

Lenovo Network

Command Reference

For Lenovo Cloud Network Operating System 10.8

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

This *Command Reference* describes the commands included in the Lenovo Cloud Network Operating System 10.8 firmware and how to use them. This document covers the following Lenovo RackSwitches:

- *RackSwitch G8272*
- *RackSwitch G8296*
- *RackSwitch G8332*
- *ThinkSystem NE1032 RackSwitch*
- *ThinkSystem NE1032T RackSwitch*
- *ThinkSystem NE1072T RackSwitch*
- *ThinkSystem NE10032 RackSwitch*
- *ThinkSystem NE2572 RackSwitch*
- *ThinkSystem NE0152T RackSwitch*

For documentation on how to configure and use the Lenovo Cloud Network Operating System 10.8 firmware, see the *Lenovo Network Application Guide for Lenovo Cloud Network Operating System 10.8*.

For documentation on the Lenovo APIs, see the *REST API Programming Guide* and the *Python Programming Guide*.

For documentation on installing the switches physically, see the *Lenovo Installation Guide* for the corresponding switch:

- *Lenovo RackSwitch G8272 Installation Guide*
- *Lenovo RackSwitch G8296 Installation Guide*
- *Lenovo RackSwitch G8332 Installation Guide*
- *Lenovo ThinkSystem NE1032 RackSwitch Installation Guide*
- *Lenovo ThinkSystem NE1032T RackSwitch Installation Guide*
- *Lenovo ThinkSystem NE1072T RackSwitch Installation Guide*
- *Lenovo ThinkSystem NE10032 RackSwitch Installation Guide*
- *Lenovo ThinkSystem NE2572 RackSwitch Installation Guide*
- *Lenovo ThinkSystem NE0152T RackSwitch Installation Guide*

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.

What You'll Find in This Guide

This guide will help you plan, implement, and administer Cloud NOS software. Where possible, each section provides feature overviews, usage Example, and configuration instructions. The following information is covered:

- [Chapter 1, “CNOS Basics”](#), explains how to get around in CNOS and describes the commands you can enter from User EXEC Mode.
- [Chapter 2, “Privileged EXEC Mode Commands”](#), describes Privileged EXEC Mode and the commands available in it.
- [Chapter 3, “Debugging Commands”](#), describes all available debugging commands.
- [Chapter 4, “Global Configuration Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 5, “Interface Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Interface Mode.
- [Chapter 6, “Line Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Line Configuration Mode
- [Chapter 7, “Class Map Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Class Map Mode
- [Chapter 8, “Route Map Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Route Map Mode.
- [Chapter 9, “BGP Configuration Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 10, “Address Family Mode Commands”](#), describes the commands for entering and using BGP Address Family Mode.
- [Chapter 11, “Neighbor Mode Commands”](#), describes the commands for entering and using BGP Neighbor Mode.
- [Chapter 12, “Neighbor Address Family Configuration Mode Commands”](#), describes the commands for entering and using BGP Neighbor Address Family Mode.
- [Chapter 13, “OSPF Configuration Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 14, “Virtual Link Mode Commands”](#), describes the commands for entering and using OSPF Virtual Link Mode.
- [Chapter 15, “TACACS+ Server Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) Server Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 16, “LDAP Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) Server Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 17, “RADIUS Server Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) Server Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 18, “SPAN Session Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Switch Port Analyzer (SPAN) Session Configuration Mode.

- [Chapter 19, “Control Plane Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Control Plane Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 20, “Key Chain Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Key Chain Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 21, “IP ACL Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in IP Access Control List (ACL) Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 22, “ARP ACL Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) ACL Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 23, “MAC ACL Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in MAC ACL Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 24, “MST Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 25, “PKI Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 26, “Policy Map Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Policy Map Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 27, “VLAN Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in VLAN Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 28, “VRRP Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 29, “VXLAN Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 30, “VTEP Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 31, “VDM Commands”](#), describes commands available in Virtual Domain Manager (VDM) Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 32, “EVC Service Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Ethernet Virtual Connection (EVC) Service Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 33, “VRF Configuration Mode Commands”](#), describes commands available in Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) Configuration Mode.
- [Chapter 34, “Show Commands”](#), describes commands available in various modes that display information and statistics about the switch.
- [Appendix A, “Getting help and technical assistance”](#), tells you who to contact with any questions about this product.
- [Appendix B, “Notices”](#), contains safety and environmental notices.

