object files. The executable object file's full path is displayed. If the executable object file is loaded from an archive the archive is include in the path. If no options are provided only a list of the object file names is displayed.

The command is:

```
rtl list [-nlmsdb] [name]
```

The options are:

`-n`

Display all the name fields.

`-l`

Long display the RTL's fields:

- `unresolved` - number of unresolved symbols
- `users` - number of users, ie times loaded
- `references` - number of referencs to symbols
- `symbols` - number of symbols
- `symbol memory` - amount of symbol memory

`-m`

Display the memory map. The sections listed are:

- `exec` - total memory allocated
- `text` - size of the executable code resident
- `const` - size of the constants or read-only memory

- `data` - size of the initialised data memory
- `bss` - size of the uninitialised data memory

`-s`
Display the local symbols present in the listed object file's symbol table. List the symbol's value.

`-d`
Display the loaded object files that depend on symbols provided by this object file. The object file cannot be unloaded while there are references.

`-b`
Include the base kernel image in the list of object modules. It is not included by default. If this option is included the base kernel module name of `rtems-kernel` can be used as a `name`.

`name`
The optional `name` argument is a regular expression filter for the object files to list. The match is partial. If no name argument is provided all object modules are listed.

`sym:`
List symbols in the symbol table with their value. Symbols are grouped by the object file they reside in.

The command is:

```
rtl sym [-bu] [-o name] [symbol]
```

The options are:

`-u`
List the system wide unresolved externals. Symbols are not displayed when displaying unresolved externals.

`-o name`
Display the symbols for the matching object files. The name is a regular expression and it is a partial match.

`-b`
Include the base kernel image in the list of object modules. It is not included by default. If this option is included the base kernel module name of `rtems-kernel` can be used as a `name`.

`symbol`
The optional `symbol` argument is a regular expression filter for the symbols. The match is partial. If no symbol argument is provided all symbols and their values are displayed.

`obj:`
Manage object files. The sub-commands control the operation this command performs.

The command is:

```
rtl obj [command] [...]
```

`load <file>`
Load the executable object file specificed by the `<file>` argument. The `file` argument

can be a file or it can be resided in archive file. The format is `archive:file`. The `archive` is file name of the archive and `file` is the file in the archive.

If the `<file>` references symbols in known archive dependent object files in the available archives they are loaded.

unload <file>
Unload the executable object file specificed by the `<file>` argument. The `<file>` argument can be the object files' name or it can be a complete name including the archive.

ar:
Display details about archives known to the link editor.

The command is:

```
rtl ar [-lsd] [name]
```

The options are:

-l
Long display the RTL's archive fields:

- `size` - size of the archive in the file system
- `symbols` - number of symbols in the archive's symbol search table
- `refs` - number of referencs to object files in the archive
- `flags` - RTL specific flags

-s
Display the symbols in the archive symbol tables

-d
Display any duplicate symbols in any archives with the archive the instance of the symbol.

name
The optional `name` argument is a regular expression filter for the archive files to list. The match is partial. If no name argument is provided all archives known to the link editor are listed.

call:
Call a symbol that resides in a code (`text`) section of an object file. Arguments can be passed and there is no return value support.

There are no checks made on the signature of a symbol being called. The argument signature used needs to match the symbol being called or unpredictable behaviour may result.

The reference count of the object file containing the symbol is increased while the call is active. The `-l` option locks the object by not lowering the reference count once the call completes. This is useful if the call starts a thread in the object file. The reference count cannot be lowered by the shell and the object file remains locked in memory.

The call occurs on the stack of the shell so it is important to make sure there is sufficient space available to meet the needs of the call when configuring your shell.

The call blocks the shell while it is active. There is no ability to background the call.

If no arguments are provided the call signature is:

```
void call (void);
```

If no options to specify a format are provided and there are arguments the call signature is the standard `argc/argv` call signature:

```
void call (int argc, const char* argv[]);
```

The command is:

```
rtl call [-lsui] name [args]
```

The options are:

-l
Leave the object file the symbol resides in locked after the call returns.

