

Lenovo Network

Python Programming Guide

For Cloud Network Operating System 10.3

LenovoTM

Note: Before using this information and the product it supports, read the general information in the *Safety information and Environmental Notices and User Guide* documents on the *Lenovo Documentation CD* and the *Warranty Information* document that comes with the product.

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Preface

The *Lenovo Network Python Programming Guide for Cloud NOS 10.2* describes how to configure and use the Cloud Network Operating System 10.3 software on the RackSwitch G8272 (referred to as G8272 throughout this document). For documentation on installing the switch physically, see the *Installation Guide* for your G8272.

Who Should Use This Guide

This guide is intended for network installers and system administrators engaged in configuring and maintaining a network. The administrator should be familiar with Ethernet concepts, IP addressing, Spanning Tree Protocol, and SNMP configuration parameters.

Additional References

Additional information about installing and configuring the G8272 is available in the following guides:

- *Lenovo RackSwitch G8272 Installation Guide*
- *Lenovo Network Application Guide for Lenovo Cloud Network Operating System 10.3*
- *Lenovo Network Command Reference for Lenovo Cloud Network Operating System 10.3*

Terminology

In every programming endeavor, terminology is used in a slightly different manner in different environments.

Following is a list of the terminology used in this guide.

Table 1. *Terminology Used in This Guide*

| Term | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| Function | Lists an action and associated arguments, for example: <code>python_get_vlan(<i>vid</i>)</code> |
| Function Arguments | Objects passed to a function when it is called inside a script or in the Python interpreter |
| N/OS Python API | Extensions to the Python library provided by Lenovo |
| Python scheduler | An engine to run scripts when specified events occurs. |
| Script Arguments | Strings passed to a script at run time |

Typographic Conventions

The following table describes the typographic styles used in this book.

Table 2. *Typographic Conventions*

| Typeface or Symbol | Meaning | Example |
|--------------------|---|--|
| ABC123 | This type is used for names of commands, files, and directories used within the text. It also depicts on-screen computer output and prompts. | View the <code>readme.txt</code> file. Main# |
| ABC123 | This bold type appears in command examples. It shows text that must be typed in exactly as shown. | Main# sys |
| <ABC123> | This italicized type appears in command examples as a parameter placeholder. Replace the indicated text with the appropriate real name or value when using the command. Do not type the brackets. This also shows book titles, special terms, or words to be emphasized. | To establish a Telnet session, enter: host# telnet <IP address> Read your <i>User's Guide</i> thoroughly. |
| [] | Command items shown inside brackets are optional and can be used or excluded as the situation demands. Do not type the brackets. | host# ls [-a] |
| | The vertical bar () is used in command examples to separate choices where multiple options exist. Select only one of the listed options. Do not type the vertical bar. | host# set left right |
| AaBbCc123 | This block type depicts menus, buttons, and other controls that appear in Web browsers and other graphical interfaces. | Click the Save button. |

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Chapter 1. Introduction to Python Scripting

The Lenovo Cloud Network Operating System (CNOS) version 10.3 Python function API is a set of libraries of API functions that are embedded into the Lenovo RackSwitch G8272 Command-Line Interface (CLI) to support script execution.

About Python

Python is a widely used general-purpose, high-level programming language. Its design philosophy emphasizes code readability, and its syntax allows programmers to express concepts in fewer lines of code than would be possible in other languages. The language provides constructs intended to enable clear programs on both a small and large scale. Like other dynamic languages, Python is often used as a scripting language, but is also used in a wide range of non-scripting contexts.

Python is supported by the Python Software Organization, which is open source with an active user community. Python provides comprehensive set of libraries that includes many built-in modules and the ability to write scripts and functional extensions. Organizations from NASA to gaming and data security companies use Python for development. Python version 2.7 is installed on the G8272 version 10.3.

About CNOS Python

Lenovo's CNOS Python API library extends the standard Python library with functions that allow you to write your own scripts to manage your switch.

CNOS Python comes with the following features:

- Automated switch provision and management
- The ability to perform switch monitoring tasks
- Automatic G8272 firmware update
- Automatic configuration file generation
- Notifications sent to users via email or system logger (syslog) messages

You can schedule CNOS Python scripts to run either at startup or when an event occurs. These scripts can send configuration and display commands to the G8272, save variables, and send system log messages. [Chapter 2, "Running Python Scripts via the ISCLI,"](#) contains information about how to run CNOS Python scripts in real time. [Chapter 4, "Using the CNOS Python Scheduler,"](#) explains how to schedule a script to run when an event occurs.

Chapter 2. Running Python Scripts via the ISCLI

The most straightforward method to run a script on the RackSwitch G8272 is to execute it directly:

```
SWITCH# python <script filename> [arguments list]
```

The script will be run in the foreground. You can use **Ctrl+C** to stop the script execution.

For information about transferring scripts to the G8272, see [Chapter 3, “Managing Scripts](#).”

Running a Basic Script

The following is an example of a simple “Hello World!” script:

```
SWITCH#  
SWITCH# display script helloWorld.py  
  
print "Hello world!"  
  
SWITCH# python helloWorld.py  
Hello world!  
SWITCH#
```

Running a Basic Script with Arguments

The following is an example of a basic script with arguments:

```
SWITCH# display script scriptWithArgs.py  
import sys  
  
for i in range(1, len(sys.argv)):  
    print "Argument {0} is: {1}".format(i, sys.argv[i])  
  
SWITCH# python scriptWithArgs.py 2 secondArgument 3rdArgument  
Argument 1 is: 2  
Argument 2 is: secondArgument  
Argument 3 is: 3rdArgument  
SWITCH#
```

Entering and Exiting the Python Shell

You can enter the Python shell, the interactive mode of the Python interpreter, directly via the ISCLI `python` command. After entering the Python shell, you can get the online help for each Python API function and test it before calling it in your script.

Note: You must be a privileged administrator to use the Python shell,

To enter the Python shell, enter **python** at the switch command prompt.

```
SWITCH# python
>>>
```

To exit the Python shell, enter **exit ()** or press **Ctrl+D** (end of file).

Chapter 3. Managing Python Scripts

Script files are saved in persistent storage on the G8272, while the script log files are saved to volatile storage. The maximum storage for script files is 2.8 M bytes.

Lenovo Cloud Network Operating System (CNOS) for the G8272 provides the following managing actions on scripts:

- [Downloading a Script from a TFTP Server](#)
- [Uploading a Script to a TFTP Server](#)
- [Editing a Script Directly on the Switch](#)
- [Deleting a Script](#)
- [Viewing A List of Script Files](#)
- [Viewing Script File Content](#)
- [Viewing Configured Scheduler Jobs](#)

Downloading a Script from a TFTP Server

To download a TFTP script, use the following command:

```
SWITCH# cp tftp tftp://<IPv4 address>/<remote script> obs <local script>  
[vrf {<VRF name>|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | The IPv4 address of the TFTP server. |
| <i>remote script</i> | The path and filename of the remote script. |
| <i>local script</i> | The filename for the script on the switch. |
| <i>VRF name</i> | The VRF name. |

Uploading a Script to a TFTP Server

To upload a script to a TFTP server, use the following command:

```
SWITCH# cp obs <local script> tftp tftp://<IPv4 address>/<remote script path>  
[vrf {<VRF name>|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | The IPv4 address of the TFTP server. |
| <i>local script</i> | The filename for the script on the switch. |
| <i>remote script</i> | The path and filename of the remote script. |

Editing a Script Directly on the Switch

To create or edit a script directly on the switch, use the following command:

```
SWITCH# edit script <script filename>
```

where *script filename* is the name of your script.

Deleting a Script

To delete a script, use the following command:

```
SWITCH# no script <script filename>
```

where *script filename* is the name of your script.

To delete all Python scripts, use the following command:

```
SWITCH# no script all
```

Viewing A List of Script Files

To view a list of script files, use the following command:

```
SWITCH# display script
```

Viewing Script File Content

To view a script file, use the following command

```
SWITCH# display script <script filename>
```

Viewing Configured Scheduler Jobs

To view the scheduler jobs configured on the G8272, use the following command:

```
SWITCH# display script-job
```

Running jobs will be displayed in the running configuration display.

For more information about scheduling CNOS Python scripts, see [Chapter 4, “Using the CNOS Python Scheduler.”](#)

Chapter 4. Using the CNOS Python Scheduler

The Lenovo Cloud Network Operating System scheduler's main responsibility is to provide a programmatic mechanism to run Python scripts when specified events occur. These events are defined by RackSwitch G8272 administrators and can be triggered by a timer, which is aligned to the `crond` service.

You can schedule scripts to run as a response to an event using scheduler jobs and monitor the script execution.

Using the Python Scheduler

The CNOS Python scheduler is an engine that can run Python scripts at specified times or intervals, similar to the UNIX-based `crontab` utility.

Creating a Scheduled Python Job

To create a job that runs a Python script at a scheduled time, use the command:

```
SWITCH(config)# script-job <Python script> [<arguments>] time <time parameter>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Python script</i> | The name of the Python script. |
| <i>arguments</i> | Any arguments the script needs. |
| <i>time parameter</i> | When the script is to be run. |

The following time parameters are available:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>Crontab format</i> | Run a script periodically, in the format of the UNIX <code>crontab</code> utility. See <code>xx</code> for more information on this argument. |
| <i>daily</i> | Run once a day at 12:00:01 AM. |
| <i>hourly</i> | Run once an hour at the beginning of the hour. |
| <i>monthly</i> | Run once a month at 12:00:01 AM the first day of the month. |
| <i>reboot</i> | Run at startup. |
| <i>weekly</i> | Run once a week at 12:00:01 AM Sunday. |
| <i>yearly</i> | run once a year at 12:00:01 AM on January 1. |

For example, to create a job to run the Python script `myScript.py` with arguments "1 2 3" on a daily basis, enter:

```
SWITCH(config)# script-job myScript.py "1 2 3" time daily
```


Using Crontab Format Arguments

The *Crontab format* date and time string uses the format:

<minute> <hour> <day of month> <month> <day of week>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| <i>minute</i> | An integer from 0-59. |
| <i>hour</i> | An integer from 0-23. |
| <i>day of month</i> | An integer from 1-31. |
| <i>month</i> | An integer from 1-12 or the three-letter abbreviation for the month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jan • Feb • Mar • Apr • May • Jun • Jul • Aug • Sep • Oct • Nov • Dec |
| <i>day of week</i> | An integer from 1-7 or the three-letter abbreviation for the day of the week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sun • Mon • Tues • Wed • Thu • Fri • Sat |

An asterisk in place of any of these fields means “use all values from first to last.”

Note: All time values must be surrounded by quotation marks.

For example, to run the Python script `myScript.py` with arguments “1 2 3” every July 4th at 10:55 AM, enter:

```
SWITCH(config)# script-job myScript.py "1 2 3" time "55 10 4 7 **"
```

You can use ranges for the numeric values, separating them with commas or using hyphens for sequential ranges, such as “1, 2, 5-9” or “0-4, 8-12”. For example, to run the Python script `myScript.py` with arguments “1 2 3” every July 4th-July 11th at 10:55 AM and 10:55 PM, enter:

```
SWITCH(config)# script-job myScript.py "1 2 3" time "55 10,22 4-11 7 **"
```

Note: Ranges or lists of month or day of week names are not allowed.

You can also specify step values or intervals using a slash (/). For example, to run the Python script `myScript.py` with arguments “1 2 3” every July 4th every two hours, enter:

```
SWITCH(config)# script-job myScript.py "1 2 3" time "0 */2 4 7 **"
```

Crontab format commands are executed when the minute, hour, and month of year fields match the *current* time, and when either the day of month or day of week match the current day.

Note: If you specify the day of a command's execution by both day of month and day of week, the command will be run when *either* field matches the current date and time. For example, the Crontab format date "30 4 1,15 * 5" would cause a command to be run at 4:30 AM on the 1st and 15th of each month *and* every Friday.

Deleting a Job

To delete a job, use the following command:

```
SWITCH(config)# no script-job <Python filename>
```

Monitoring a Running Job

To monitor a running job, use the following command:

```
SWITCH# display script running
```

Stopping a Running Job

To stop a running job:

1. Check the list of running scripts:

```
SWITCH# display script running
Current running scripts:
1 myscript.py arg1 arg2
```

2. Copy the *exact* string from the list and use it as the argument for the following command

```
SWITCH# stop running-script "<argument>"
```

Using the output from [Step 1](#), the command would be:

```
SWITCH# stop running-script "myscript.py arg1 arg2"
```

Viewing Python Logs

To view a list of the log files created by OBS jobs, enter:

```
SWITCH# display script-log
```

To view an individual log file, enter:

```
SWITCH# display script-log <filename>
```

Creating Syslog Messages

Python scripts can send log messages to the system logger (syslog). These messages will be stored in the syslog repository and can be managed using the ISCLI commands.

System logs generated by a Python script have the same format as the current CNOS system log where the facility name is "PYRUN" and the mnemonic is "OBS". The format is:

```
<timestamp> <hostname> %PYRUN-<SEVERITY>-OBS: [<LIB_NAME> | <THREAD_NAME>]  
Description [@function:line]
```

For example:

```
2014-08-15T04:50:33+00:00 switch %PYRUN-6-OBS: Message=I am a testing log  
from OBS
```

Chapter 5. Writing Python Scripts

This chapter describes script components, modules, and the API functions and arguments that you can use to create Python scripts to run on the RackSwitch G8272. Python API functions extend the standard Python library to provide configuration, management, and monitoring abilities. These are located in several Python modules.

Script Components

The CNOS Python API contains the following modules:

- `systemApi`: Functions that open and close an SMI client connection.
Note: You must import this module before importing anything else.
- `bootinfoApi`: Functions that get and update switch boot properties.
- `hostpCpyApi`: Functions that update image and configuration files via TFTP.
- `vlanApi`: Functions that configure VLAN properties.
- `lldpApi`: Functions that get and set LLDP configurations and LLDP interface configurations, and functions that get LLDP statistics and LLDP neighbor information.
- `lacpApi`: Functions that provide system and interface LACP configuration.
- `lagApi`: Classes and functions that configure LAGs and find information about LAGs and associated interfaces.
- `mstpApi`: Classes and functions that configure and get information about MSTP.
- `igmpApi`: classes and functions in this module manage Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping.
- `ipApi`: Functions that manage IP addresses.
- `routeApi`: Functions that manage static routes.
- `vrrpApi`: Functions that manage Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP).
- `arpApi`: Functions that manage Address Resolution Protocol (ARP).
- `vrfApi`: A function that manage Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF).
- `platformApi`: Functions that get and set port information.
- `bgpApi`: Functions that get and set Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) information.
- `dhcpApi`: Functions that get and set Configuration Protocol (DHCP) information.

The following is a sample Python shell session:

```
SWITCH# python
>>> import systemApi
>>> systemApi.client_connect()
>>> systemApi.SystemInfo().get_systemInfo()
{'switch_type': 'SWITCH', 'fw_version': '10.1.0.0'}
>>> import lldpApi
>>> lldpApi.LldpNeighbor().python_lldp_get_all_neighbor()
[{'capability': 'BR', 'system name': 'Mars2', 'rx ttl': 120L, 'if_name':
'Ethernet1/8', 'system description': 'LENOVO RackSwitch SWITCH, LENOVO
NOS version 10.1.0.0'}]
>>> systemApi.client_disconnect()
>>> exit()
SWITCH#
```

Viewing Online Help

The Python API modules have built-in help. To obtain help on a particular module or class, enter:

```
>>> help(<module>[.<class>][.<function>])
```

For example, to get help on the `python_lldp_get_all_neighbor()` function from the previous example, enter the text shown in the following example::

```
>>> help(lldpApi.LldpNeighbor().python_lldp_get_all_neighbor)
Help on method python_lldp_get_all_neighbor in module lldpApi:

python_lldp_get_all_neighbor(self) method of lldpApi.LldpNeighbor
instance
  API's description: Get neighbor information of all ports
  Mandatory arguments: None
  Optional arguments: None
  Output: list of dictionaries of LLDP neighbor
  [
    {
      if_name(Str),
      capability(Int),
      rx ttl(Int),
      system name(Str),
      system description(Str)
    }
  ]
>>>
```

Python API Function Arguments

Python API functions have mandatory and optional arguments. Mandatory arguments must be set with correct types. Optional arguments will use their default values.

Python API functions can verify user arguments. The API functions can detect if mandatory arguments are missing or are in the incorrect type of mandatory arguments. If argument verification fails, it will report the error and not execute the API function.

Python API functions return useful information on either success or failure. For example: configuration API functions return `True` if the command is successful, and `False` if the command fails, and displays an error message. Query API functions return information from the G8272.

All Python API functions use keyword arguments.

Script Examples

This section contains a set of sample Lenovo Python API scripts.

ARP Configuration Example

This script demonstrates how to use the Python API to create and delete an Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) entry.