Typographic Conventions

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

Table 1. *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. Switch# |
| ABC123 | This bold type appears in command Example. It shows text that must be typed in exactly as shown. | Switch# sys |
| <ABC123> | This italicized type appears in command Example 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: Switch# telnet <IP address> Read your <i>User's Guide</i> thoroughly. |
| { } | Command items shown inside brackets are mandatory and cannot be excluded. Do not type the brackets. | Switch# ls {-a} |
| [] | Command items shown inside brackets are optional and can be used or excluded as the situation demands. Do not type the brackets. | Switch# ls [-a] |
| | The vertical bar () is used in command Example to separate choices where multiple options exist. Select only one of the listed options. Do not type the vertical bar. | Switch# 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. |

Chapter 1. CNOS Basics

Your Lenovo switch is ready to perform basic switching functions right out of the box. Some of the more advanced features, however, require some administrative configuration before they can be used effectively.

This guide describes the individual Industry-Standard Command Line Interface (ISCLI) commands available for the switch.

The ISCLI provides a direct method for collecting switch information and performing switch configuration. Using a basic terminal, the ISCLI allows you to view information and statistics about the switch, and to perform any necessary configuration.

This chapter explains how to access the ISCLI for the switch.

ISCLI Command Modes

The ISCLI has three major command modes listed in order of increasing privileges, as follows:

- User EXEC Mode (Switch>)
This is the initial mode of access. By default, password checking is disabled for this mode, on console.
- Privileged EXEC mode (Switch#)
This mode is accessed from User EXEC Mode. This mode can be accessed using the following command: **enable**
- Configuration Mode (Switch(config)#)
This mode allows you to make changes to the running configuration. If you save the configuration, the settings survive a reload of the switch. Several sub-modes can be accessed from the User EXEC Mode. This mode can be accessed using the following command: **configure terminal**

Each mode provides a specific set of commands. Most lower-privilege mode commands are accessible when using a higher-privilege mode.

Note: The word “Switch” is a generic term used throughout the *Command Reference Guide* to indicate the hostname of the switch when issuing commands. Depending on the switch type, the CLI prompt will display either G8272, G8296, G8332, NE1032, NE1032T, NE1072T, NE10032, or NE2572 as the default hostname.

Command Line Interface Shortcuts

The following shortcuts allow you to enter commands quickly and easily.

CLI List and Range Inputs

For VLAN and port commands that allow an individual item to be selected from within a numeric range, lists and ranges of items can now be specified. For example, the `vlan` command permits the following options:

```
Switch(config)# vlan 1, 3, 3094           (access VLANs 1, 3, and 3094)
Switch(config)# vlan 1-20                 (access VLANs 1 through 20)
Switch(config)# vlan 1-5, 90-99, 3090-3094 (access multiple ranges)
Switch(config)# vlan 1-5, 19, 20, 3090-3094 (access a mix of lists and ranges)
```

The numbers in a range must be separated by a dash: `<start of range>-<end of range>`

Multiple ranges or items are permitted using a comma: `<range or item 1>, <range or item 2>`

Do not use spaces within list and range specifications.

Ranges can also be used to apply the same command option to multiple items. For example, to access multiple ports with one command:

```
Switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/10-12 (Ports 10 through 12)
Switch(config-if-range)#
```

Command Abbreviation

Most commands can be abbreviated by entering the first characters which distinguish the command from the others in the same mode. For example, consider the following full command:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst max-age 30
```

It can be abbreviated as follows:

```
Switch(config)# sp ms max-a 30
```

Tab Completion

By entering the first letter of a command at any prompt and pressing **Tab**, the ISCLI displays all available commands or options that begin with that letter. Entering additional letters further refines the list of commands or options displayed. If only one command fits the input text when **Tab** is pressed, that command is supplied on the command line, waiting to be entered.

If multiple commands share the typed characters, when you press **Tab**, the ISCLI completes the common part of the shared syntax.

Line Editing

The following keystroke commands are available for editing command lines:

| Command | Behavior |
|-----------------|---|
| Ctrl + A | Moves the cursor to the beginning of the line. |
| Ctrl + B | Moves the cursor one character to the left. |
| Ctrl + D | Deletes the character at the cursor. |
| Ctrl + E | Moves the cursor to the end of the line. |
| Ctrl + F | Moves the cursor one character to the right. |
| Ctrl + K | “Kills” all text to the right of the cursor, putting it into a buffer. |
| Ctrl + L | Blanks the screen, leaving the current line intact at the top. |
| Ctrl + N | Move to the next command in the command history. |
| Ctrl + P | Move to the previous command in the command history. |
| Ctrl + T | Swaps the character at the cursor with the character to the left of the cursor. |
| Ctrl + U | Clears all text from the command line. |
| Ctrl + W | Deletes from the cursor to the start of the “word.” |
| Ctrl + Y | “Yank” the text from the kill buffer. |
| Esc + B | Moves the cursor backwards one “word.” |
| Esc + C | Capitalizes the first letter of the “word” or the character where the cursor is pointing. |
| Esc + D | Deletes to the end of the word to the right of the cursor. |
| Esc + F | Moves the cursor forwards one “word.” |
| Esc + L | Changes the text to lowercase from the cursor to the end of the “word.” |
| Esc + U | Changes the text to uppercase from the cursor to the end of the “word.” |

User Access Levels

To enable better switch management and user accountability, two levels or *classes* of user access have been implemented on the switch. Levels of access to CLI, Web management functions, and screens increase as needed to perform various switch management tasks. Conceptually, access classes are defined as follows:

- **network-operator**

Interaction with the switch is completely passive—nothing can be changed on the switch. Users may display information that has no security or privacy implications, such as switch statistics and current operational state information.

- **network-admin**

Administrators are the only ones that may make permanent changes to the switch configuration—changes that are persistent across a reboot/reset of the switch. Administrators can access switch functions to configure and troubleshoot problems on the switch. Because administrators can also make temporary (operator-level) changes as well, they must be aware of the interactions between temporary and permanent changes.

Access to switch functions is controlled through the use of unique surnames and passwords. Once you are connected to the switch via local Telnet, remote Telnet, or SSH, you are prompted to enter a password. The default user names/password for each access level are listed in the following table.

Note: To maintain security, change default switch passwords after initial configuration and as regularly as required under your network security policies.

| User Account | Description and Tasks Performed | Password |
|-----------------------|---|----------|
| Network Operator | The network operator has no direct responsibility for switch management. He or she can view all switch status information and statistics, but cannot make any configuration changes to the switch. | |
| Network Administrator | The network administrator has complete access to all command modes, information, and configuration commands on the switch, including the ability to change both the operator and administrator passwords. | admin |

Note: Access to network-operator user level can be disabled by setting the password to an empty value.

Using User EXEC Commands

Some basic commands are recognized throughout the ISCLI command modes. These commands are useful for obtaining online help, navigating through the interface, and for saving configuration changes.

For general help with using the CNOS ISCLI, enter **help**.

clear aaa local user logout

Unlocks a user that has been locked out after the maximum number of login attempts has been reached.

Syntax

clear aaa local user logout username <username>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>username</i> | The name of the user being unlocked. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command clears the lockout for the user `user134`:

```
Switch> clear aaa local user logout username user134
```

clear access-list counters

Resets Access Control List (ACL) statistics.

Syntax

clear access-list counters [*<ACL>*]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| <i>ACL</i> | The name of an ACL for which its statistics will be reset. |

Note: If no access list is supplied, all access list statistics are reset.

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets the statistics for the access list myList:

```
Switch> clear access-list counters myList
```

clear arp access-list counters

Resets Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) ACL statistics.

Syntax

clear arp access-list counters [*<ARP ACL>*]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>ARP ACL</i> | The name of an ARP ACL for which its statistics will be reset. |

Note: If no access list is supplied, all ARP access list statistics are reset.

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets the statistics for the access list myList:

```
Switch> clear arp access-list counters myList
```

clear bgp ipv4 unicast policy statistics redistribute

Resets Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) IPv4 policy-related information, route filter statistics, and statistics for redistribution.

Syntax

```
clear bgp ipv4 unicast policy statistics redistribute  
{all|direct|static} [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| all | Resets all BGP statistics for redistributed protocols. |
| direct | Resets BGP statistics for directly-connected switches. |
| static | Resets BGP statistics for static addresses. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Resets BGP statistics for the specified custom Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf all | Resets BGP statistics for all VRF instances. |
| vrf default | Resets BGP statistics for the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets the statistics for the all redistributed protocols:

```
Switch> clear bgp ipv4 unicast policy statistics redistribute all
```

clear bgp ipv6 unicast policy statistics redistribute

Resets Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) IPv6 policy-related information, route filter statistics, and statistics for redistribution.