-s
Concatenate the `[args]` into a single string and pass as a single `const char*` argument. Quoted arguments are stripped or quotes and merged into the single string. The call signature is:

```
void call (const char* str);
```

-u
Pass up to four unsigned integer `[args]` arguments. The symbol's call signature can have fewer than four arguments, the unreferenced arguments are ignored. The call signature is:

```
void call (unsigned int u1,
           unsigned int u2,
           unsigned int u3,
           unsigned int u4);
```

-i
Pass up to four integer `[args]` arguments. The symbol's call signature can have fewer than four arguments, the unreferenced arguments are ignored. The call signature is:

```
void call (int i1, int i2, int i3, int i4);
```

name
The `name` argument is symbol name to find and call.

trace:
Clear or set trace flags. The trace flags provide details trace information from the link editor and can aid debugging. Note, some options can produce a large volume or output.

The command is:

```
rtl trace [-l] [-h] [set/clear] flags...
```

The options are:

-l
List the available flags that can be cleared or set.

-?
A `trace` command specific help

The flags are:

- `all`
- `detail`
- `warning`
- `load`
- `unload`
- `section`
- `symbol`
- `reloc`
- `global-sym`
- `load-sect`
- `allocator`
- `unresolved`
- `cache`
- `archives`
- `archive-syms`
- `dependency`
- `bit-alloc`

EXIT STATUS:
This command returns 0 to indicate success else it returns 1.

NOTES:

- Using this command may initialise the RTL manager if has not been used and initialised before now.
- A base kernel image symbol file has to be present for base kernel symbols to be viewed and searched.

EXAMPLES:
The following examples can be used with the testsuite's `dl10` test.

Attempt to load an object file that not exist then load an object file that exists:

```
SHLL [/] # rtl obj load /foo.o
error: load: /foo.o: file not found
SHLL [/] $ rtl obj load /dl10-o1.o
```

List the object files:

```
SHLL [/] # rtl list
 /dl10-o1.o
 /libdl10_1.a:dl10-o2.o
 /libdl10_2.a:dl10-o5.o
 /libdl10_2.a:dl10-o3.o
 /libdl10_1.a:dl10-o4.o
```

The list shows the referenced archive object files that have been loaded. Show the details for the library object file `dl10-o2.o`:

```
SHLL [/] # rtl list -l dl10-o4.o
 /libdl10_1.a:dl10-o4.o
  unresolved    : 0
  users         : 0
  references    : 1
  symbols       : 7
  symbol memory : 250
```

The object file has one reference, 7 symbols and uses 250 bytes of memory. List the symbols:

```
SHLL [/] # rtl list -s dl10-o4.o
 /libdl10_1.a:dl10-o4.o
   rtems_main_o4   = 0x20de818
   dl04_unresolv_1 = 0x20dead0
   dl04_unresolv_2 = 0x20dead4
   dl04_unresolv_3 = 0x20dead8
   dl04_unresolv_4 = 0x20deadc
   dl04_unresolv_5 = 0x20deaa0
   dl04_unresolv_6 = 0x20deac0
```

The dependents of a group of object files can be listed using a regular expression:

```
SHLL [/] # rtl list -d dl10-o[234].o
 /libdl10_1.a:dl10-o2.o
  dependencies  : dl10-o3.o
 /libdl10_2.a:dl10-o3.o
  dependencies  : dl10-o4.o
                : dl10-o5.o
 /libdl10_1.a:dl10-o4.o
  dependencies  : dl10-o5.o
```

A number of flags can be selected at once:

```
SHLL [/] # rtl list -lmsd dl10-o1.o
 /dl10-o1.o
  exec size     : 1086
  text base     : 0x20dbec0 (352)
  const base    : 0x20dc028 (452)
  data base     : 0x20dc208 (12)
  bss base      : 0x20dc220 (266)
  unresolved    : 0
```