```
import sys

#Import python object APIs from modules
from systemApi import *
from ipApi import *
from arpApi import *

#Create class instance
ipobj = IP()
arpobj = ARP()

#Calling client_connect to establish the SMI client-server connection
client_connect()

#Make sure the interface is one routed interface
ipobj.unset_bridge_port('Ethernet1/1')

#Calling set_ip_addr defined in module ipApi to set IP address
ipobj.set_ip_addr('Ethernet1/1', '10.0.0.1/8', 0)

#Calling set_ip_arp defined in module arpApi to create ARP entry
arpobj.set_ip_arp('10.0.0.100', '0000.0000.0100', 'Ethernet1/1')
arpobj.set_ip_arp('10.0.0.101', '0000.0000.0101', 'Ethernet1/1')

#Calling get_all_static_arp_entry to check if ARP entry is created
successfully
print arpobj.get_all_static_arp_entry('Ethernet1/1')

#Calling delete_ip_arp defined in module arpApi to delete ARP entry
arpobj.delete_ip_arp('10.0.0.100', 'Ethernet1/1')
arpobj.delete_ip_arp('10.0.0.101', 'Ethernet1/1')

#Calling get_all_static_arp_entry to check if ARP entry is created
successfully
print arpobj.get_all_static_arp_entry('Ethernet1/1')

#Calling client_disconnect to disconnect the SMI client-server connection
client_disconnect()
```


IP Configuration Example

The following script demonstrates how to use the Python API to configure IP interfaces.

```
#Import modules
import systemApi, ipApi

#Calling client_connect to establish the SMI client-server connection
systemApi.client_connect()

print ' #Configure port  '
print ipApi.IP().unset_bridge_port('Ethernet1/1')
print '\n'

print ' #Configure IP on a routed interface  '
print ipApi.IP().set_ip_addr('Ethernet1/1', '11.0.0.10/16', 0 )
print '\n'

print ' #Verify IP interface'
print ipApi.IP().get_ipinfo('Ethernet1/1')
print '\n'

print ' #Verify IP interface'
print ipApi.IP().set_if_flagup('Ethernet1/11')
print '\n'

print ' #Configure IP on a routed interface  '
print ipApi.IP().set_ip_addr('Ethernet1/1', '10.0.0.10/16', 0 )
print '\n'

print ' #Verify IP interface'
print ipApi.IP().get_ipinfo('Ethernet1/1')
print '\n'

print ' #Calling client_disconnect to disconnect the SMI client-server
connection'
systemApi.client_disconnect()
```

LAG Configuration Example

The following script demonstrates how to use the Python API to create, view, update, and delete a Link Aggregation Group.

```
#Import modules
import systemApi, lagApi

#Calling client_connect to establish the SMI client-server connection
systemApi.client_connect()

print ' #Create LAG '
print lagApi.LAG().python_create_lag_id({'lag_id': 1, 'interfaces' :
[{'lacp_prio': 32768, 'lacp_timeout': 'long', 'lag_mode':'lacp_active',
'if_name': 'Ethernet1/11'}, {'lacp_prio': 32768, 'lacp_timeout': 'long',
'lag_mode':'lacp_active', 'if_name': 'Ethernet1/12'}] })
print '\n'

print ' #Verify LAG information'
print lagApi.LAG().python_get_lag_id(1)
print '\n'

print ' #Update LAG '
print lagApi.LAG().python_update_lag_id_details({'lag_id': 1,
'interfaces' : [{'lacp_prio': 100, 'lacp_timeout': 'long',
'lag_mode':'lacp_active', 'if_name': 'Ethernet1/11'}, {'lacp_prio': 100,
'lacp_timeout': 'long', 'lag_mode':'lacp_active', 'if_name':
'Ethernet1/12'}] })
print '\n'

print ' #Verify LAG information'
print lagApi.LAG().python_get_lag()
print '\n'

print ' #Delete LAG '
print lagApi.LAG().python_delete_lag_id(1)
print '\n'

print ' #Calling client_disconnect to disconnect the SMI client-server
connection'
systemApi.client_disconnect()
```

LLDP Configuration Example

The following script demonstrates how to use the Python API to administer Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP).

```
#Import modules
import systemApi, lldpApi

#Calling client_connect to establish the SMI client-server connection
systemApi.client_connect()

print '#Verify lldp reinit delay'
print lldpApi.LldpSystem().python_lldp_get_reinit_delay()
print '\n'

print '#Verify lldp tx interval'
print lldpApi.LldpSystem().python_lldp_get_msg_tx_interval()
print '\n'

print '#Verify lldp tx delay'
print lldpApi.LldpSystem().python_lldp_get_tx_delay()
print '\n'

print '#Set lldp reinit delay'
print lldpApi.LldpSystem().python_lldp_set_reinit_delay(15)
print '\n'

print '#Set lldp tx interval'
print lldpApi.LldpSystem().python_lldp_set_msg_tx_interval(2000)
print '\n'

print '#Set lldp tx delay'
print lldpApi.LldpSystem().python_lldp_set_tx_delay(3)
print '\n'

print '#Get lldp neighbor'
print lldpApi.LldpNeighbor().python_lldp_get_all_neighbor()
print '\n'

print '#Calling client_disconnect to disconnect the SMI client-server
connection'
systemApi.client_disconnect()
```

VLAN Configuration Example

This script demonstrates how to use the Python API to administer VLANs.

```
#Import modules
import systemApi, vlanApi

#Calling client_connect to establish the SMI client-server connection
systemApi.client_connect()

print ' #Verify vlan status - default'
print('Check vlan status by calling the "python_get_vlan" method with no
argument')
print vlanApi.VlanSystem().python_get_vlan()
print '\n'

print('Check vlan 1-default')
print vlanApi.VlanSystem().python_get_vlan(1)
print '\n'

print ' #Create vlan 10 - test vlan'
print vlanApi.VlanSystem().python_create_vlan({'vlan_name':'TEST',
'vlan_id':10, 'admin_state': 'up'})

print ' #Verify that vlan 10 was created '
print vlanApi.VlanSystem().python_get_vlan(10)
print '\n'

print ' #Update vlan 10 - new_name vlan '
print vlanApi.VlanSystem().python_update_vlan_name(10, 'new_name')
print '\n'

print ' #Verify vlan 10 '
print vlanApi.VlanSystem().python_get_vlan(10)
print '\n'

print ' #Update vlan 10 - admin_state down '
print vlanApi.VlanSystem().python_update_vlan_admin_state(10, 'down')
print '\n'

print ' #Verify vlan 10 '
print vlanApi.VlanSystem().python_get_vlan(10)
print '\n'

print ' #Update vlan properties for a given interface'
print
vlanApi.VlanEthIf().python_update_vlan_properties({'if_name':'Ethernet1/1
1', 'bridgeport_mode':'access', 'pvid':1, 'vlans':[1]})
print '\n'

print ' #Call get_vlan_properties for a given interface'
print vlanApi.VlanEthIf().python_get_vlan_properties('Ethernet1/1')
print '\n'

print ' #Delete vlan 10 - test vlan '
print vlanApi.VlanSystem().python_delete_vlan(10)
print '\n'

print ' #Calling client_disconnect to disconnect the SMI client-server
connection'
systemApi.client_disconnect()
```

Chapter 6. The CNOS Python API

This chapter explains the contents of all the modules included in the Lenovo Cloud Network Operating System:

- [“System Module” on page 46](#)
- [“HostpCpy Module” on page 54](#)
- [“VLAN Module” on page 56](#)
- [“LLDP Module” on page 61](#)
- [“LACP Module” on page 67](#)
- [“LAG Module” on page 69](#)
- [“MSTP Module” on page 75](#)
- [“IGMP Module” on page 81](#)
- [“IP Module” on page 85](#)
- [“Route Module” on page 89](#)
- [“VRRP Module” on page 92](#)
- [“ARP Module” on page 102](#)
- [“VRF Module” on page 106](#)
- [“Platform Module” on page 107](#)
- [“BGP Module” on page 114](#)
- [“DHCP Module” on page 139](#)

System Module

These classes and functions manage and monitor the system and the client-server connection. To use this module, in the Python file or in the Python interpreter, enter:

```
import systemApi
```

Top-Level System Functions

The following functions are special and are not part of a class.

client_connect()

Establishes the SMI client-server connection.

Note: This must be the first function you call in any CNOS Python script.

Syntax

```
client_connect()
```

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

client_disconnect()

Ends the SMI client-server connection and frees up related data structures and global memory.

Note: This must be the last function you call in any CNOS Python script.

Syntax

```
client_disconnect()
```

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

class SystemInfo()

The function in this class returns basic system properties.

get_systemInfo()

Returns switch type and version number.

Syntax

```
get_systemInfo()
```

Returns

A dictionary containing the switch type and version number.

get_env_fan()

Returns environment fan information for the switch.

Syntax

```
get_env_fan()
```

Returns

One or more dictionaries with fan properties:

| Element | Description |
|------------------|---|
| Fan < <i>n</i> > | A dictionary containing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● module● air-flow● speed-percentage● speed-rpm |
| module | Module type |
| air-flow | Air flow direction; one of Front-to-Back, Back-to-Front, Not Installed |
| speed percent | Percent of RPMs; an integer from 0-100. |
| speed-rpm | Speed in Revolutions Per Minute; a positive integer. |

get_env_power()

Returns power supply information for the switch.

Syntax

```
get_env_power()
```

Returns

One or more dictionaries with power supply properties:

| Element | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| Power Supply < <i>n</i> > | A dictionary containing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Name● Manufacturer● Model● State |
| Name | Power supply name (str). |
| Manufacturer | Power supply manufacturer (str). |
| Model | Power supply model (str). |
| State | Power supply state (str). |

get_env_temperature()

Returns power supply information for the switch.

Syntax

```
get_env_temperature()
```

Returns

A dictionary with switch temperature properties:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| CPU Local | A dictionary containing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Temp• State |
| Ambient | A dictionary containing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Temp• State |
| Hotspot | A dictionary containing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Temp• State |
| Temp | Temperature, in Celsius (int). |
| State | Power supply state; one of OK, FAULT. |
| Temperature threshold | A dictionary containing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• System warning• System shutdown• System set point |
| System warning | Temperature at which a system warning is issued. |
| System shutdown | The temperature at which the system will automatically shut down. |
| System set point | The system set point temperature. |

get_system_serial_num()

Returns the serial number of the switch.

Syntax

```
get_system_serial_num()
```

Returns

The system serial number:

| Element | Description |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Serial Number | The system serial number (str). |

get_system_inventory()

Returns system inventory details.

Syntax

```
get_system_inventory()
```

Returns

A dictionary containing system inventory information::

| Element | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| Uptime | The system uptime, in seconds. |
| Name | System name. |
| Service LED | Whether or not the Service LED is enabled; one of enabled, disabled. |
| sysObjID | |
| Description | System description. |
| Model | System model. |
| Manufacture Date | System Manufacture Date. |
| Serial Number | System Serial Number. |
| PCB Assembly | System PCB Assembly. |
| Electronic Serial Number | System Electronic Serial Number. |
| Firmware Revision | System Firmware Revision. |
| Software Revision | System Software Revision. |
| Uuid | System UUID. |
| Last reset Reason | System last reset reason. |

get_hostname()

Returns the hostname of the system.

Syntax

```
get_hostname()
```

Returns

The system host name:

| Element | Description |
|----------|--|
| hostname | The system host name; a string up to 64 characters long. |

set_hostname()

Sets the hostname of the system.

Syntax

```
set_hostname(<hostname>)
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>hostname</i> | The system host name; a string up to 64 characters long. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

get_system_core()

Get system core details.

Syntax

```
get_system_core()
```

Returns

A dictionary containing system core details:

| Element | Description |
|---------------|---|
| File <i>n</i> | A dictionary containing elements name and date. |
| name | File name (Str). |
| date | Date (Str). |

Boot Information Module

The class in this module gets and sets switch boot properties. To use this module, in the Python file or in the Python interpreter, enter:

```
import bootinfoApi
```

class BootInfo()

The functions in this class manage boot properties.

get_boot()

Get detailed boot information.

Syntax

```
get_boot()
```

Returns

A dictionary containing boot information:

| Element | Description |
|------------------|--|
| ztp | Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) status; one of Enable , Forcedly Enabled , Forcedly Disabled . Default value: Enable . |
| active image | Active image information; a string containing the version and time downloaded. |
| standby image | Standby image information; a string containing the version and time downloaded. |
| Uboot image | Uboot image information; a string containing the version and time downloaded. |
| ONIE | A string; one of empty or a string containing the version and time downloaded. |
| boot software | Boot image setting; one of active , standby . |
| scheduled reboot | A string; one of none or a string containing the date and time of the next scheduled reboot. |
| port mode | The port mode (Str). Default value: default mode . |

get_boot_ztp()

Get detailed Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) boot information.

Syntax

```
get_boot_ztp()
```

Returns

A dictionary containing ZTP boot information:

| Element | Description |
|---------|---|
| ztp | Zero touch feature status; one of Enable, Forcedly Enabled, Forcedly Disabled. Default value: Enable. |

set_boot_ztp()

Set detailed Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) boot information.

Syntax

```
set_boot_ztp(state)
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|--------------|--|
| <i>state</i> | Zero touch feature status; one of Enable, Forcedly Enabled, Forcedly Disabled. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

get_boot_image()

Get boot image status.

Syntax

```
get_boot_image()
```

Returns

A dictionary containing boot software status:

| Element | Description |
|---------------|--|
| boot software | Boot image status; one of active, standby. |

set_boot_image()

Set next boot image.

Syntax

```
set_boot_image(image)
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|--------------|--|
| <i>image</i> | Next boot image (Str); one of active, standby. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

HostpCpy Module

The following module updates image and configuration file via TFTP. To use this module, in the Python file or in the Python interpreter, enter:

```
import hostpCpyApi
```

class HostpCpy()

This class has methods for updating the image and configuration files via TFTP.

update_startup_cfg_tftp()

Update the startup configuration using TFTP.