Syntax

```
clear bgp ipv6 unicast policy statistics redistribute  
{all|direct|static} [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| all | Resets all BGP statistics for redistributed protocols. |
| direct | Resets BGP statistics for directly-connected switches. |
| static | Resets BGP statistics for static addresses. |
| vrf all | Resets BGP statistics for all Virtual Routing And Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| vrf default | Resets BGP statistics for the default VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Resets BGP statistics for the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets the statistics for the all redistributed protocols:

```
Switch> clear bgp ipv6 unicast policy statistics redistribute all
```

clear cee pfc counters

Resets globally or per port Priority Flow Control (PFC) statistics.

Syntax

clear cee pfc counters [**interface ethernet** *<chassis number/ port number>*]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Resets PFC statistics for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets PFC statistics for ethernet interface 1/12:

```
Switch> clear cee pfc counters interface ethernet 1/12
```

Restrictions

The command is not available on the NE0152T.

clear cli history

Resets the command line history.

Syntax

```
clear cli history
```

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets the CLI history:

```
Switch> clear cli history
```

clear copp statistics

Resets Control Plane Policing (CoPP) statistics.

Syntax

```
clear copp statistics
```

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets all CoPP statistics:

```
Switch> clear copp statistics
```

clear counters

Resets all statistics.

Syntax

```
clear counters [interface {all|<interface name>}|ethernet <chassis  
number/port number>|loopback <loopback interface number>|mgmt 0|  
port-channel <LAG number>|vlan <VLAN ID>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| interface | Resets statistics for a switch interface. |
| all | Resets statistics for all switch interfaces. |
| <i>interface name</i> | Resets statistics for the interface identified by its name. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Resets statistics for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface number</i> | Resets statistics for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface number</i> is an integer from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt 0 | Resets statistics for the management interface. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Resets statistics for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Resets statistics for the specified VLAN interface. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Examples

The following command resets all statistics:

```
Switch> clear counters
```

The following command resets statistics for ethernet port 1/12:

```
Switch> clear counters interface ethernet 1/12
```

clear ip access-list counters

Resets all IP access list statistics.

Syntax

clear ip access-list counters [*<ACL name>*]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>ACL name</i> | The name of the Access Control List (ACL) for which its statistics will be reset. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets all IP counters from access list myACL:

```
Switch> clear ip access-list counters myACL
```

clear ip bgp statistics

Resets all Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) statistics.

Syntax

clear ip bgp [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default}] statistics

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|---|
| vrf all | Resets BGP statistics for all Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| vrf default | Resets BGP statistics for the default VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Resets BGP statistics for the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets all BGP statistics:

```
Switch> clear ip bgp statistics
```

clear ip dhcp snooping counters

Resets all Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping statistics.

Syntax

```
clear ip dhcp snooping counters
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets DHCP Snooping statistics:

```
Switch> clear ip dhcp snooping counters
```

clear ip igmp snooping

Resets Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) Snooping statistics and deletes all IGMP Snooping entries.

Syntax

```
clear ip igmp snooping [ecp statistics]{group|mrouter}  
{*|<mrouter IPv4 address>|vlan <VLAN ID>}|statistics {all|vlan  
<VLAN ID>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| ecp statistics | Resets IGMP Snooping ECP statistics. |
| group | Deletes IGMP group entries. |
| mrouter | Deletes IGMP multicast router cache entries. |
| * | Deletes all entries. |
| <i>mrouter IPv4 address</i> | Deletes IGMP entries for the specified multicast IP address. |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Deletes IGMP entries for the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4094. |
| statistics all | Resets all IGMP Snooping statistics. |
| statistics vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Resets IGMP Snooping statistics for the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.3 | Added ecp statistics option. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets all IGMP Snooping statistics:

```
Switch> clear ip igmp snooping statistics all
```

clear ip ospf neighbors

Resets Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) neighbor statistics.