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```
 users         : 1
 references    : 0
 symbols       : 9
 symbol memory : 281
   dl01_func1    = 0x20dbec0
   rtems_main_o1 = 0x20dbec8
   dl01_bss1     = 0x20dc220
   dl01_bss2     = 0x20dc224
   dl01_bss3     = 0x20dc2a0
   dl01_data1    = 0x20dc20c
   dl01_data2    = 0x20dc208
   dl01_const1   = 0x20dc1e8
   dl01_const2   = 0x20dc1e4
 dependencies  : dl10-o2.o
```

List all symbols that contain `main`:

```
SHLL [/] # rtl sym main
 /dl10-o1.o
    rtems_main_o1 = 0x20dbec8
 /libdl10_1.a:dl10-o2.o
    rtems_main_o2 = 0x20dd1a0
 /libdl10_2.a:dl10-o5.o
    rtems_main_o5 = 0x20df280
 /libdl10_2.a:dl10-o3.o
    rtems_main_o3 = 0x20ddc40
 /libdl10_1.a:dl10-o4.o
    rtems_main_o4 = 0x20de818
```

Include the base kernel image in the search:

```
SHLL [/] # rtl sym -b main
 rtems-kernel
    rtems_shell_main_cp      = 0x2015e9c
    rtems_shell_main_loop    = 0x201c2bc
    rtems_shell_main_monitor = 0x203f070
    rtems_shell_main_mv      = 0x201a11c
    rtems_shell_main_rm      = 0x201ad38
 /dl10-o1.o
    rtems_main_o1 = 0x20dbec8
 /libdl10_1.a:dl10-o2.o
    rtems_main_o2 = 0x20dd1a0
 /libdl10_2.a:dl10-o5.o
    rtems_main_o5 = 0x20df280
 /libdl10_2.a:dl10-o3.o
    rtems_main_o3 = 0x20ddc40
 /libdl10_1.a:dl10-o4.o
    rtems_main_o4 = 0x20de818
```

The filter is a regular expression:

```
SHLL [/] # rtl sym -b ^rtems_task
 rtems-kernel
    rtems_task_create       = 0x2008934
    rtems_task_delete       = 0x20386b8
    rtems_task_exit         = 0x2008a98
    rtems_task_ident        = 0x2038738
    rtems_task_iterate      = 0x2038798
    rtems_task_self         = 0x20387b8
    rtems_task_set_priority = 0x20387c4
    rtems_task_start        = 0x2008b7c
    rtems_task_wake_after   = 0x2008bd0
```

The search can be limited to a selection of object files:

```
SHLL [/] # rtl sym -o dl10-o[12].o dl01_b
 /dl10-o1.o
    dl01_bss1 = 0x20dc220
    dl01_bss2 = 0x20dc224
    dl01_bss3 = 0x20dc2a0
SHLL [/] # rtl sym -o dl10-o[12].o dl0[12]_b
 /dl10-o1.o
    dl01_bss1 = 0x20dc220
    dl01_bss2 = 0x20dc224
    dl01_bss3 = 0x20dc2a0
 /libdl10_1.a:dl10-o2.o
    dl02_bss1 = 0x20dd400
    dl02_bss2 = 0x20dd404
    dl02_bss3 = 0x20dd420
```

List the archives known to the link editor:

```
SHLL [/] # rtl ar
/libdl10_1.a
/libdl10_2.a
```

A long listing of the archives provides the link editor details:

```
SHLL [/] # rtl ar -l
/libdl10_1.a:
  size    : 37132
  symbols : 13
  refs    : 0
  flags   : 0
/libdl10_2.a:
  size    : 53050
  symbols : 8
  refs    : 0
  flags   : 0
```

List the symbols an archive provides using the `-s` option:

```
SHLL [/] # rtl ar -s libdl10_1.a
/libdl10_1.a:
  symbols : dl02_bss1
       dl02_bss2
       dl02_bss3
       dl02_data1
       dl02_data2
       dl04_unresolv_1
       dl04_unresolv_2
       dl04_unresolv_3
       dl04_unresolv_4
       dl04_unresolv_5
       dl04_unresolv_6
       rtems_main_o2
       rtems_main_o4
```

List the duplicate symbols in the archives using the `-d` option:

```
SHLL [/] # rtl ar -d
/libdl10_1.a:
  dups    :
/libdl10_2.a:
  dups    : rtems_main_o5 (/libdl10_2.a)
```

The link editor will list the first archive if finds that has the duplicate symbol.

Call the symbol `rtems_main_o4` with no options:

```
SHLL [/] # rtl call rtems_main_o4
dlo4: module: testsuites/libtests/dl10/dl-o4.c
dlo4:   dl04_unresolv_1:    4: 0x20dee68: 0
dlo4:   dl04_unresolv_2:    4: 0x20dee6c: %f
dlo4:   dl04_unresolv_3:    1: 0x20dee70: 00
dlo4:   dl04_unresolv_4:    4: 0x20dee74: 0
dlo4:   dl04_unresolv_5:    4: 0x20dee38: 4
dlo4:   dl04_unresolv_6:    4: 0x20dee58: dl-O4
dlo5: module: testsuites/libtests/dl10/dl-o5.c
dlo5:   dl05_unresolv_1:    8: 0x20df860: 0
dlo5:   dl05_unresolv_2:    2: 0x20df868: 0
dlo5:   dl05_unresolv_3:    4: 0x20df86c: 0
dlo5:   dl05_unresolv_4:    1: 0x20df870: 0
dlo5:   dl05_unresolv_5:    8: 0x20df878: 0
```

Call a symbol in a data section of an object file:

```
SHLL [/] # rtl call dl04_unresolv_3
error: symbol not in obj text: dl04_unresolv_3
```

Call the symbol `rtems_main_o5` with a single string:

```
SHLL [/] # rtl call -s rtems_main_o5 arg1 arg2 "arg3 and still arg3" arg4
```

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```
dlo5: module: testsuites/libtests/dl10/dl-o5.c
dlo5:   dl05_unresolv_1:    8: 0x20df860: 0
dlo5:   dl05_unresolv_2:    2: 0x20df868: 0
dlo5:   dl05_unresolv_3:    4: 0x20df86c: 0
dlo5:   dl05_unresolv_4:    1: 0x20df870: 0
dlo5:   dl05_unresolv_5:    8: 0x20df878: 0
```

Note, the call does not have any argument and the strin passed is ignored.

Call the symbol `rtems_main_o5` with three integer arguments:

```
SHLL [/] # rtl call -i rtems_main_o5 1 22 333
dlo5: module: testsuites/libtests/dl10/dl-o5.c
dlo5:   dl05_unresolv_1:    8: 0x20df860: 0
dlo5:   dl05_unresolv_2:    2: 0x20df868: 0
dlo5:   dl05_unresolv_3:    4: 0x20df86c: 0
dlo5:   dl05_unresolv_4:    1: 0x20df870: 0
dlo5:   dl05_unresolv_5:    8: 0x20df878: 0
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is not included in the default shell command set. The command needs to be added with the shell's `rtems_shell_add_cmd`.

```
#include <rtems/rtl/rtl-shell.h>
#include <rtems/shell.h>

rtems_shell_init_environment ();

if (rtems_shell_add_cmd ("rtl",
                         "rtl",
                         "rtl -?",
                         rtems_rtl_shell_command) == NULL)
  printf("error: command add failed\n");
```

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `rtl` commanf is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_rtl_shell_command(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The sub-command parts of the `rtl` command can be called directly. These calls all use the RTEMS Printer interface and as a result can be redirected and captured.

`list`

The RTL list command.

```
#include <rtems/rtl/rtl-shell.h>

```

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```
int rtems_rtl_shell_list (
    const rtems_printer* printer,
    int                  argc,
    char*                argv[]
);
```

sym
The RTL symbol command.

```
#include <rtems/rtl/rtl-shell.h>

int rtems_rtl_shell_sym (
    const rtems_printer* printer,
    int                  argc,
    char*                argv[]
);
```

sym
The RTL object command.

```
#include <rtems/rtl/rtl-shell.h>

int rtems_rtl_shell_object (
    const rtems_printer* printer,
    int                  argc,
    char*                argv[]
);
```

ar
The RTL object command.

```
#include <rtems/rtl/rtl-archive.h>

int rtems_rtl_shell_archive (
    const rtems_printer* printer,
    int                  argc,
    char*                argv[]
);
```

call
The RTL object command.

```
#include <rtems/rtl/rtl-archive.h>

int rtems_rtl_shell_call (
    const rtems_printer* printer,
    int                  argc,
    char*                argv[]
);
```