Syntax

```
update_startup_cfg_tftp(serverip, cfgfile, vrf_name)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>serverip</i> | The server IP address (Str); a valid IP address. |
| <i>cfgfile</i> | The configuration source file; a string up to 256 characters long. |
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) The VRF name; a string up to 64 characters long. Default value: none. |

Returns

A dictionary that indicates the startup configuration update status.:

| Element | Description |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| status | Configuration update status (Str). |

update_image_tftp()

Update the image using TFTP.

Syntax

```
update_image_tftp(serverip, imgfile, imgtype, vrf_name)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>serverip</i> | The server IP address (Str); a valid IP address. |
| <i>imgfile</i> | The image file name; a string up to 256 characters long. |
| <i>imgtype</i> | System image type (Str); one of <code>all</code> , <code>boot</code> , <code>onie</code> , <code>os</code> . |
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) The VRF name; a string up to 64 characters long. Default value: <code>none</code> . |

Returns

A dictionary that indicates the image update status.:

| Element | Description |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| <code>status</code> | Image update status (Str). |

get_update_image_status()

Get the image update status.

Syntax

```
get_update_image_status()
```

Returns

A dictionary that indicates the image update status.:

| Element | Description |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| <code>status</code> | Image update status (Str). |

switch_reboot()

Halt the system and perform a cold restart.

Syntax

```
switch_reboot()
```

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

VLAN Module

The following classes configure VLAN properties. To use this module, in the Python file or in the Python interpreter, enter:

```
import vlanApi
```

class VlanSystem()

This class has methods for getting and setting VLAN configurations.

python_get_vlan()

Get properties of a VLAN if the VLAN identifier (*vid*) is a valid VLAN ID or of all VLANs if *vid* is None.

Syntax

```
python_get_vlan(vid)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|------------|-------------------|
| <i>vid</i> | The VLAN ID (Int) |

Returns

A dictionary with VLAN properties if (*vid*) is a valid VLAN ID or of all VLANs if *vid* is None.:

| Element | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>vlan_name</code> | The name of the VLAN (Str). |
| <code>interfaces</code> | List of interface members of the VLAN containing the following properties: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>pvid</code>• <code>bridgeport_mode</code>• <code>if_name</code> |
| <code>pvid</code> | Native VLAN ID for a trunk port; an integer from 1-3999. Default value: 1. |
| <code>bridgeport_mode</code> | Bridge port mode (Str); one of <code>access</code> , <code>trunk</code> . |
| <code>if_name</code> | Ethernet interface name (Str) |
| <code>admin_state</code> | The admin status of the VLAN (Str); one of <code>up</code> , <code>down</code> . |
| <code>vlan_id</code> | The VLAN identifier; an integer from 1-3999. |
| <code>mst_inst_id</code> | MST instance identifier; an integer from 1-64. 0 refers to CIST. Default value: 0. |

python_create_vlan()

Create a VLAN.

Syntax

```
python_create_vlan(vlan_info)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>vlan_info</i> | A dictionary with the following VLAN information: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>vlan_name</i>• <i>vlan_id</i>• <i>admin_state</i> If <i>vlan_name</i> is null, a VLAN with a default name will be created. |
| <i>vlan_name</i> | The VLAN name (Str). To create a VLAN with the default name, this field must be null. |
| <i>vlan_id</i> | The VLAN identifier; an integer from 2-3999. |
| <i>admin_state</i> | The admin status (Str); one of up, down. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

python_delete_vlan()

Delete a VLAN

Syntax

```
python_delete_vlan(vid)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|------------|---|
| <i>vid</i> | VLAN ID (Int) If <i>vid=all</i> , all user-created VLANs are deleted. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

python_update_vlan_name()

Update VLAN name

Syntax

```
python_update_vlan_name(vid, vlan_name)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|------------------|---------------------|
| <i>vid</i> | VLAN ID (Int) |
| <i>vlan_name</i> | The VLAN name (Str) |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

python_update_vlan_admin_state()

Update VLAN admin state

Syntax

```
python_update_vlan_admin_state(vid, admin_state)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>vid</i> | VLAN ID (Int) |
| <i>admin_state</i> | The administrative state (Str); one of up, down. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

class VlanEthIf

The methods in this class affect VLAN properties of Ethernet interfaces.

python_get_vlan_properties()

Get the VLAN properties of an Ethernet Interface or of all Ethernet Interfaces if the interface name (*ifname* argument) is None.

Syntax

```
python_get_vlan_properties(ifname)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| <i>ifname</i> | The interface name (Str) |

Returns

A dictionary with VLAN properties of the specified interface or of all interfaces:

| Element | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | Ethernet interface name (Str) |
| <i>bridgeport_mode</i> | Bridge port mode (Str); one of access, trunk. |
| <i>pvid</i> | Native VLAN ID for a trunk port; an integer from 1-3999. Default value: 1. |
| <i>vlangs</i> | A list of all VLANs attached to this interface. |

python_update_vlan_properties()

Update VLAN Interface Properties

Syntax

```
python_update_vlan_properties(if_new_info)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>if_new_info</i> | A dictionary with information that is being updated. At least one of the following properties must be defined in the dictionary: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>if_name</i>• <i>bridgeport_mode</i>• <i>pvid</i>• <i>vlangs</i> (each with a <i>vlan_id</i>) |
| <i>if_name</i> | Ethernet interface name (Str) |

| Variable | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>bridgeport_mode</i> | Bridge port mode (Str); one of <code>access</code> , <code>trunk</code> . |
| <i>pvid</i> | Native VLAN ID for a trunk port; an integer from 1-3999. Default value: 1. |
| <i>vlangs</i> | A list of all VLANs attached to this interface. |

Returns

Boolean (`True` on success, otherwise `False`).

LLDP Module

The following classes provide functions for getting and setting LLDP configurations and LLDP interface configurations, and getting LLDP statistics and LLDP neighbor information. To use this module, in the Python file or in the Python interpreter, enter:

```
import lldpApi
```

class LldpSystem

The functions in this class get and set LLDP configurations and LLDP interface configurations.

python_lldp_get_reinit_delay()

Get the number of seconds until LLDP re-initialization is attempted on an interface

Syntax

```
python_lldp_get_reinit_delay()
```

Returns

The delay value, in seconds (Int).

python_lldp_get_msg_tx_interval()

Get the time interval in seconds between transmissions of LLDP messages

Syntax

```
python_lldp_get_msg_tx_interval()
```

Returns

The transmit interval value, in seconds (Int).

python_lldp_get_tx_delay()

Get the number of seconds for LLDP transmission delay

Syntax

```
python_lldp_get_tx_delay()
```

Returns

The transmit delay value, in seconds, (Int).

python_lldp_set_reinit_delay()

Set the time to wait, in seconds, before initializing an interface.

Syntax

```
python_lldp_set_reinit_delay(reinit_delay)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>reinit_delay</i> | The time to wait, in seconds (Int). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

python_lldp_set_msg_tx_interval()

Set the rate, in seconds, for LLDP packets to be sent.

Syntax

```
python_lldp_set_msg_tx_interval(tx_interval)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>tx_interval</i> | The transmission rate, in seconds (Int). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

python_lldp_set_tx_delay()

Set the delay time in seconds.

Syntax

```
python_lldp_set_tx_delay(tx_delay)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>tx_delay</i> | The transmission delay, in seconds (Int). Note: This value must not be greater than 25% of the transmit interval value. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

class LldpNeighbor

The following methods get neighbor port information.

python_lldp_get_neighbor()

Get neighbor information of a port

Syntax

```
python_lldp_get_neighbor(ifname)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>ifname</i> | The interface port name (Str). |

Returns

A dictionary containing information about the specified port.

| Element | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | The ethernet interface name (Str). |
| <i>capability</i> | Remote switch capability (Str). One or more of: B (Bridge) R (Router). |
| <i>rx ttl</i> | The receiving time-to-live (TTL) value (Long). |
| <i>system name</i> | Remote system name (Str). |
| <i>system description</i> | Remote system description (Str). |

python_lldp_get_all_neighbor()

Get neighbor information of all ports

Syntax

```
python_lldp_get_all_neighbor()
```

Returns

A list of dictionaries containing information about all LLDP neighbor ports:

| Element | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | The ethernet interface name (Str). |
| <i>capability</i> | Remote switch capability (Str). One or more of: B (Bridge) R (Router). |
| <i>rx ttl</i> | The receiving time-to-live (TTL) value (Long). |

| Element | Description |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| system name | Remote system name (Str). |
| system description | Remote system description (Str). |

class LldpStats

The method in this class gets LLDP statistics.

python_lldp_get_statistics()

Get LLDP port statistics

`python_lldp_get_statistics(ifname)`

where:

| Variable | Description |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>ifname</i> | The interface port name (Str). |

Returns

A dictionary of LLDP statistics:

| Element | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| total frames | The total number of LLDP frames received (Int). |
| total tlvs discarded | The total number of LLDP TLVs discarded (Int). |
| total frames transmitted | The total number of LLDP frames transmitted (Int). |
| total errored frames | The total number of frames received with errors (Int). |
| total frames discarded | The total number of discarded frames (Int). |
| total entries aged | The total number of aged-out entries (Int). |
| total tlvs unrecognized | The total number of unrecognized LLDP TLVs (Int). |

class LldpInterface

The methods in this class get and set LLDP interface information.

python_lldp_get_interface()

Get LLDP interface admin status of a specific interface

Syntax

```
python_lldp_get_interface(ifname)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>ifname</i> | The interface port name (Str). |

Returns

A dictionary of LLDP status information for the specified interface:

| Element | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>if_name</i> | The ethernet interface name (Str). |
| <i>ena_lldp_rx</i> | Whether LLDP frame reception is enabled on a physical interface (Str); one of <i>yes</i> , <i>no</i> . Default value: <i>Yes</i> . |
| <i>ena_lldp_tx</i> | Whether LLDP frame transmission is enabled on a physical interface (Str); one of <i>yes</i> , <i>no</i> . Default value: <i>Yes</i> . |

python_lldp_get_all_interface()

Get LLDP interface admin status for all interfaces

Syntax

```
python_lldp_get_all_interface()
```

Returns

A list of dictionaries containing LLDP status information for all interfaces:

| Element | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>if_name</i> | The ethernet interface name (Str). |
| <i>ena_lldp_rx</i> | Whether LLDP frame reception is enabled on a physical interface (Str); one of <i>yes</i> , <i>no</i> . Default value: <i>Yes</i> . |
| <i>ena_lldp_tx</i> | Whether LLDP frame transmission is enabled on a physical interface (Str); one of <i>yes</i> , <i>no</i> . Default value: <i>Yes</i> . |

python_lldp_set_interface()

Set LLDP interface admin status based on the `lldp_interface_admin_status` dictionary values

Syntax

```
python_lldp_set_interface(lldp_interface_port_status)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>lldp_interface_port_status</i> | The LLDP interface status (dictionary) containing: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>if_name</i>• <i>ena_lldp_rx</i>• <i>ena_lldp_tx</i> |
| <i>if_name</i> | The ethernet interface name (Str). |
| <i>ena_lldp_rx</i> | Whether LLDP frame reception is enabled on a physical interface (Str); one of <code>yes</code> , <code>no</code> . Default value: <code>Yes</code> . |
| <i>ena_lldp_tx</i> | Whether LLDP frame transmission is enabled on a physical interface (Str); one of <code>yes</code> , <code>no</code> . Default value: <code>Yes</code> . |

Returns

Boolean (`True` on success, otherwise `False`).

LACP Module

The class in this module has functions that provide system and interface LACP configuration. To use this module, in the Python file or in the Python interpreter, enter:

```
import lacpApi
```

class LACPSystem

This class contains methods to get and set an LACP system configuration.

python_lacp_get_sys_priority()

Get LACP system priority.

Syntax

```
python_lacp_get_sys_priority()
```

Returns

The LACP system priority (Int)

python_lacp_get_max_bundle()

Get the LACP max bundle, which is the supported maximum number of links per LAG .

Syntax

```
python_lacp_get_max_bundle()
```

Returns

The supported maximum number of links per LAG (Int)

python_lacp_get_all_link_details()

Get all LACP interface details.

Syntax

```
python_lacp_get_all_link_details()
```

Returns

A list of dictionaries containing LACP link details, where:

| Element | Description |
|----------|--|
| if_name | Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| lag_mode | LAG mode; one of lacp_active, lacp_passive |

| Element | Description |
|--------------|---|
| lacp_prio | LACP priority for the physical port; a positive integer from 1-65535. Default value: 32768. |
| lacp_timeout | LACP timeout for the physical port; one of short, long (default). |

python_lacp_set_system()

Set LACP system priority

Syntax

```
python_lacp_set_system(sys_prio)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>sys_prio</i> | The interface system priority (Int). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

LAG Module

The following module has a class and functions that configure LAGs and find information about LAGs and associated interfaces. To use this module, in the Python file or in the Python interpreter, enter:

```
import lagApi
```

class LAG

This class contains methods to configure and get information about LAG.

python_get_lag()

Get a list of all the LAG information for the device.

Syntax

```
python_get_lag()
```

Returns

A list of LAG dictionaries containing LAG information for the device:

| Element | Description |
|--------------|--|
| lag_name | LAG name (Str) |
| lag_id | LAG identifier; a positive integer from 1-65535. |
| interfaces | A dictionary containing physical interface members of the LAG: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● if_name● lag_mode● lacp_prio● lacp_timeout |
| if_name | Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| lag_mode | LAG mode (Str); one of lacp_active, lacp_passive, no_lacp. |
| lacp_prio | LACP priority for the physical port; a positive integer from 1-65535. Default value: 32768. |
| lacp_timeout | LACP timeout for the physical port (Str); one of short, long. Default value: long. |

python_get_lag_id()

Get a list of all the LAG information for the specified LAG ID.

Syntax

```
python_get_lag(<lag_id>)
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|---------------|--|
| <i>lag_id</i> | LAG identifier; a positive integer from 1-65535. |

Returns

A dictionary containing LAG information for the device:

| Element | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| lag_name | LAG name (Str) |
| lag_id | LAG identifier; a positive integer from 1-65535. |
| interfaces | A dictionary containing physical interface members of the LAG: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• if_name• lag_mode• lacp_prio• lacp_timeout Up to 32 interfaces can be added. |
| if_name | Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| lag_mode | LAG mode (Str); one of lacp_active, lacp_passive, no_lacp. |
| lacp_prio | LACP priority for the physical port; a positive integer from 1-65535. Default value: 32768. |
| lacp_timeout | LACP timeout for the physical port (Str); one of short, long. Default value: long. |
| suspend_individual | Whether the LACP state is suspended or individual (Str); one of Individual, Suspended, N/A. |

python_update_lag_id()

Update LAG information for the specified LAG ID.

Syntax

```
python_update_lag_id(<lag_id>)
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|---------------|--|
| <i>lag_id</i> | LAG identifier; a positive integer from 1-65535. |

where:

Returns

A dictionary containing LAG information for the specified LAG ID:

| Element | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>lag_name</i> | LAG name (Str). |
| <i>lag_id</i> | LAG identifier; a positive integer from 1-65535. |
| <i>interfaces</i> | A list of interfaces associated with this LAG, containing: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>if_name</i>• <i>lag_mode</i>• <i>lacp_prio</i>• <i>lacp_timeout</i> Up to 32 interfaces can be added. |
| <i>if_name</i> | Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>lag_mode</i> | LAG mode (Str); one of <i>lacp_active</i> , <i>lacp_passive</i> , <i>no_lacp</i> . |
| <i>lacp_prio</i> | LACP priority for the physical port; a positive integer from 1-65535. Default value: 32768. |
| <i>lacp_timeout</i> | LACP timeout for the physical port (Str); one of <i>short</i> , <i>long</i> . Default value: <i>long</i> . |
| <i>suspend_individual</i> | Whether the LACP state is suspended or individual (Str); one of <i>Individual</i> , <i>Suspended</i> , <i>N/A</i> . |

python_update_lag_id_details()

Update LAG information for the specified LAG ID.

Syntax

```
python_update_lag_id_details(<lag>)
```

where *lag* is a dictionary containing the following elements:

where:

| Element | Description |
|--------------|--|
| lag_id | LAG identifier; a positive integer from 1-65535. |
| interfaces | A list of interfaces associated with this LAG, containing: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• if_name• lag_mode• lacp_prio• lacp_timeout Up to 32 interfaces can be added. |
| if_name | Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| lag_mode | LAG mode (Str); one of lacp_active, lacp_passive, no_lacp. |
| lacp_prio | LACP priority for the physical port; a positive integer from 1-65535. Default value: 32768. |
| lacp_timeout | LACP timeout for the physical port (Str); one of short, long. Default value: long. |

where:

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

A dictionary containing LAG information for the specified LAG ID:

python_create_lag_id()

Creates a new LAG with the information provided.

Syntax

```
python_create_lag_id(lag)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|------------|--|
| <i>LAG</i> | A dictionary containing LAG information for the specified LAG. |

This dictionary contains:

| Element | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| <i>lag_id</i> | LAG identifier; a positive integer from 1-65535. |
| <i>interfaces</i> | A list of interfaces associated with this LAG, each containing: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>if_name</i>• <i>lag_mode</i>• <i>lacp_prio</i>• <i>lacp_timeout</i> Up to 32 interfaces can be added. |
| <i>if_name</i> | Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>lag_mode</i> | LAG mode (Str); one of <i>lacp_active</i> , <i>lacp_passive</i> , <i>no_lacp</i> . |
| <i>lacp_prio</i> | LACP priority for the physical port; a positive integer from 1-65535. Default value: 32768. |
| <i>lacp_timeout</i> | LACP timeout for the physical port (Str); one of <i>short</i> , <i>long</i> . Default value: <i>long</i> . |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

python_delete_lag_all()

Delete all LAGs on the device.

Syntax

```
python_delete_lag_all()
```

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

python_delete_lag_id()

Syntax

```
python_delete_lag_id(lag_id)
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|---------------|--|
| <i>lag_id</i> | LAG identifier; a positive integer from 1-65535. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

MSTP Module

The following module has classes and functions that configure and get information about MSTP. To use this module, in the Python file or in the Python interpreter, enter:

```
import mstpApi
```

class MSTP

This class contains methods that get and set the MSTP region name.

python_mstp_set_region_name()

Sets the MSTP region name.

Syntax

```
python_mstp_set_region_name(region_name)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>region_name</i> | Region name; a string up to 32 characters long. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

python_mstp_get_region_name()

Gets the MSTP region name.

Syntax

```
python_mstp_get_region_name()
```

Returns

The region name; string up to 32 characters long.

python_mstp_get_revision()

Gets the revision number for the MSTP bridge

Syntax

```
python_mstp_set_revision()
```

Returns

The MSTP revision number (Int).

python_mstp_set_revision()

Sets the revision number for the MSTP bridge

Syntax

```
python_mstp_set_revision(<revision>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>revision</i> | The MSTP revision number (Int). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

class MstpInstance

This class contains methods that control MSTP instances.

python_mstp_add_instance()

Adds an MSTP instance.

Syntax

```
python_mstp_add_instance(<instance_id>, <vlan_list>)
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>instance_id</i> | MST instance ID; an integer from 0-64. Instance 0 refers to the CIST. |
| <i>vlan_list</i> | A list of dictionaries containing VLAN numbers; each VLAN number must be an integer from 1-3999. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

python_mstp_delete_instance()

Deletes an MSTP instance.

Syntax

```
python_mstp_delete_instance([<instance_id>])
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>instance_id</i> | (Optional) MST instance ID; an integer from 0-64. Instance 0 refers to the CIST. If no arguments are given, all user-created MSTP instances are deleted |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

python_mstp_update_instance()

Updates MSTP instance configurations.

Syntax

```
python_mstp_update_instance(<instance_id>, <vlan_list>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>instance_id</i> | MST instance ID; an integer from 0-64. Instance 0 refers to the CIST. |
| <i>vlan_list</i> | A list of dictionaries containing VLAN numbers; each VLAN number must be an integer from 1-3999. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

python_mstp_set_instance_priority()

Sets MSTP instance priority.

Syntax

```
python_mstp_set_instance_priority(<instance_id>, <instance_prio>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>instance_id</i> | MST instance ID; an integer from 0-64. Instance 0 refers to the CIST. |
| <i>instance_prio</i> | Sets the instance bridge priority; an integer from 0-61440. Default value: 32768. |

Returns

Boolean (`True` on success, otherwise `False`).

python_mstp_check_instance_exist()

Check whether the specified MSTP instance exists.

Syntax

```
python_mstp_check_instance_exist(<instance_id>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>instance_id</i> | MST instance ID; an integer from 0-64. Instance 0 refers to the CIST. |

Returns

If the instance exists, returns `True`. If the instance does not exist, returns `False`. If the instance ID is invalid, returns an error along with `False`.

class MstpInterface

This class contains methods that get and set MSTP interface properties.

python_mstp_get_port_path_cost()

Gets the MSTP interface path cost.

Syntax

```
python_mstp_get_port_path_cost(<ifname>, <instance_id>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>ifname</i> | The name of the interface (Str) |
| <i>instance_id</i> | MST instance ID; an integer from 0-64. Instance 0 refers to the CIST. |

Returns

The MSTP path cost (Int).

python_mstp_set_port_path_cost()

Sets the MSTP interface path cost.

Syntax

```
python_mstp_set_port_path_cost(<ifname>, <instance_id>, <path_cost>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>ifname</i> | The name of the interface (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>instance_id</i> | MST instance ID; an integer from 0-64. Instance 0 refers to the CIST. |
| <i>path_cost</i> | The port path-cost value on the specified MST instance; either an integer from 1-200000000 or auto (default) to base the path-cost on port speed. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

python_mstp_get_port_priority()

Gets the MSTP interface port priority.

Syntax

```
python_mstp_get_port_priority(<ifname>, <instance_id>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>ifname</i> | The name of the interface (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>instance_id</i> | MST instance ID; an integer from 0-64. Instance 0 refers to the CIST. |

Returns

The port priority (Int):

| Element | Description |
|------------------|---|
| <i>port_prio</i> | The port priority, in increments of 32, on the specified MST instance; a multiple of 32 from 0-224. Default value: 128. |

python_mstp_set_port_priority()

Syntax

```
python_mstp_set_port_priority(<ifname>, <instance_id>, <port_prio>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>ifname</i> | The name of the interface (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>instance_id</i> | MST instance ID; an integer from 0-64. Instance 0 refers to the CIST. |
| <i>port_prio</i> | The port priority, in increments of 32, on the specified MST instance; a multiple of 32 from 0-224. Default value: 128. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

IGMP Module

The classes and functions in this module manage Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping. To use this module, in the Python file or in the Python interpreter, enter:

```
import igmpApi
```

class IgmpSnooping

This class contains methods for getting and setting IGMP snooping status.

python_igmp_snoop_get()

Get the IGMP snooping status on the device.

Syntax

```
python_igmp_snoop_get()
```

Returns

A dictionary containing IGMP status information where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>ena_igmp_snoop</code> | Whether IGMP snooping is enabled (Str); either yes (default) or no. |

python_igmp_snoop_set()

Set the IGMP snooping status on the device

Syntax

```
python_igmp_snoop_set(dict_igmp_snoop_status)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>dict_igmp_snoop_status</i> | A dictionary that indicates whether IGMP snooping is enabled; contains <i>ena_igmp_snoop</i> . |
| <i>ena_igmp_snoop</i> | Indicates whether IGMP snooping is enabled (Str); either yes (default) or no. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

class IgmpMcVlan

This class contains methods for getting and setting IGMP snooping status for VLANs.

python_igmp_snoop_all_if_get()

Get the IGMP snooping status for all VLANs

Syntax

```
python_igmp_snoop_all_if_get()
```

Returns

A list of dictionaries containing the IGMP snooping status for all VLANs:

| Element | Description |
|----------------|---|
| vid | The VLAN ID; an integer from 1-3999. |
| ena_igmp_snoop | Whether IGMP snooping is enabled (Str); one of yes, no. Default value: yes. |
| fast_leave | Whether IGMP fast leave is enabled (Str); one of yes, no. Default value: no. |
| query_interval | IGMP query interval, in seconds; an integer from 1-18000. Default value: 125. |
| version | IGMP version (Str); one of V1, V2, V3. |

python_igmp_snoop_if_get()

Get the IGMP snooping status for a specified VLAN

Syntax

```
python_igmp_snoop_if_get(<vid>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>vid</i> | The VLAN ID; an integer from 1-3999. |

Returns

A dictionary containing the IGMP snooping status for the specified VLAN:

| Element | Description |
|----------------|---|
| vid | The VLAN ID; an integer from 1-3999. |
| ena_igmp_snoop | Whether IGMP snooping is enabled (Str); one of yes, no. Default value: yes. |

| Element | Description |
|----------------|---|
| fast_leave | Whether IGMP fast leave is enabled (Str); one of yes, no. Default value: no. |
| query_interval | IGMP query interval, in seconds; an integer from 1-18000. Default value: 125. |
| version | IGMP version (Str); one of V1, V2, V3. |

python_igmp_snoop_all_if_get()

Get the IGMP snooping status for all VLANs

Syntax

```
python_igmp_snoop_all_if_get()
```

Returns

A list of dictionaries, each containing the IGMP snooping status:

| Element | Description |
|----------------|---|
| vid | The VLAN ID; an integer from 1-3999. |
| ena_igmp_snoop | Whether IGMP snooping is enabled (Str); one of yes, no. Default value: yes. |

python_igmp_snoop_vlan_set()

Set the IGMP snooping status for a specified VLAN

Syntax

```
python_igmp_snoop_vlan_set(<dict_vlan_igmp_snoop_status>)
```

where *dict_vlan_igmp_snoop_status* is a dictionary containing the following elements:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>vlan_id</i> | The VLAN ID; an integer from 1-3999. |
| <i>ena_igmp_snoop</i> | Whether IGMP snooping is enabled (Str); one of yes, no. Default value: yes. |
| <i>fast_leave</i> | Whether IGMP fast leave is enabled (Str); one of yes, no. Default value: no. |
| <i>query_interval</i> | IGMP query interval, in seconds; an integer from 1-18000. Default value: 125. |
| <i>version</i> | IGMP version (Str); one of V1, V2, V3. |

where:

| Variable | Description |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <i>dict_vlan_igmp_snoop_status</i> | A dictionary containing the IGMP snoop status with the following parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>vid</i>• <i>ena_igmp_snoop</i> |
| <i>vid</i> | The VLAN ID; an integer from 1-3999. |
| <i>ena_igmp_snoop</i> | Whether IGMP snooping is enabled (Str); either yes or no . |

Returns

Boolean (**True** on success, otherwise **False**).

IP Module

The class and functions in this module manage IP addresses. To use this module, in the Python file or in the Python interpreter, enter:

```
import ipApi
```

class IP()

This class provides functions that manage IP addresses.

get_ipinfo()

Get the IP properties of a specified interface

Syntax

```
get_ipinfo([<if_name>])
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <i>if_name</i> | (Optional) The interface name (Str); default value is None. |

Returns

A dictionary containing the IP details:

| Element | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | IP interface name. Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>switchport</i> | Whether or not the port is a switchport; one of yes (default), no . |
| <i>mtu</i> | The maximum transmission unit, in bytes; an integer from 64-9216. Default value: 1500. |
| <i>ip_addr</i> | IP address for the interface. |
| <i>ip_prefix_len</i> | IP address mask; a positive integer from 1-32. |
| <i>vrf_name</i> | The name of the VRF to which the interface belongs (if applicable). |
| <i>admin_state</i> | The admin status; one of up , down . |

set_ip_addr()

Set the IP address of a specified interface

Syntax

```
set_ip_addr(<if_name>, <ip_addr>, <secondary>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|------------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | IP interface name. Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>ip_addr</i> | IP address for the interface. |
| <i>secondary</i> | Secondary value for an interface (Int). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

set_bridgeport()

Make the specified interface a bridge port

Syntax

```
set_bridgeport(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | IP interface name. Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

unset_bridgeport()

Change the specified interface from a bridge port to a routed port

Syntax

```
unset_bridgeport(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | IP interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

set_if_flagup()

Set the interface flag to make it operational

Syntax

```
set_if_flagup(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | IP interface name. Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

unset_if_flagup()

Unset the interface flag to make it non-operational

Syntax

```
unset_if_flagup(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | IP interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

Route Module

The class and functions in this module manage static routes. To use this module, in the Python file or in the Python interpreter, enter:

```
import routeApi
```

class Route

This class contains functions that manage static routes.

set_route()

Add a static IPv4 route for a subnet mask

Syntax

```
set_route(<ip_addr>, <ip_prefix_len>, <ip_gw>, <dist>, <tag>, <desc>, <vrf_name>, <if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>ip_addr</i> | The IPv4 address of the route. |
| <i>ip_prefix_len</i> | The IP prefix length; an integer from 0-32, with 0 being the default gateway. |
| <i>ip_gw</i> | The gateway IP address. |
| <i>dist</i> | The distance value for the route; an integer from 1-255. Default value: 1. |
| <i>tag</i> | The tag value; an integer from 0-4294967295. |
| <i>desc</i> | Description of the static route (Str). |
| <i>vrf_name</i> | The VRF name (Str). Note: The named VRF must exist. |
| <i>if_name</i> | Interface name used for communication (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

delete_route()

Delete a static IPv4 route

Syntax

```
delete_route(<ip_addr>, <ip_prefix_len>, <ip_gw>, <dist>, <tag>, <desc>, <vrf_name>, <if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>ip_addr</i> | The IPv4 address of the route. |
| <i>ip_prefix_len</i> | The IP prefix length; an integer from 0-32, with 0 being the default gateway. |
| <i>ip_gw</i> | The gateway IP address. |
| <i>dist</i> | The distance value for the route; an integer from 1-255. Default value: 1. |
| <i>tag</i> | The tag value; an integer from 0-4294967295. |
| <i>desc</i> | Description of the static route (Str) |
| <i>vrf_name</i> | The VRF name (Str). Note: The named VRF must exist. |
| <i>if_name</i> | Interface name used for communication (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

get_route()

Get all IPv4 routes from the routing table

Syntax

```
get_route(<vrf_name>, [<ip_dest>], [<ip_prefix_len>])
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | The VRF name (Str). Note: The named VRF must exist. |
| <i>ip_dest</i> | (Optional) The destination IP address (Str); default value is None. |
| <i>ip_prefix_len</i> | (Optional) The IP prefix length; an integer from 0-32, with 0 being the default gateway. |

Returns

A list of routes with the following details:

| Element | Description |
|---------------|---|
| tag | The tag value; an integer from 0-4294967295. |
| dist | The distance value for the route; an integer from 1-255. Default value: 1. |
| ip_gw | The gateway IP address. |
| ip_addr | The IPv4 address of the route. |
| ip_prefix_len | The IP prefix length; an integer from 0-32, with 0 being the default gateway. |
| desc | Description of the static route (Str). |
| vrf_name | The VRF name (Str). |
| if_name | Interface name used for communication (Str). |

VRRP Module

The class and functions in this module manage Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP). To use this module, in the Python file or in the Python interpreter, enter:

```
import vrrpApi
```

class VRRP()

This class contains functions for managing Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP).

get_vrrp()

Get properties of all VRRP Virtual Routers (VRs) for all interfaces or for the specified interface.