CHAPTER

EIGHT

NETWORK COMMANDS

8.1 Introduction

The RTEMS shell has the following network commands:

- *netstats* (page 152) - obtain network statistics
- *ifconfig* (page 155) - configure a network interface
- *route* (page 156) - show or manipulate the IP routing table
- *ping* (page 158) - ping a host or IP address

8.2 Commands

This section details the Network Commands available. A subsection is dedicated to each of the commands and describes the behavior and configuration of that command as well as providing an example usage.

8.2.1 netstats - obtain network statistics

SYNOPSYS:

```
netstats [-Aimfpcut]
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command is used to display various types of network statistics. The information displayed can be specified using command line arguments in various combinations. The arguments are interpreted as follows:

-A
print All statistics

-i
print Inet Routes

-m
print MBUF Statistics

-f
print IF Statistics

-p
print IP Statistics

-c
print ICMP Statistics

-u
print UDP Statistics

-t
print TCP Statistics

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

NONE

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of using the `netstats` command to print the IP routing table:

```
[/] $ netstats -i
Destination     Gateway/Mask/Hw    Flags     Refs     Use Expire Interface
default         192.168.1.14       UGS         0       0      0 eth1
192.168.1.0     255.255.255.0      U           0       0      1 eth1
192.168.1.14    00:A0:C8:1C:EE:28  UHL         1       0   1219 eth1
192.168.1.51    00:1D:7E:0C:D0:7C  UHL         0     840   1202 eth1
192.168.1.151   00:1C:23:B2:0F:BB  UHL         1      23   1219 eth1
```

The following is an example of using the `netstats` command to print the MBUF statistics:

```
[/] $ netstats -m
************ MBUF STATISTICS ************
```

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```
mbufs:2048       clusters: 128          free:  63
drops:   0          waits:   0        drains:   0
free:1967            data:79          header:2           socket:0
pcb:0               rtable:0          htable:0           atable:0
soname:0            soopts:0          ftable:0           rights:0
ifaddr:0           control:0         oobdata:0
```

The following is an example of using the `netstats` command to print the print the interface statistics:

```
[/] $ netstats -f
************ INTERFACE STATISTICS ************
***** eth1 *****
Ethernet Address: 00:04:9F:00:5B:21
Address:192.168.1.244   Broadcast Address:192.168.1.255   Net mask:255.255.255.0
Flags: Up Broadcast Running Active Multicast
Send queue limit:50          length:1           Dropped:0
Rx Interrupts:889            Not First:0        Not Last:0
Giant:0                      Non-octet:0
Bad CRC:0                    Overrun:0          Collision:0
Tx Interrupts:867            Deferred:0         Late Collision:0
Retransmit Limit:0           Underrun:0         Misaligned:0
```

The following is an example of using the `netstats` command to print the print IP statistics:

```
[/] $ netstats -p
************ IP Statistics ************
total packets received                    894
packets rcvd for unreachable dest          13
datagrams delivered to upper level        881
total ip packets generated here           871
```

The following is an example of using the `netstats` command to print the ICMP statistics:

```
[/] $ netstats -c
************ ICMP Statistics ************
Type 0 sent                 843
number of responses         843
Type 8 received             843
```

The following is an example of using the `netstats` command to print the UDP statistics:

```
[/] $ netstats -u
************ UDP Statistics ************
```

The following is an example of using the `netstats` command to print the TCP statistics:

```
[/] $ netstats -t
************ TCP Statistics ************
connections accepted                       1
connections established                    1
```