Syntax

```
get_vrrp([<vr_id>], [<if_name>])
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>vr_id</i> | (Optional) The VRRP session Virtual Router (VR) ID; an integer from 1-255. Default value is None. |
| <i>if_name</i> | (Optional) Interface name used for communication (Str); default value is None. Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

A list of VRRP VR information:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). |
| <i>vr_id</i> | The VRRP session Virtual Router (VR) ID; an integer from 1-255. Default value is 0. |
| <i>ip_addr</i> | The IP address of the VR; a valid IPv4 address. |
| <i>ad_intvl</i> | Advertisement interval (The number of centi-seconds between advertisements for VRRPv3); a multiple of 5 from 5-4095. Default value: 100 centi-seconds. |
| <i>preempt</i> | Enable the preemption of a lower priority master; one of yes (default), no. |
| <i>prio</i> | The priority of the VR on the switch; an integer from 1-254. Default value: 100. |

| Element | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| admin_state | Enable the VR (Str); one of up (default), down. |
| oper_state | The operation state of the VR (Str); one of master, backup, init. |
| track_if | The interface to track by this VR (Str). Default value: none. Note: If an interface is specified, it must exist. |
| accept_mode | Enables or disables the accept mode for this session (Str); one of yes (default), no. |
| switch_back_delay | The switch back delay interval; an integer from 1-500000, or 0 to disable (default). |
| v2_compt | Enables backward compatibility for VRRPv2 for the VR (Str); one of yes, no (default). |

get_vrrp_intf()

Get properties of all VRRP VRs of specified interfaces

Syntax

`get_vrrp_intf(<if_name>)`

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

A list of VRRP properties:

| Element | Description |
|----------|--|
| if_name | The Ethernet interface name (Str). |
| vr_id | The VRRP session Virtual Router (VR) ID; an integer from 1-255. Default value is 0. |
| ip_addr | The IP address of the VR; a valid IPv4 address. |
| ad_intvl | Advertisement interval (The number of centi-seconds between advertisements for VRRPv3); a multiple of 5 from 5-4095. Default value: 100 centi-seconds. |
| preempt | Enable the preemption of a lower priority master; one of yes (default) , no. |

| Element | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| prio | The priority of the VR on the switch; an integer from 1-254. Default value: 100. |
| admin_state | Enable the VR (Str); one of up (default), down. |
| oper_state | The operation state of the VR (Str); one of master, backup, init. |
| track_if | The interface to track by this VR (Str). Default value: none. Note: If an interface is specified, it must exist. |
| accept_mode | Enables or disables the accept mode for this session (Str); one of yes (default), no. |
| switch_back_delay | The switch back delay interval; an integer from 1-500000, or 0 to disable (default). |
| v2_compt | Enables backward compatibility for VRRPv2 for the VR (Str); one of yes, no (default). |

get_vrrp_accept_mode()

Determines whether a virtual router in Master state will accept packets.

Syntax

`get_vrrp_accept_mode(<vr_id>, <af_type>, <if_name>)`

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <i>vr_id</i> | The VRRP session Virtual Router (VR) ID; an integer from 1-255. |
| <i>af_type</i> | The Address Family type (Int); 2 for AF_INET (IPv4) and 10 for AF_INET6 (IPv6). |
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

The `accept_mode` for the session (Str); one of yes (default), no.

get_vrrp_advt_interval()

Get the IGMP snooping status for a VLAN

Syntax

```
get_vrrp_advt_interval(<vr_id>, <af_type>, <if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <i>vr_id</i> | The VRRP session Virtual Router (VR) ID; an integer from 1-255. |
| <i>af_type</i> | The Address Family type (Int); 2 for AF_INET (IPv4) and 10 for AF_INET6 (IPv6). |
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |

where:

| Variable | Description |
|------------|--------------------|
| <i>vid</i> | The VLAN ID (Int). |

Returns

The advertisement interval:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>ad_intvl</i> | Advertisement interval (The number of centi-seconds between advertisements for VRRPv3); a multiple of 5 from 5-4095. Default value: 100 centi-seconds. |

get_vrrp_preempt_mode()

Get whether a higher priority virtual router can preempt a lower priority master.

Syntax

```
get_vrrp_preempt_mode(<vr_id>, <af_type>, <if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <i>vr_id</i> | The VRRP session Virtual Router (VR) ID; an integer from 1-255. |
| <i>af_type</i> | The Address Family type (Int); 2 for AF_INET (IPv4) and 10 for AF_INET6 (IPv6). |
| <i>if_name</i> | Ethernet interface name used for communication (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

Whether the preemption of a lower priority master is enabled:

| Element | Description |
|---------|--|
| preempt | Enable the preemption of a lower priority master; one of yes (default) , no. |

get_vrrp_priority()

Get the priority to be used for the virtual router master election process.

Syntax

```
get_vrrp_priority(<vr_id>, <af_type>, <if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <i>vr_id</i> | The VRRP session Virtual Router (VR) ID; an integer from 1-255. |
| <i>af_type</i> | The Address Family type (Int); 2 for AF_INET (IPv4) and 10 for AF_INET6 (IPv6). |
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

VRRP priority:

| Element | Description |
|-------------|---|
| <i>prio</i> | The priority of the VR on the switch; an integer from 1-254. Default value: 100. |

set_vrrp_accept_mode()

Set the accept mode for a VRRP session when VRPP V3 is enabled.

Syntax

```
set_vrrp_accept_mode(<vr_id>, <af_type>, <if_name>, <accept_mode>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>vr_id</i> | The VRRP session Virtual Router (VR) ID; an integer from 1-255. |
| <i>af_type</i> | The Address Family type (Int); 2 for AF_INET (IPv4) and 10 for AF_INET6 (IPv6). |
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>accept_mode</i> | Whether to enable Accept mode for this VRRP session (Str); one of yes (default), no. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

set_vrrp_advt_interval()

Set the advertisement interval of a virtual router.

Syntax

```
set_vrrp_advt_interval(<vr_id>, <af_type>, <if_name>, <interval>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>vr_id</i> | The VRRP session Virtual Router (VR) ID; an integer from 1-255. |
| <i>af_type</i> | The Address Family type (Int); 2 for AF_INET (IPv4) and 10 for AF_INET6 (IPv6). |
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>interval</i> | Advertisement interval in centi-seconds (Int); a multiple of 5 from 5-4095. Default value: 100 centi-seconds. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

set_vrrp_preempt_mode()

Enable or disable the preempt mode for a session.

Syntax

```
set_vrrp_preempt_mode(<vr_id>, <af_type>, <if_name>, <preempt>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <i>vr_id</i> | The VRRP session Virtual Router (VR) ID; an integer from 1-255. |
| <i>af_type</i> | The Address Family type (Int); 2 for AF_INET (IPv4) and 10 for AF_INET6 (IPv6). |
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>preempt</i> | Enable the preemption of a lower priority master; one of yes (default) , no. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

set_vrrp_priority()

Enable the configuration of the priority of the VRRP router for a session.

Syntax

```
set_vrrp_priority(<vr_id>, <af_type>, <if_name>, <prio>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <i>vr_id</i> | The VRRP session Virtual Router (VR) ID; an integer from 1-255. |
| <i>af_type</i> | The Address Family type (Int); 2 for AF_INET (IPv4) and 10 for AF_INET6 (IPv6). |
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>prio</i> | The priority of the VR on the switch; an integer from 1-254. Default value: 100. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

set_vrrp_switch_back_delay()

Get the IGMP snooping status for a VLAN

Syntax

```
set_vrrp_switch_back_delay(<vr_id>, <af_type>, <if_name>,  
<switch_back_delay>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <i>vr_id</i> | The VRRP session Virtual Router (VR) ID; an integer from 1-255. |
| <i>af_type</i> | The Address Family type (Int); 2 for AF_INET (IPv4) and 10 for AF_INET6 (IPv6). |
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>switch_back_delay</i> | The switch back delay interval; an integer from 1-500000 or 0 to disable (default). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

set_vrrp_oper_primary_ipaddr()

Set the primary IP address of the VRRP virtual router.

Syntax

```
set_vrrp_oper_primary_ipaddr (<vr_id>, <af_type>, <if_name>, <ipaddr>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <i>vr_id</i> | The VRRP session Virtual Router (VR) ID; an integer from 1-255. |
| <i>af_type</i> | The Address Family type (Int); 2 for AF_INET (IPv4) and 10 for AF_INET6 (IPv6). |
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>ipaddr</i> | The primary IP address (Str). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

set_vrrp_monitored_circuit()

Get the IGMP snooping status for a VLAN

Syntax

```
set_vrrp_monitored_circuit (<vr_id>, <af_type>, <if_name>, <track_if>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>vr_id</i> | The VRRP session Virtual Router (VR) ID; an integer from 1-255. |
| <i>af_type</i> | The Address Family type (Int); 2 for AF_INET (IPv4) and 10 for AF_INET6 (IPv6). |
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>track_if</i> | The interface to track by this VR. Note: If an interface is specified, it must exist. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

delete_vrrp_vr()

Delete a VRRP VR.

Syntax

```
delete_vrrp_vr(<vr_id>, <af_type>, <if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <i>vr_id</i> | The VRRP session Virtual Router (VR) ID; an integer from 1-255. |
| <i>af_type</i> | The Address Family type (Int); 2 for AF_INET (IPv4) and 10 for AF_INET6 (IPv6). |
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

set_vrrp_vr()

Create a new VRRP session on the specified interface and allocate resources for the session.

Syntax

```
set_vrrp_vr(<vr_id>, <if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>vr_id</i> | The VRRP session Virtual Router (VR) ID; an integer from 1-255. |
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

ARP Module

This module contains a class with functions that manage Address Resolution Protocol (ARP). To use this module, in the Python file or in the Python interpreter, enter:

```
import arpApi
```

class ARP

This class provides functions for managing ARP.

get_all_static_arp_entry()

Get all static ARP entries.

Syntax

```
get_all_static_arp_entry([<if_name>])
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | [Optional) The Ethernet interface name (Str). Default value: none. Note: If specified, the interface must exist. |

Returns

The IP address, MAC address, and interface name for all or the specified ARP entry:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). |
| <i>ip_addr</i> | The IP address (Str). |
| <i>mac_addr</i> | The MAC address in xxxx.xxxx,xxxx format (Str). |

get_one_static_arp_entry()

Get one static ARP entry for the specified interface.

Syntax

```
get_one_static_arp_entry(<if_name>, <ip_addr>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>ip_addr</i> | The IP address (Str). |

Returns

The static ARP entry, with the following parameters:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). |
| <i>ip_addr</i> | The IP address (Str). |
| <i>mac_addr</i> | The MAC address in xxxx.xxxx,xxxx format (Str). |

set_ip_arp()

Create a static proxy ARP entry.

Syntax

```
set_ip_arp(<ip_addr>, <mac_addr>, <if_name>)
```

where

| Variable | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>ip_addr</i> | The IP address (Str). |
| <i>mac_addr</i> | The MAC address in xxxx.xxxx,xxxx format (Str). |
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

delete_ip_arp()

Delete an ARP entry.

Syntax

```
delete_ip_arp(<ip_addr>, <if_name>)
```

where

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>ip_addr</i> | The IP address (Str). |
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

get_arp_sys_pro()

Get the global ARP properties of the system.

Syntax

```
get_arp_sys_pro()
```

Returns

The global ARP entry age out time:

| Element | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>ageout_time</i> | The global ARP entry age out time, in seconds; an integer from 60-28800. Default value: 1500. |

set_arp_sys_pro()

Set the global ARP properties of the system.

Syntax

```
set_arp_sys_pro(<ageout_time>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>ageout_time</i> | The global ARP entry age out time, in seconds; an integer from 60-28800. Default value: 1500. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

get_arp_sys_interfaces()

Get ARP properties for all interfaces or for the specified interface.

Syntax

```
get_arp_sys_interfaces([<if_name>])
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | (Optional) The Ethernet interface name (Str). Default value: none. Note: If specified, the interface must exist. |

Returns

ARP properties for all interfaces or for the specified interface:

| Element | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). |
| <i>ageout_time</i> | The global ARP entry age out time, in seconds; an integer from 60-28800. Default value: 1500. |

set_arp_sys_pro_interface()

Set the ARP properties of the specified interface.

Syntax

```
set_arp_sys_pro_interface(>if_name>, <ageout_time>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Default value: none. Note: If specified, the interface must exist. |
| <i>ageout_time</i> | The global ARP entry age out time, in seconds; an integer from 60-28800. Default value: 1500. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

VRF Module

The class and function in this module manage Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF). To use this module, in the Python file or in the Python interpreter, enter:

```
import vrfApi
```

class VRF

This class provides a function for managing VRF.

get_vrf_entry()

Get all VRF details.

Syntax

```
get_vrf_entry([<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | The name of the virtual router (Str). Default value: none. Note: The VR be either a management or default VR. |

Returns

The following VRF details:

| Element | Description |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | The name of the virtual router (Str). |
| <i>interfaces</i> | The interface (Str). |

Platform Module

The classes in this module contain functions that get and provide port information. To use this module, in the Python file or in the Python interpreter, enter:

```
import platformApi
```

class PortInfo

The functions in this class provide a physical port's configuration.

get_interface()

Get the properties of one interface.

Syntax

```
get_interface([<if_name>])
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | (Optional) The Ethernet interface name (Str). Default value: none. Note: If specified, the interface must exist. |

Returns

A dictionary containing lists of interface properties:

| Element | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>duplex</code> | The communication method of the interface (Str); one of <code>auto</code> , <code>full</code> , <code>half</code> . |
| <code>if_name</code> | The interface name (Str). |
| <code>mtu</code> | The maximum transmission unit, in bytes; a positive integer from 64-9216. Default value: 1500. |
| <code>admin_state</code> | The admin status (Str); one of <code>up</code> , <code>down</code> . |
| <code>mac_addr</code> | The MAC address in <code>xxxx.xxxx,xxxx</code> format (Str). |
| <code>speed</code> | The communication speed of the interface (Str); one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>auto</code> (auto negotiate)• <code>10</code> (10Mb/s)• <code>100</code> (100Mb/s)• <code>1000</code> (1Gb/s)• <code>10000</code> (10Gb/s)• <code>40000</code> (40Gb/s). |

get_mac()

Get the MAC address of a physical port.

Syntax

```
get_mac(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

The MAC address:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>mac_addr</i> | The MAC address in xxxx.xxxx,xxxx format (Str). |

set_mac()

Set the MAC address of the specified interface.

Syntax

```
set_mac(if_name, mac_address)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>mac_addr</i> | The MAC address in xxxx.xxxx,xxxx format (Str). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

is_enabled()

Check whether the port is enabled

Syntax

```
is_enabled(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

Enabled status:

| Element | Description |
|------------|--|
| is_enabled | Port enabled status (Str); one of up, down |

set_enabled()

Enable or disable the specified port.

Syntax

```
set_enabled(<if_name>, <flag>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>flag</i> | Snooping status (Str); one of up, down. |

Returns

The maximum transmission unit:

| Element | Description |
|---------|--|
| mtu | The maximum transmission unit; a positive integer from 64 - 9216. Default value: 1500. |

set_mtu()

Set the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) for the port.

Syntax

```
set_mtu(<if_name>, <mtu>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>mtu</i> | The maximum transmission unit; a positive integer from 64-9216. Default value: 1500. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

get_port_speed()

Get the speed of the specified port.

Syntax

```
get_port_speed(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

The port speed:

| Element | Description |
|---------|---|
| speed | The communication speed of the interface (Str); one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● auto (auto negotiate)● 10 (10Mb/s)● 100 (100Mb/s)● 1000 (1Gb/s)● 10000 (10Gb/s)● 40000 (40Gb/s). |

set_port_speed()

Set the speed of the specified port.

Syntax

```
set_port_speed(<if_name>, <speed>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>speed</i> | The communication speed of the interface (Str); one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● auto (auto negotiate)● 10 (10Mb/s)● 100 (100Mb/s)● 1000 (1Gb/s)● 10000 (10Gb/s)● 40000 (40Gb/s). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

get_duplex()

Get the duplex for the port.

Syntax

```
get_duplex(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

The duplex of the interface:

| Element | Description |
|---------|---|
| duplex | The communication method of the interface (Str); one of auto, full, half. |

set_duplex()

Set the duplex for the port.

Syntax

```
get_duplex(<if_name>, <duplex>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |
| <i>duplex</i> | The communication method of the interface (Str); one of auto, full, half. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

class PortStatistics

This class contains a function that gets port statistics.

get_stats()

Get the port statistics for the specified interface.

Syntax

```
get_stats(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | The Ethernet interface name (Str). Note: The interface must exist. |

Returns

The following packet statistics:

| Element | Description |
|----------------|---|
| good_pkts_sent | Number of sent packets (Int). |
| in_un_pkts | Number of received unicast packets (Int). |
| bad_crc | Number of bad CRCs (Int). |
| brdc_pkts_rcv | Number of received broadcast packets (Int). |
| mc_pkts_sent | Number of sent multicast packets (Int). |

| Element | Description |
|------------------|---|
| undersize_pkts | Number of undersize packets (Int). |
| mc_pkts_rcv | Number of received multicast packets (Int). |
| in_discards | Number of discarded in packets (Int). |
| good_octets_rcv | Number of received octets (Int). |
| oversize_pkts | Number of oversize packets (Int). |
| brdc_pkts_sent | Number of sent broadcast packets (Int). |
| good_octets_sent | Number of sent octets (Int). |
| out_uc_pkts | Number of sent unicast packets (Int). |
| good_pkts_rcv | Number of received packets (Int). |

BGP Module

The classes in this module contain functions that get and provide Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) information. To use this module, in the Python file or in the Python interpreter, enter:

```
import bgpApi
```

class BGP()

The functions in this class get and set BGP configurations.

python_bgp_get_global_statistics()

Get BGP global statistics.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_global_statistics(<vrf_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

A dictionary containing BGP global statistics:

| Element | Description |
|---------------|--|
| vrf_name | Virtual Routing and Forwarding name (Str). |
| stats | A dictionary containing global statistics. |
| in_msgs | Received message number; a positive integer. |
| out_msgs | Send message number; a positive integer. |
| bytes_in | Bytes received; a positive integer. |
| bytes_out | Bytes sent; a positive integer. |
| open_in | Open message input count; a positive integer. |
| open_out | Open message output count; a positive integer. |
| update_in | Update message input count; a positive integer. |
| update_out | Update message output count; a positive integer. |
| keepalive_in | Keepalive input count; a positive integer. |
| keepalive_out | Keepalive output count; a positive integer. |

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| notify_in | Notify input count; a positive integer. |
| notify_out | Notify output count; a positive integer. |
| refresh_in | Route Refresh input count; a positive integer. |
| refresh_out | Route Refresh output count; a positive integer. |
| dynamic_cap_in | Dynamic Capability input count.; a positive integer. |
| dynamic_cap_out | Dynamic Capability output count; a positive integer. |

python_bgp_clear_global_statistics()

Get BGP global statistics.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_clear_global_statistics([<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

python_show_bgp_peer_adj_routes()

Show BGP neighbor received and advertised routes.

Syntax

```
python_show_bgp_peer_adj_routes(<in>, <neighbor_ip>, [<vrf_name>],
[<af_name>], [<subaf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>in</i> | One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1 - adjacent routes ● 0 - advertised adjacent routes |
| <i>neighbor_ip</i> | Neighbor IP address; a valid IPv4 or IPv6 address. |
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Address family name; one of ipv4 or ipv6m. Default value: ipv4. |

| Element | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>af_name</i> | (Optional) VRF name; one of the VRF name, default, all. Default value: default. |
| <i>subaf_name</i> | (Optional) Subaddress family name; one of unicast, multicast. Default value: unicast. |

Returns

A dictionary containing BGP neighbor received and advertised routes:

| Element | Description |
|------------|--|
| origin | Route origin attribute; one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● i - IGP ● e - EGP ● ? - incomplete |
| network | Route destination IP address; a valid IPv4 or IPv6 address. |
| mask_len | Route mask length; an integer from 0-32. |
| weight | Route weight attribute; an integer from 0-65535. |
| metric | Route Multi-Exit Discriminator attribute; an integer from 0-4294967295. |
| nexthop | Route next hop; a valid IP address. |
| aspath4B | Route 4B AS path; an AS path VTY string. |
| status | Router status; one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● s - suppressed ● d - damped ● h - history ● * - valid ● > - best ● i - internal |
| local_pref | Route local preference attribute; an integer from 0-4294967295. |
| aspath | Route AS path attribute; an AS path VTY string. |

python_bgp_get_status()

Show whether BGP is enabled or disabled globally.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_status([<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

The BGP global status: one of enable, disable.

python_bgp_get_router_id()

Get the BGP router ID.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_router_id([<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

The BGP router ID (Str); a valid IP address.

python_bgp_get_as_number()

Get the BGP AS number.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_as_number()
```

Returns

The BGP AS number; an integer from 0-4294967295. Default value: 0.

python_bgp_get_hold_down_timer()

Get the BGP hold down interval.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_hold_down_timer([<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

The hold down timer value, in MS; an integer from 1-3600. Default value: 180.

python_bgp_get_keep_alive_timer()

Get the BGP keep alive interval.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_keep_alive_timer([<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

The keep alive timer value, in MS; an integer from 1-3600. Default value: 60.

python_bgp_get_enforce_first_as()

Get whether BGP global enforce-first-AS is enabled or disabled.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_enforce_first_as([<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

The BGP global enforce-first-AS status: one of enable, disable.

python_bgp_get_fast_external_failover()

Get whether BGP global fast-external-failover is enabled or disabled.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_fast_external_failover([<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

The BGP global fast-external-failover status: one of enable, disable.

python_bgp_get_log_neighbor_changes()

Get whether BGP global log-neighbor-changes is enabled or disabled.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_log_neighbor_changes([<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

The BGP global log-neighbor-changes status: one of enable, disable.

python_bgp_get_as_local_cnt()

Get the BGP Autonomous System (AS) local count.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_as_local_cnt([<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

The BGP local AS count: an integer from 0-64. Default value: 0.

python_bgp_get_maxas_limit()

Get the BGP maximum AS limit.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_maxas_limit([<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

The maximum number of Autonomous Systems; an integer from 0-2000. Default value: 0.

python_bgp_get_synchronization()

Get whether BGP global synchronization is enabled or disabled.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_synchronization([<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

The BGP global synchronization status: one of enable, disable.

python_bgp_get_bestpath_cfg()

Get BGP best path configuration.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_synchronization([<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

A dictionary containing the best path configuration:

| Element | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| vrf_name | VRF name; one of the VRF name, default, all. Default value: default. |
| always-compare-med | Allow comparing MED from different neighbors; one of enable, disable. |
| as-path-ignore | Ignore as-path length in selecting a route; one of enable, disable. |
| as-path-multipath-relax | Relax AS-Path restriction when choosing multipaths; one of enable, disable. |
| compare-confed-aspash | Allow comparing confederation AS path length; one of enable, disable. |
| compare-routerid | Compare router IDs for identical EBGp paths; one of enable, disable. |
| dont-compare-originator-id | Don't compare originator IDs for BGP; one of enable, disable. |
| med-confed | Compare MED among confederation paths; one of enable, disable. |
| med-missing-as-worst | Treat missing MED as the least preferred one; one of enable, disable. |
| med-non-deterministic | Best MED path among paths not selected from same AS; one of enable, disable. |
| med-remove-recv-med | Whether to remove received MED attribute; one of enable, disable. |
| med-remove-send-med | Whether to remove send MED attribute; one of enable, disable. |
| tie-break-on-age | Whether to prefer the old route when compare-route-id is not set; one of enable, disable. |

python_bgp_get_confed_id()

Get the BGP confederation identifier.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_confed_id([<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

The BGP routing domain confederation AS: an integer from 0-65535.

python_bgp_get_confederation_peers()

Get the BGP confederation peers.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_confederation_peers([<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

The number of peer autonomous systems in the BGP confederation: an integer from 1-65535.

python_bgp_get_graceful_helper_status()

Get whether BGP graceful helper is enabled or disabled.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_graceful_helper_status([<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

The BGP graceful helper status: one of `enable`, `disable`.

python_bgp_get_graceful_stalepath_time()

Get the BGP stale path time.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_graceful_stalepath_time([<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

The delay value, in seconds, to remove BGP routes marked as stale; an integer from 1-3600.

python_bgp_get_cluster_id()

Get the BGP route reflector cluster ID.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_cluster_id([<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

The route reflector cluster ID; a valid IP address.

python_show_ip_bgp()

Get BGP Routing Information Base (RIB) information.

Syntax

```
python_show_ip_bgp([<af_name>], [<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>af_name</i> | (Optional) Address family name; one of ipv4, ipv6. Default value; both. |
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) Virtual Routing and Forwarding name; one of the VRF name, "default," "all". Default value: default. |

Returns

A dictionary containing RIB information:

| Element | Description |
|---------------|--|
| status | Router status code; one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● s - suppressed● d - damped● h - history● * - valid● > - best● i - internal |
| network | Route destination IP address; a valid IPv4 or IPv6 address. |
| nextHopGlobal | Route nexthop IPv6 address. Not used for IPv4. |

| Element | Description |
|--------------|--|
| nextHopLocal | Route nexthop; a valid IPv4 or IPv6 address. |
| weight | Route weight attribute; an integer from 0-65535. |
| pathInfo | Route path information; a valid AS path VTY string. |
| medvalue | Multi-exit discriminator value if the MED attribute is missing and missing-as-worst is set; an integer from 0-4294967294. |
| med | Multi-exit discriminator value; an integer from 0-4294967294. |
| aspath | Route AS path attribute; a valid AS path VTY string. |
| aspath4B | Route 4B AS path; a valid AS path VTY string. |
| origin | Route origin attribute; one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● i - IGP ● e - EGP ● ? - incomplete |

python_show_ip_bgp_network()

Get detailed information about a BGP route.

Syntax

```
python_show_ip_bgp_network(<route>, <network_mask>,
[<af_name>], [<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| <i>route</i> | Route; a valid IPv4 or IPv6 address. |
| <i>network_mask</i> | Network mask: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● IPv4: An integer from 0-32. ● IPv6: An integer from 0-128. |
| <i>af_name</i> | (Optional) Address family name; one of ipv4, ipv6. Default value: both. |
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) VRF name; one of the VRF name, default, all. Default value: default. |

Returns

A dictionary containing BGP route information:

| Element | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| table entry for | Route IP address/mask; a valid IP address and net mask. |
| paths | Dictionary; marks the beginning of the path table for the specified route entry. |
| as path str | Route path information; a valid AS path VTY string. |
| aggregator as | Aggregator AS number. |
| aggregator as4 | Aggregator 4-byte AS number. |
| aggregator address | Aggregator address. |
| Rec from RR-client | Received from route reflector client; Yes. Note: This value only appears if it has been set. |
| suppressed (damp) | Suppressed due to dampening; Yes. Note: This value only appears if it has been set. |
| history entry | History entry; Yes. Note: This value only appears if it has been set. |
| nexthop address | Route nexthop; a valid IPv4 or IPv6 address. |
| peer | Peer address. |
| inaccessible | Whether the RIB is can be accessed; one of yes, no. |
| igpmetric | IGP metric value; No. Note: This value only appears if it is No. |
| from peer | Whether the from peer address can be accessed, NO. Note: This value only appears if it is No. |
| orig id | Whether the originator ID can be accessed; No. |
| next-hop local ip | Whether the next-hop IP address can be accessed; a valid IP address or NO. Note: The value NO only appears if it is inaccessible. |
| metric | Metric; one of the metric value, removed. |
| local pref | Local preference value; only appears if set. |
| weight | Route weight attribute; an integer from 0-65535. Note: This value only appears if it is set. |
| label | Label; only appears if set. |

| Element | Description |
|---|---|
| valid | Whether the path is valid; Yes. Note: This value only appears if the path is valid. |
| stale | Whether the state is stale; Yes. Note: This value only appears if the state is stale. |
| multipath-candidate | Whether this is a multipath candidate; one of yes, no. |
| installed | Whether installed; one of yes, no. |
| synchronized | Whether synchronized; one of yes, no. |
| atomic aggregate | Whether this is an atomic aggregate; Yes. Note: This value only appears if it is Yes. |
| best | Whether this is the best path; one of yes, no. |
| community | Community string. |
| Extended community | Extended community string. |
| originator | Originator ID. |
| cluster id | Cluster ID. |
| reuse info | Reuse information. |
| last update | Last update time. |
| best is no. | Which path number is best; the maximum number of paths for this destination. |
| advertised to any peer | Whether the route is advertised to any peers; one of yes, no. |
| advertised to EBGp peer | Whether the route is advertised to an EBGp peer; one of yes, no. |
| advertised outside local AS | Whether the route is advertised outside the local AS; one of yes, no. |
| advertisements suppressed by an aggregate | Whether advertisements are suppressed by an aggregate; one of yes, no. |
| advertised to non peer-group peers | IP address advertised to non peer-group peers. |
| advertised to peer-groups | IP address addvertised to peer groups. |
| not advertised | Not advertised to any peer. Note: This value only appears if true. |

python_show_ip_bgp_summary()

Get BGP summary information.