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```
segs where we tried to get rtt              34
times we succeeded                          35
delayed acks sent                           2
total packets sent                          37
data packets sent                           35
data bytes sent                             2618
ack-only packets sent                       2
total packets received                      47
packets received in sequence                12
bytes received in sequence                  307
rcvd ack packets                            35
bytes acked by rcvd acks                    2590
times hdr predict ok for acks               27
times hdr predict ok for data pkts          10
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_NETSTATS` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_NETSTATS` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `netstats` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_netstats(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `netstats` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_NETSTATS_Command;
```

8.2.2 ifconfig - configure a network interface

SYNOPSYS:

```
ifconfig
ifconfig interface
ifconfig interface \[up|down]
ifconfig interface \[netmask|pointtopoint|broadcast] IP
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command may be used to display information about the network interfaces in the system or configure them.

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

Just like its counterpart on GNU/Linux and BSD systems, this command is complicated. More example usages would be a welcome submission.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `ifconfig`:

```
************ INTERFACE STATISTICS ************
***** eth1 *****
Ethernet Address: 00:04:9F:00:5B:21
Address:192.168.1.244   Broadcast Address:192.168.1.255   Net mask:255.255.255.0
Flags: Up Broadcast Running Active Multicast
Send queue limit:50               length:1                Dropped:0
Rx Interrupts:5391              Not First:0               Not Last:0
Giant:0                         Non-octet:0
Bad CRC:0                         Overrun:0             Collision:0
Tx Interrupts:5256               Deferred:0         Late Collision:0
Retransmit Limit:0               Underrun:0             Misaligned:0
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_IFCONFIG` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_IFCONFIG` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `ifconfig` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_ifconfig(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `ifconfig` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_IFCONFIG_Command;
```

8.2.3 route - show or manipulate the ip routing table

SYNOPSYS:

```
route [subcommand] [args]
```

DESCRIPTION:

This command is used to display and manipulate the routing table. When invoked with no arguments, the current routing information is displayed. When invoked with the subcommands `add` or `del`, then additional arguments must be provided to describe the route.

Command templates include the following:

```
route [add|del] -net IP_ADDRESS gw GATEWAY_ADDRESS [netmask MASK]
route [add|del] -host IP_ADDRESS gw GATEWAY_ADDRES [netmask MASK]
```

When not provided the netmask defaults to `255.255.255.0`

EXIT STATUS:

This command returns 0 on success and non-zero if an error is encountered.

NOTES:

Just like its counterpart on GNU/Linux and BSD systems, this command is complicated. More example usages would be a welcome submission.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `route` to display, add, and delete a new route:

```
[/] $ route
Destination     Gateway/Mask/Hw    Flags     Refs     Use Expire Interface
default         192.168.1.14       UGS         0        0      0 eth1
192.168.1.0     255.255.255.0      U           0        0      1 eth1
192.168.1.14    00:A0:C8:1C:EE:28  UHL         1        0   1444 eth1
192.168.1.51    00:1D:7E:0C:D0:7C  UHL         0    10844   1202 eth1
192.168.1.151   00:1C:23:B2:0F:BB  UHL         2       37   1399 eth1
[/] $ route add -net 192.168.3.0 gw 192.168.1.14
[/] $ route
Destination     Gateway/Mask/Hw    Flags     Refs     Use Expire Interface
default         192.168.1.14       UGS         0        0      0 eth1
192.168.1.0     255.255.255.0      U           0        0      1 eth1
192.168.1.14    00:A0:C8:1C:EE:28  UHL         2        0   1498 eth1
192.168.1.51    00:1D:7E:0C:D0:7C  UHL         0    14937   1202 eth1
192.168.1.151   00:1C:23:B2:0F:BB  UHL         2       96   1399 eth1
192.168.3.0     192.168.1.14       UGS         0        0      0 eth1
[/] $ route del -net 192.168.3.0 gw 192.168.1.14
[/] $ route
Destination     Gateway/Mask/Hw    Flags     Refs     Use Expire Interface
default         192.168.1.14       UGS         0        0      0 eth1
192.168.1.0     255.255.255.0      U           0        0      1 eth1
192.168.1.14    00:A0:C8:1C:EE:28  UHL         1        0   1498 eth1
192.168.1.51    00:1D:7E:0C:D0:7C  UHL         0    15945   1202 eth1
192.168.1.151   00:1C:23:B2:0F:BB  UHL         2      117   1399 eth1
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_ROUTE` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_ROUTE` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `route` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_route(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `route` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_ROUTE_Command;
```