Syntax

```
python_show_ip_bgp_summary([<af_name>], [<vrf_name>],  
[<subaf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>af_name</i> | (Optional) Address family name; one of <code>ipv4</code> , <code>ipv6</code> . Default value: <code>ipv4</code> . |
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) VRF name; one of the VRF name, <code>default</code> , <code>all</code> . Default value: <code>default</code> . |
| <i>subaf_name</i> | (Optional) Subsequent Address Family Identifier name; <code>unicast</code> . Default value: <code>unicast</code> . |

Returns

A dictionary containing BGP route information:

| Element | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>router id</code> | Router ID; a valid IPv4 or IPv6 address. |
| <code>peer</code> | Peer address; a valid IPv4 or IPv6 address. |
| <code>peer version</code> | Peer version. |
| <code>peer AS</code> | Peer AS. |
| <code>open in</code> | Number of received open messages. |
| <code>update in</code> | Number of received updates. |
| <code>keepalive in</code> | Number of received keepalives. |
| <code>refresh in</code> | Number of received route refresh. |
| <code>dynamic cap in</code> | Dynamic capabilities input count. |
| <code>open out</code> | Number of sent open messages. |
| <code>update out</code> | Number of sent updates. |
| <code>keepalive out</code> | Number of sent keepalive messages. |
| <code>refresh out</code> | Number of sent route refresh messages. |
| <code>dynamic cap out</code> | Dynamic capabilities output count. |

python_show_ip_bgp_neighbor()

Get BGP neighbor details.

Syntax

```
python_show_ip_bgp_neighbor([<nbr-ip>], [<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>nbr-ip</i> | (Optional) Neighbor IP address; a valid IPv4 or IPv6 address. If no IP address is supplied, this function displays neighbor information for all IPv4 and IPv6 neighbors. |
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) VRF name; one of the VRF name, <code>default</code> , <code>all</code> . Default value: <code>default</code> . |

Returns

A dictionary containing BGP route information:

| Element | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>neighbor</code> | Neighbor address. |
| <code>vrfname</code> | VRF name. |
| <code>remote AS</code> | AS number. |
| <code>local AS</code> | Local AS number. |
| <code>address family</code> | Address family. |
| <code>table version</code> | Table version. |
| <code>neighbor version</code> | Neighbor version. |
| <code>index val</code> | Neighbor index value. |
| <code>index offset</code> | Index offset. |
| <code>index mask</code> | Index mask. |
| <code>link type</code> | Link type; one of <code>internal</code> , <code>external</code> . |
| <code>version</code> | Version. |
| <code>description</code> | Description. |
| <code>remote router-ID</code> | Remote router ID. |
| <code>admin</code> | Admin state. |
| <code>ifbound</code> | Whether the interface is bound; one of <code>No interface binding</code> , <code>Interface bound</code> . |

| Element | Description |
|------------------|--|
| state | Neighbor state. |
| dyncap_adv | Dynamic capability advertised, only if advertised. |
| dyncap_rec | Dynamic capability received, only if received. |
| refresh_adv | Refresh capability advertised, only if advertised. |
| refresh_new_rec | Refresh New received, only if received. |
| refresh_old_rec | Refresh Old received, only if received. |
| ext_asn_adv | Extended ASN capability advertised. |
| ext_asn_rec | Extended ASN capability received. |
| afc_adv | Address family unicast sent. |
| afc_recv | Address family unicast received. |
| afc_VPN_adv | Address family VPN sent. |
| afc_VPN_recv | Address family VPN received. |
| afc_mcast_adv | Address family multicast sent. |
| afc_mcast_recv | Address family multicast received. |
| uptime | Uptime. |
| peer -group name | Peer IP address. |
| holdtime | Holdtime. |
| keepalive | Keepalive time. |
| conf holdtime | Configured holdtime. |
| conf keepalive | Configured keepalive time. |
| recvMsg | Number of received messages. |
| recvNotf | Number of received notifications. |
| recvQueue | Received messages queue count. |
| sentMsg | Number of sent messages. |
| sentNotf | Number of sent notifications. |
| sentQueue | Sent messages queue count. |
| refresh_in | Number of route refresh messages received. |
| refresh_out | Number of route refresh messages sent. |

| Element | Description |
|------------------|---|
| routeadv | Number of router advertisements. |
| update_if | Update interface. |
| update_source | Update source address. |
| established | Established count. |
| dropped | Dropped count. |
| prefix overflow | Whether there is a prefix overflow; one of yes, no. |
| ttl | Time to live value. |
| local address | Local neighbor IP address. |
| local port | Local port number. |
| remote address | Remote peer IP address. |
| remote port | Remote port number. |
| nextHop Address | Next-hop address. |
| nextHopLocalV6 | Next-hop address (link local). |
| nextHop GlobalV6 | Next-hop address (global). |
| shared network | Shared network. |
| next conn retry | Number of retries. |
| err notif | Whether there was an error notification; one of sent, received. |
| last_reset_time | Last reset time. |
| err code | Code string. |
| err subcode | Subcode string. |
| rmap_name | Default originating route map. |

python_bgp_get_af_distance_config()

Get BGP distance information.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_af_distance_config(<af_name>, <saf_name>, [<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>af_name</i> | Address family name; one of <code>ipv4</code> , <code>ipv6</code> . |
| <i>saf_name</i> | Subsequent Address Family Identifier name; <code>unicast</code> . |
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) VRF name; one of the VRF name, <code>default</code> , <code>all</code> . Default value: <code>default</code> . |

Returns

A dictionary containing BGP distance information:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | VRF name; one of the VRF name, <code>default</code> , <code>all</code> . Default value: <code>default</code> . |
| <i>distance_ebgp</i> | Distance for routes external to the AS; an integer from 0-255. |
| <i>distance_ibgp</i> | Distance for routes internal to the AS; an integer from 0-255. |
| <i>distance_local</i> | Distance for routes local to the AS; an integer from 0-255. |

python_bgp_get_af_global_config()

Get BGP global configuration information.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_af_global_config(<af_name>, <saf_name>, [<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>af_name</i> | Address family name; one of <code>ipv4</code> , <code>ipv6</code> . |
| <i>saf_name</i> | Subsequent Address Family Identifier name; <code>unicast</code> . |
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) VRF name; one of the VRF name, <code>default</code> , <code>all</code> . Default value: <code>default</code> . |

Returns

A dictionary containing BGP global configuration information:

| Element | Description |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>vrf_name</code> | VRF name; one of the VRF name, <code>default</code> , <code>all</code> . Default value: <code>default</code> . |
| <code>cc_reflection</code> | Client-to-client reflect; one of <code>enable</code> , <code>disable</code> . |
| <code>synchronization</code> | Perform IGP synchronization; one of <code>enable</code> , <code>disable</code> . |
| <code>network_synchronization</code> | Perform IGP synchronization on network routes; one of <code>enable</code> , <code>disable</code> . |

`python_bgp_get_af_maximum_paths_config()`

Get BGP multipath ECMP number configuration information.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_af_maximum_paths_config(<af_name>, <saf_name>, [<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>af_name</i> | Address family name; one of <code>ipv4</code> , <code>ipv6</code> . |
| <i>saf_name</i> | Subsequent Address Family Identifier name; <code>unicast</code> . |
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) VRF name; one of the VRF name, <code>default</code> , <code>all</code> . Default value: <code>default</code> . |

Returns

A dictionary containing BGP global configuration information:

| Element | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>vrf_name</code> | VRF name; one of the VRF name, <code>default</code> , <code>all</code> . Default value: <code>default</code> . |
| <code>ibgp_max_number</code> | IBGP multipath maximum ECMP number; an integer from 1-32. |
| <code>ebgp_max_number</code> | EBGP multipath maximum ECMP number; an integer from 1-32. |

`python_bgp_get_af_nexthop_trigger_delay_config()`

Get the BGP nexthop trigger-delay configuration.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_af_nexthop_trigger_delay_config(<af_name>,  
<saf_name>)
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>af_name</i> | Address family name; one of ipv4, ipv6. |
| <i>saf_name</i> | Subsequent Address Family Identifier name; unicast. Default value: unicast. |

Returns

A dictionary containing BGP nexthop trigger-delay configuration information:

| Element | Description |
|--------------|---|
| critical | Nexthop changes affecting reachability; an integer from 1-4294967295. |
| non-critical | Nexthop changes affecting metric; an integer from 1-4294967295. |

python_bgp_get_af_aggregate_config()

Get the BGP aggregate configuration.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_af_aggregate_config("<af_name>", "<saf_name>,"  
[ "<vrf_name>" ])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>af_name</i> | Address family name; one of ipv4, ipv6. Default value; both. |
| <i>saf_name</i> | Subsequent Address Family Identifier name; unicast. |
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) VRF name; one of the VRF name, default. Default value: default. |

Returns

A dictionary containing BGP aggregate information:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>vrf_name</code> | VRF name; one of the VRF name, <code>default</code> . Default value: <code>default</code> . |
| <code>prefix</code> | Aggregate prefix; an IP address in one of the following forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A.B.C.D/M• X:X::X:X/M. |
| <code>type</code> | Aggregate type; one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>as_set</code> - Generate AS set path information.• <code>summary_only</code> - Filter more specific routes from updates.• <code>as_set_summary_only</code> - Both <code>as-set</code> and <code>summary-only</code>. |

`python_bgp_get_af_dampening_config()`

Get the BGP dampening configuration.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_af_dampening_config("<af_name>", "<saf_name>",  
["<vrf_name>"])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>af_name</code> | Address family name; one of <code>ipv4</code> , <code>ipv6</code> . |
| <code>saf_name</code> | Subsequent Address Family Identifier name; <code>unicast</code> . |
| <code>vrf_name</code> | (Optional) VRF name; one of the VRF name, <code>default</code> , <code>all</code> . Default value: <code>default</code> . |

Returns

A dictionary containing BGP dampening information:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>vrf_name</code> | VRF name; one of the VRF name, <code>default</code> , <code>all</code> . Default value: <code>default</code> . |

| Element | Description |
|---------|---|
| prefix | Aggregate prefix; an IP address in one of the following forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A.B.C.D/M • X:X::X:X/M. |
| type | Aggregate type; one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as_set - Generate AS set path information. • summary_only - Filter more specific routes from updates. • as_set_summary_only - Both as-set and summary-only. |

python_bgp_get_af_network_config()

Get the BGP network configuration.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_af_network_config(<af_name>, <saf_name>,
[<vrf_name>])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>af_name</i> | Address family name; one of <code>ipv4</code> , <code>ipv6</code> . |
| <i>saf_name</i> | Subsequent Address Family Identifier name; <code>unicast</code> . |
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) VRF name; one of the VRF name, <code>default</code> , <code>all</code> . Default value: <code>default</code> . |

Returns

A dictionary containing BGP network information:

| Element | Description |
|------------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | VRF name; one of the VRF name, <code>default</code> , <code>all</code> . Default value: <code>default</code> . |
| prefix | Aggregate prefix; an IP address in one of the following forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A.B.C.D/M • X:X::X:X/M |
| backdoor | Whether a BGP backdoor route is specified; one of <code>enable</code> , <code>disable</code> . |
| <i>rmap_name</i> | Route map name; a string up to 63 characters long. |

python_bgp_get_af_redistribute_config()

Get the BGP redistribute configuration.

Syntax

```
python_bgp_get_af_redistribute_config(<af_name>, <saf_name>, [vrf_name])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>af_name</i> | Address family name; one of ipv4, ipv6. |
| <i>saf_name</i> | Subsequent Address Family Identifier name; unicast. |
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) VRF name; one of the VRF name, default, all. Default value: default. |

Returns

A dictionary containing BGP redistribute configuration information:

| Element | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>vrf_name</i> | VRF name; one of the VRF name, default, all. Default value: default. |
| <i>redist_direct</i> | Whether redistribute direct is enabled; one of enable, disable. |
| <i>direct_rmap_name</i> | Route map name for redistribute direct; a string up to 63 characters long. |
| <i>redist_ospf</i> | Whether redistribute OSPF is enabled; one of enable, disable. |
| <i>ospf_rmap_name</i> | Route map name for redistribute OSPF; a string up to 63 characters long. |
| <i>redist_static</i> | Whether redistribute static is enabled; one of enable, disable. |
| <i>static_rmap_name</i> | Route map name for redistribute static; a string up to 63 characters long. |

python_show_ip_bgp_neighbor_stats()

Get BGP neighbor details.

Syntax

```
python_show_ip_bgp_neighbor_stats(<nbr-ip>, <item>, [vrf_name])
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>nbr-ip</i> | IP address; one or more valid IPv4 or IPv6 addresses. |
| <i>item</i> | The type of statistics; one or more of <code>keepalive</code> , <code>notification</code> , <code>open</code> , <code>update</code> , <code>recv_msgs</code> , <code>sent_msgs</code> . Default values: show all items. |
| <i>vrf_name</i> | (Optional) VRF name; one of the VRF name, <code>default</code> , <code>all</code> . Default value: <code>default</code> . |

Returns

A dictionary containing BGP neighbor detail information:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>statistic type</code> | Statistic type; one or more of <code>keepalive</code> , <code>notification</code> , <code>open</code> , <code>update</code> , <code>recv_msgs</code> , <code>sent_msgs</code> . |
| <code>received</code> | Number of received messages of the specified type or types. |
| <code>sent</code> | Number of sent messages of the specified type or types. |

DHCP Module

The classes in this module contain functions that get and provide Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) information. To use this module, in the Python file or in the Python interpreter, enter:

```
import dhcpApi
```

class DHCP()

The functions in this class get and set DHCP configurations.

get_dhcp_feature()

Determine whether the DHCP client is enabled or disabled.

Syntax

```
get_dhcp_feature()
```

Returns

Whether the DHCP client is enabled or disabled:

| Element | Description |
|------------------|---|
| ena_dhcp_feature | Whether the DHCP client is enabled (Str); one of yes, no. Default value: yes. |

set_dhcp_feature()

Enable the DHCP client.

Syntax

```
set_dhcp_feature()
```

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

unset_dhcp_feature()

Disable the DHCP client.

Syntax

```
unset_dhcp_feature()
```

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

get_dhcpinfo()

Get the DHCP client configuration.

Syntax

```
get_dhcpinfo([<if_name>])
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <i>if_name</i> | (Optional) The interface port name (Str). |

Returns

One or more lists containing the DHCP configurations for all interfaces or for the specified interface:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | Interface name (Str). |
| <i>ena_v4_client</i> | Whether or not the DHCPv4 client is enabled on the interface; one of <i>yes</i> , <i>no</i> . Default value: <i>no</i> . |
| <i>ena_v6_client</i> | Whether or not the DHCPv6 client is enabled on the interface; one of <i>yes</i> , <i>no</i> . Default value: <i>no</i> . |
| <i>req_hostname</i> | Whether or not the request for host name option is enabled on an interface; |
| <i>req_ntp_server</i> | Whether or not the request for ntp-server option is enabled on the interface; |
| <i>req_log_server</i> | Whether or not the request for Log server option is enabled on the interface; one of <i>yes</i> , <i>no</i> . Default value: <i>no</i> . |
| <i>class_id</i> | The name of the vendor class-identifier; a string up to 64 characters long. |

set_dhcp_client()

Enable the DHCP client on the specified interface.

Syntax

```
set_dhcp_client(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>if_name</i> | The interface port name (Str). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

unset_dhcp_client()

Disable the DHCP client on the specified interface.

Syntax

```
unset_dhcp_client(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>if_name</i> | The interface port name (Str). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

set_dhcpv6_client()

Enable the DHCPv6 client on the specified interface.

Syntax

```
set_dhcpv6_client(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>if_name</i> | The interface port name (Str). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

unset_dhcpv6_client()

Disable the DHCPv6 client on the specified interface.

Syntax

```
unset_dhcpv6_client(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>if_name</i> | The interface port name (Str). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

set_dhcp_option_hostname()

Enable the DHCP hostname option on the specified interface.

Syntax

```
set_dhcp_option_hostname(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>if_name</i> | The interface port name (Str). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

unset_dhcp_option_hostname()

Disable the DHCP hostname option on the specified interface.

Syntax

```
unset_dhcp_option_hostname(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>if_name</i> | The interface port name (Str). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

set_dhcp_option_ntp_server()

Enable the NTP server option on the DHCP client of the specified interface.

Syntax

```
set_dhcp_option_ntp_server(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>if_name</i> | The interface port name (Str). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

unset_dhcp_option_ntp_server()

Disable the NTP server option on the DHCP client of the specified interface.

Syntax

```
unset_dhcp_option_ntp_server(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>if_name</i> | The interface port name (Str). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

set_dhcp_option_log_server()

Enable the log server on the DHCP client on the specified interface.

Syntax

```
set_dhcp_option_log_server(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>if_name</i> | The interface port name (Str). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

unset_dhcp_option_log_server()

Disable the log server on the DHCP client on the specified interface.

Syntax

```
unset_dhcp_option_log_server(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>if_name</i> | The interface port name (Str). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

set_dhcp_class_id()

Set the specified vendor class ID on the specified interface.

Syntax

```
set_dhcp_class_id(<if_name>, <class_id>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | The interface port name (Str). |
| <i>class_id</i> | The vendor class ID (Str); up to 64 characters long. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

unset_dhcp_class_id()

Remove the vendor class ID from the specified interface.

Syntax

```
unset_dhcp_class_id(<if_name>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>if_name</i> | The interface port name (Str). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

class DHCP_Relay()

The functions in this class get and set DHCP relay configurations.

get_relay_serv()

Determine whether DHCP relay is enabled or disabled for DHCPv4 and DHCPv6.

Syntax

```
get_relay_serv()
```

Returns

A dictionary showing whether DHCP relay is enabled or disabled:

| Element | Description |
|--------------|---|
| ena_v4_relay | Whether DHCPv4 relay is enabled (Str); one of yes, no. Default value: no. |
| ena_v6_relay | Whether DHCPv6 relay is enabled (Str); one of yes, no. Default value: no. |

set_dhcpv4_relay()

Enable DHCPv4 relay service.

Syntax

```
set_dhcpv4_relay()
```

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

unset_dhcpv4_relay()

Disable DHCPv4 relay service.

Syntax

```
unset_dhcpv4_relay()
```

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

set_dhcpv6_relay()

Enable DHCPv6 relay service.

Syntax

```
set_dhcpv6_relay()
```

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

unset_dhcpv6_relay()

Disable DHCPv6 relay service.

Syntax

```
unset_dhcpv6_relay()
```

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

get_interface_relay_address()

Get all DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 relay addresses for all interfaces or for the specified interface.

Syntax

```
get_interface_relay_address([<if_name>])
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <i>if_name</i> | (Optional) The interface port name (Str). |

Returns

A dictionary containing all DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 relay addresses for all interfaces or for the specified interface:

| Element | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>if_name</i> | (Optional) The interface port name (Str). |
| <i>dhcpv4_relay</i> | A dictionary containing DHCPv4 relay addresses. |
| <i>v4_relay_address</i> | DHCPv4 relay server address (Str); a valid IPv4 address. |
| <i>dhcpv6_relay</i> | A dictionary containing DHCPv6 relay addresses. |

| Element | Description |
|------------------|--|
| v6_relay_address | DHCPv6 relay server address (Str); a valid IPv6 address. |
| v6_relay_out_if | DHCPv6 outgoing interface (Str). |

set_relay4_address()

Set a DHCPv4 relay address for the specified interface.

Syntax

```
set_relay4_address(<if_name>, <ip_addr>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <i>if_name</i> | The interface port name (Str). |
| <i>ip_addr</i> | The IP address (Str); a valid IPv4 address. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

unset_relay4_address()

Remove a DHCPv4 relay address from the specified interface.

Syntax

```
unset_relay4_address(<if_name>, <ip_addr>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <i>if_name</i> | The interface port name (Str). |
| <i>ip_addr</i> | The IP address (Str); a valid IPv4 address. |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

set_relay6_address()

Set a DHCPv6 relay address and relay outgoing interface for the specified interface.

Syntax

```
set_relay6_address(<if_name>, <ipv6_addr>, [<out_if_name>])
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>if_name</i> | The interface port name (Str). |
| <i>ipv6_addr</i> | The IP address (Str); a valid IPv6 address. |
| <i>out_if_name</i> | (Optional) Relay outgoing interface (Str). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

unset_relay6_address()

Remove a DHCPv6 relay address and relay outgoing interface from the specified interface.

Syntax

```
unset_relay6_address(<if_name>, <ipv6_addr>)
```

where:

| Variable | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>if_name</i> | The interface port name (Str). |
| <i>ipv6_addr</i> | The IP address (Str); a valid IPv6 address. |
| <i>out_if_name</i> | (Optional) Relay outgoing interface (Str). |

Returns

Boolean (True on success, otherwise False).

Appendix A. Error Messages

Error messages thrown by the Lenovo Cloud NOS Python API fall into the following categories:

- Validation errors

If the argument for a function is not of a valid type, such as a string when an integer is expected or a string other than an expected string, an error will be thrown. For example, in the `vlanApi` module, when validating arguments for `vlanApi.VlanSystem().python_update_vlan_admin_state()`, if the value of `admin_state` is not `up` or `down`, the Python interpreter will throw the following error message:

```
Error: Invalid admin state. Valid options (up, down)
```

- Operating system errors

If the internal module or server functionality encounters an error, it will throw an operating system error. For example, if you call the LLDP module function `lldpApi.LldpStats().python_lldp_get_interface(ifname)` with an interface name that does not exist, the following error is thrown:

```
Error: Interface name not valid
```

Appendix B. Getting help and technical assistance

If you need help, service, or technical assistance or just want more information about Lenovo products, you will find a wide variety of sources available from Lenovo to assist you.

Use this information to obtain additional information about Lenovo and Lenovo products, and determine what to do if you experience a problem with your Lenovo system or optional device.

Note: This section includes references to IBM web sites and information about obtaining service. IBM is Lenovo's preferred service provider for the System x, Flex System, and NeXtScale System products.

Before you call, make sure that you have taken these steps to try to solve the problem yourself.

If you believe that you require warranty service for your Lenovo product, the service technicians will be able to assist you more efficiently if you prepare before you call.

- Check all cables to make sure that they are connected.
- Check the power switches to make sure that the system and any optional devices are turned on.
- Check for updated software, firmware, and operating-system device drivers for your Lenovo product. The Lenovo Warranty terms and conditions state that you, the owner of the Lenovo product, are responsible for maintaining and updating all software and firmware for the product (unless it is covered by an additional maintenance contract). Your service technician will request that you upgrade your software and firmware if the problem has a documented solution within a software upgrade.
- If you have installed new hardware or software in your environment, check the [IBM ServerProven website](#) to make sure that the hardware and software is supported by your product.
- Go to the [IBM Support portal](#) to check for information to help you solve the problem.
- Gather the following information to provide to the service technician. This data will help the service technician quickly provide a solution to your problem and ensure that you receive the level of service for which you might have contracted.
 - Hardware and Software Maintenance agreement contract numbers, if applicable
 - Machine type number (if applicable—Lenovo 4-digit machine identifier)
 - Model number
 - Serial number
 - Current system UEFI and firmware levels
 - Other pertinent information such as error messages and logs

- Start the process of determining a solution to your problem by making the pertinent information available to the service technicians. The IBM service technicians can start working on your solution as soon as you have completed and submitted an Electronic Service Request.

You can solve many problems without outside assistance by following the troubleshooting procedures that Lenovo provides in the online help or in the Lenovo product documentation. The Lenovo product documentation also describes the diagnostic tests that you can perform. The documentation for most systems, operating systems, and programs contains troubleshooting procedures and explanations of error messages and error codes. If you suspect a software problem, see the documentation for the operating system or program.

Appendix C. Notices

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Any performance data contained herein was determined in a controlled environment. Therefore, the result obtained in other operating environments may vary significantly. Some measurements may have been made on development-level systems and there is no guarantee that these measurements will be the same on generally available systems. Furthermore, some measurements may have been estimated through extrapolation. Actual results may vary. Users of this document should verify the applicable data for their specific environment.

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Important Notes

Processor speed indicates the internal clock speed of the microprocessor; other factors also affect application performance.

CD or DVD drive speed is the variable read rate. Actual speeds vary and are often less than the possible maximum.

When referring to processor storage, real and virtual storage, or channel volume, KB stands for 1 024 bytes, MB stands for 1 048 576 bytes, and GB stands for 1 073 741 824 bytes.

When referring to hard disk drive capacity or communications volume, MB stands for 1 000 000 bytes, and GB stands for 1 000 000 000 bytes. Total user-accessible capacity can vary depending on operating environments.

Maximum internal hard disk drive capacities assume the replacement of any standard hard disk drives and population of all hard-disk-drive bays with the largest currently supported drives that are available from Lenovo.

Maximum memory might require replacement of the standard memory with an optional memory module.

Each solid-state memory cell has an intrinsic, finite number of write cycles that the cell can incur. Therefore, a solid-state device has a maximum number of write cycles that it can be subjected to, expressed as total bytes written (TBW). A device that has exceeded this limit might fail to respond to system-generated commands or might be incapable of being written to. Lenovo is not responsible for replacement of a device that has exceeded its maximum guaranteed number of program/erase cycles, as documented in the Official Published Specifications for the device.

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Some software might differ from its retail version (if available) and might not include user manuals or all program functionality.

Recycling Information

Lenovo encourages owners of information technology (IT) equipment to responsibly recycle their equipment when it is no longer needed. Lenovo offers a variety of programs and services to assist equipment owners in recycling their IT products. For information on recycling Lenovo products, go to:

<http://www.lenovo.com/recycling>

Particulate Contamination

Attention: Airborne particulates (including metal flakes or particles) and reactive gases acting alone or in combination with other environmental factors such as humidity or temperature might pose a risk to the device that is described in this document.

Risks that are posed by the presence of excessive particulate levels or concentrations of harmful gases include damage that might cause the device to malfunction or cease functioning altogether. This specification sets forth limits for particulates and gases that are intended to avoid such damage. The limits must not be viewed or used as definitive limits, because numerous other factors, such as temperature or moisture content of the air, can influence the impact of particulates or environmental corrosives and gaseous contaminant transfer. In the absence of specific limits that are set forth in this document, you must implement practices that maintain particulate and gas levels that are consistent with the protection of human health and safety. If Lenovo determines that the levels of particulates or gases in your environment have caused damage to the device, Lenovo may condition provision of repair or replacement of devices or parts on implementation of appropriate remedial measures to mitigate such environmental contamination. Implementation of such remedial measures is a customer responsibility..

| Contaminant | Limits |
|-------------|---|
| Particulate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The room air must be continuously filtered with 40% atmospheric dust spot efficiency (MERV 9) according to ASHRAE Standard 52.2¹. Air that enters a data center must be filtered to 99.97% efficiency or greater, using high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters that meet MIL-STD-282. The deliquescent relative humidity of the particulate contamination must be more than 60%². The room must be free of conductive contamination such as zinc whiskers. |
| Gaseous | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copper: Class G1 as per ANSI/ISA 71.04-1985³ Silver: Corrosion rate of less than 300 Å in 30 days |

¹ ASHRAE 52.2-2008 - *Method of Testing General Ventilation Air-Cleaning Devices for Removal Efficiency by Particle Size*. Atlanta: American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.

² The deliquescent relative humidity of particulate contamination is the relative humidity at which the dust absorbs enough water to become wet and promote ionic conduction.

³ ANSI/ISA-71.04-1985. *Environmental conditions for process measurement and control systems: Airborne contaminants*. Instrument Society of America, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, U.S.A.

Telecommunication Regulatory Statement

This product may not be certified in your country for connection by any means whatsoever to interfaces of public telecommunications networks. Further certification may be required by law prior to making any such connection. Contact a Lenovo representative or reseller for any questions.

Electronic Emission Notices

When you attach a monitor to the equipment, you must use the designated monitor cable and any interference suppression devices that are supplied with the monitor.

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Statement

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference, in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

Properly shielded and grounded cables and connectors must be used to meet FCC emission limits. Lenovo is not responsible for any radio or television interference caused by using other than recommended cables and connectors or by unauthorized changes or modifications to this equipment. Unauthorized changes or modifications could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that might cause undesired operation.

Industry Canada Class A Emission Compliance Statement

This Class A digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Avis de Conformité à la Réglementation d'Industrie Canada

Cet appareil numérique de la classe A est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

Australia and New Zealand Class A Statement

Attention: This is a Class A product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

European Union EMC Directive Conformance Statement

This product is in conformity with the protection requirements of EU Council Directive 2004/108/EC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility. Lenovo cannot accept responsibility for any failure to satisfy the protection requirements resulting from a non-recommended modification of the product, including the installation of option cards from other manufacturers.

This product has been tested and found to comply with the limits for Class A Information Technology Equipment according to European Standard EN 55022. The limits for Class A equipment were derived for commercial and industrial environments to provide reasonable protection against interference with licensed communication equipment.

Lenovo, Einsteinova 21, 851 01 Bratislava, Slovakia

Germany Class A Statement

Zulassungsbescheinigung laut dem Deutschen Gesetz über die elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit von Betriebsmitteln, EMVG vom 20. Juli 2007 (früher Gesetz über die elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit von Geräten), bzw. der EMV EG Richtlinie 2004/108/EC (früher 89/336/EWG), für Geräte der Klasse A.

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Deutschland:

Einhaltung des Gesetzes über die elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit von Betriebsmitteln

Dieses Produkt entspricht dem "Gesetz über die elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit von Betriebsmitteln" EMVG (früher "Gesetz über die elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit von Geräten"). Dies ist die Umsetzung der EU-Richtlinie 2004/108/EG (früher 89/336/EWG) in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.

Zulassungsbescheinigung laut dem Deutschen Gesetz über die elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit von Betriebsmitteln, EMVG vom 20. Juli 2007 (früher Gesetz über die elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit von Geräten), bzw. der EMV EG Richtlinie 2004/108/EC (früher 89/336/EWG), für Geräte der Klasse A.

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This is a Class A product based on the standard of the Voluntary Control Council for Interference (VCCI). If this equipment is used in a domestic environment, radio interference may occur, in which case the user may be required to take corrective actions.

Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association (JEITA) Statement

高調波ガイドライン適合品

Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association (JEITA)
Confirmed Harmonics Guidelines (products less than or equal to 20 A per phase)

高調波ガイドライン準用品

Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association (JEITA)
Confirmed Harmonics Guidelines with Modifications (products greater than 20 A per phase).

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바라며, 가정외의 지역에서 사용하는 것을 목
적으로 합니다.

This is electromagnetic wave compatibility equipment for business (Type A).
Sellers and users need to pay attention to it. This is for any areas other than home.

Russia Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Class A statement

ВНИМАНИЕ! Настоящее изделие относится к классу А.
В жилых помещениях оно может создавать радиопомехи, для
снижения которых необходимы дополнительные меры

People's Republic of China Class A electronic emission statement

中华人民共和国“A类”警告声明

声明

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Taiwan Class A compliance statement

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