8.2.4 ping - ping a host or IP address

SYNOPSYS:

```
ping [-AaDdfnoQqRrv] [-c count] [-G sweepmaxsize] [-g sweepminsize]
[-h sweepincrsize] [-i wait] [-l preload] [-M mask | time] [-m ttl]
[-p pattern] [-S src_addr] [-s packetsize] [-t timeout]
[-W waittime] [-z tos] host
ping [-AaDdfLnoQqRrv] [-c count] [-I iface] [-i wait] [-l preload]
[-M mask | time] [-m ttl] [-p pattern] [-S src_addr]
[-s packetsize] [-T ttl] [-t timeout] [-W waittime]
[-z tos] mcast-group
```

DESCRIPTION:

The ping utility uses the ICMP protocol's mandatory ECHO_REQUEST datagram to elicit an ICMP ECHO_RESPONSE from a host or gateway. ECHO_REQUEST datagrams ("pings") have an IP and ICMP header, followed by a "struct timeval" and then an arbitrary number of "pad" bytes used to fill out the packet. The options are as follows:

-A

Audible. Output a bell (ASCII 0x07) character when no packet is received before the next packet is transmitted. To cater for round-trip times that are longer than the interval between transmissions, further missing packets cause a bell only if the maximum number of unreceived packets has increased.

-a

Audible. Include a bell (ASCII 0x07) character in the output when any packet is received. This option is ignored if other format options are present.

-c count

Stop after sending (and receiving) count ECHO_RESPONSE packets. If this option is not specified, ping will operate until interrupted. If this option is specified in conjunction with ping sweeps, each sweep will consist of count packets.

-D

Set the Don't Fragment bit.

-d

Set the SO_DEBUG option on the socket being used.

-f

Flood ping. Outputs packets as fast as they come back or one hundred times per second, whichever is more. For every ECHO_REQUEST sent a period "." is printed, while for every ECHO_REPLY received a backspace is printed. This provides a rapid display of how many packets are being dropped. Only the super-user may use this option. This can be very hard on a network and should be used with caution.

-G sweepmaxsize

Specify the maximum size of ICMP payload when sending sweeping pings. This option is required for ping sweeps.

-g sweepminsize

Specify the size of ICMP payload to start with when sending sweeping pings. The default value is 0.

-h sweepincrsize
Specify the number of bytes to increment the size of ICMP payload after each sweep when sending sweeping pings. The default value is 1.

-I iface
Source multicast packets with the given interface address. This flag only applies if the ping destination is a multicast address.

-i wait
Wait wait seconds between sending each packet. The default is to wait for one second between each packet. The wait time may be fractional, but only the super-user may specify values less than 1 second. This option is incompatible with the -f option.

-L
Suppress loopback of multicast packets. This flag only applies if the ping destination is a multicast address.

-l preload
If preload is specified, ping sends that many packets as fast as possible before falling into its normal mode of behavior. Only the super-user may use this option.

-M mask | time
Use ICMP_MASKREQ or ICMP_TSTAMP instead of ICMP_ECHO. For mask, print the net- mask of the remote machine. Set the net.inet.icmp.maskrepl MIB variable to enable ICMP_MASKREPLY. For time, print the origination, reception and transmission timestamps.

-m ttl
Set the IP Time To Live for outgoing packets. If not specified, the kernel uses the value of the net.inet.ip.ttl MIB variable.

-n
Numeric output only. No attempt will be made to lookup symbolic names for host addresses.

-o
Exit successfully after receiving one reply packet.

-p pattern
You may specify up to 16 “pad” bytes to fill out the packet you send. This is useful for diagnosing data-dependent problems in a network. For example, “-p ff” will cause the sent packet to be filled with all ones.

-Q
Somewhat quiet output. Don’t display ICMP error messages that are in response to our query messages. Originally, the -v flag was required to display such errors, but -v displays all ICMP error messages. On a busy machine, this output can be overbear- ing. Without the -Q flag, ping prints out any ICMP error mes- sages caused by its own ECHO_REQUEST messages.

-q
Quiet output. Nothing is displayed except the summary lines at startup time and when finished.

-R
Record route. Includes the RECORD_ROUTE option in the ECHO_REQUEST packet and displays the route buffer on returned packets. Note that the IP header is only large enough for nine such routes; the traceroute(8) command is usually better at determining the route packets take to a particular destination. If more routes come back than should, such as due

to an illegal spoofed packet, ping will print the route list and then truncate it at the correct spot. Many hosts ignore or discard the RECORD_ROUTE option.

-r
Bypass the normal routing tables and send directly to a host on an attached network. If the host is not on a directly-attached network, an error is returned. This option can be used to ping a local host through an interface that has no route through it (e.g., after the interface was dropped).

-S src_addr
Use the following IP address as the source address in outgoing packets. On hosts with more than one IP address, this option can be used to force the source address to be something other than the IP address of the interface the probe packet is sent on. If the IP address is not one of this machine's interface addresses, an error is returned and nothing is sent.

-s packetsize
Specify the number of data bytes to be sent. The default is 56, which translates into 64 ICMP data bytes when combined with the 8 bytes of ICMP header data. Only the super-user may specify val- ues more than default. This option cannot be used with ping sweeps.

-T ttl
Set the IP Time To Live for multicasted packets. This flag only applies if the ping destination is a multicast address.

-t timeout
Specify a timeout, in seconds, before ping exits regardless of how many packets have been received.

-v
Verbose output. ICMP packets other than ECHO_RESPONSE that are received are listed.

-W waittime
Time in milliseconds to wait for a reply for each packet sent. If a reply arrives later, the packet is not printed as replied, but considered as replied when calculating statistics.

-z tos
Use the specified type of service.

EXIT STATUS:
The ping utility exits with one of the following values:

0 At least one response was heard from the specified host.

2 The transmission was successful but no responses were
received.

any other value an error occurred. These values are defined in <sysexits.h>.

NOTES:
When using ping for fault isolation, it should first be run on the local host, to verify that the local network interface is up and running. Then, hosts and gateways further and further away should be "pinged". Round-trip times and packet loss statistics are computed. If duplicate packets are received, they are not included in the packet loss calculation, although the round trip time of these packets is used in calculating the round-trip time statistics. When the specified number of packets have been sent a brief summary is displayed, showing the number of packets sent and received, and the minimum, mean, maximum, and standard deviation of the round-trip times.

This program is intended for use in network testing, measurement and management. Because of the load it can impose on the network, it is unwise to use ping during normal operations or from automated scripts.

This command can fail if more than the FD_SET size number of file descriptors are open.

EXAMPLES:

The following is an example of how to use `oing` to ping:

```
[/] # ping 10.10.10.1
PING 10.10.10.1 (10.10.10.1): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.10.10.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=63 time=0.356 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.10.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=0.229 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.10.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.233 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.10.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.235 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.10.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=0.229 ms
--- 10.10.10.1 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.229/0.256/0.356/0.050 ms
[/] # ping -f -c 10000  10.10.10.1
PING 10.10.10.1 (10.10.10.1): 56 data bytes
.
--- 10.10.10.1 ping statistics ---
10000 packets transmitted, 10000 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.154/0.225/0.533/0.027 ms
```

CONFIGURATION:

This command is included in the default shell command set. When building a custom command set, define `CONFIGURE_SHELL_COMMAND_PING` to have this command included.

This command can be excluded from the shell command set by defining `CONFIGURE_SHELL_NO_COMMAND_PING` when all shell commands have been configured.

PROGRAMMING INFORMATION:

The `ping` is implemented by a C language function which has the following prototype:

```
int rtems_shell_rtems_main_ping(
    int    argc,
    char **argv
);
```

The configuration structure for the `ping` has the following prototype:

```
extern rtems_shell_cmd_t rtems_shell_PING_Command;
```

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