Syntax

```
clear ip ospf neighbors [* | <OSPF neighbor address> | <interface name> |  
ethernet <chassis number/port number> | loopback <loopback interface number> |  
vlan <VLAN ID>] [vrf default]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| * | Resets OSPF statistics for all neighbors. |
| <i>OSPF neighbor address</i> | Resets OSPF statistics for the neighbor identified by its IPv4 address. |
| <i>interface name</i> | Resets OSPF neighbor statistics for the interface identified by its name. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Resets OSPF neighbor statistics for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface number</i> | Resets OSPF neighbor statistics for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface number</i> is an integer from 0 to 7. |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Resets OSPF neighbor statistics for the specified VLAN interface. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4094. |
| vrf default | Resets OSPF neighbor statistics for the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets all OSPF neighbor statistics:

```
Switch> clear ip ospf neighbors *
```

clear ip ospf policy statistics redistribute

Resets Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) redistribution policy related statistics.

Syntax

```
clear ip ospf policy statistics redistribute {bgp|direct|static}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------|--|
| bgp | Resets statistics only for routes learned through the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). |
| direct | Resets statistics only for directly connected routes. |
| static | Resets statistics only for static routes. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets OSPF redistribution policy related statistics only for directly connected routes:

```
Switch> clear ip ospf policy statistics redistribute direct
```

clear ip ospf rib counters

Resets Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Routing Information Base (RIB) statistics.

Syntax

```
clear ip ospf rib counters [vrf default]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------|--|
| vrf default | Resets OSPF RIB statistics for the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets all OSPF RIB statistics:

```
Switch> clear ip ospf rib counters
```

clear ip ospf statistics

Resets Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) statistics.

Syntax

```
clear ip ospf statistics [vrf default]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------|--|
| vrf default | Resets OSPF statistics for the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets all OSPF statistics:

```
Switch> clear ip ospf statistics
```

clear ip ospf traffic

Resets Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) traffic statistics.

Syntax

```
clear ip ospf traffic [<interface name> | ethernet <chassis number/port number> | loopback <loopback interface number> | vlan <VLAN ID>]  
[vrf default]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <i>interface name</i> | Resets OSPF traffic statistics for the interface identified by its name. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Resets OSPF traffic statistics for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface number</i> | Resets OSPF traffic statistics for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface number</i> is an integer from 0 to 7. |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Resets traffic statistics for the specified VLAN interface. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4094. |
| vrf default | Resets OSPF traffic statistics for the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets all OSPF traffic statistics:

```
Switch> clear ip ospf traffic
```

clear ip slp counters

Resets Service Location Protocol (SLP) traffic statistics.

Syntax

```
clear ip slp counters
```

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets all SLP traffic statistics:

```
Switch> clear ip slp counters
```

clear ipv6 adjacency

Resets the IPv6 adjacency table.

Syntax

```
clear ipv6 adjacency [<interface name>|<neighbor address>|ethernet  
<chassis number/port number>|loopback <loopback interface number>|mgmt 0|  
port-channel <LAG number>|vlan <VLAN ID>] [force-clear] [vrf  
{<VRF instance>|all|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <i>interface name</i> | Resets the IPv6 adjacency table for the interface identified by its name. |
| <i>neighbor address</i> | Resets the IPv6 adjacency table for the neighbor identified by its IPv6 address. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Resets the IPv6 adjacency table for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface number</i> | Resets the IPv6 adjacency table for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface number</i> is an integer from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt 0 | Resets the IPv6 adjacency table for the management interface. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Resets the IPv6 adjacency table for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Resets the IPv6 adjacency table for the specified VLAN interface. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4094. |
| force-clear | Resets the IPv6 adjacency table without a refresh. |
| vrf all | Resets IPv6 adjacency entries for all Virtual Routing And Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| vrf default | Resets IPv6 adjacency entries for the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Resets IPv6 adjacency entries for the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Resets IPv6 adjacency entries for the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Examples

The following command resets all IPv6 adjacency table entries for the neighbor with IPv6 address 2001:db8:85a3::8a2e:370:7334:

```
Switch> clear ipv6 adjacency 2001:db8:85a3::8a2e:370:7334
```

The following command forces a reset of all default VRF IPv6 adjacency table entries for the management interface:

```
Switch> clear ipv6 adjacency mgmt 0 force-clear vrf default
```

clear ipv6 neighbor

Deletes all IPv6 neighbors.

Syntax

```
clear ipv6 neighbor [<interface name>|<neighbor address>|ethernet  
<chassis number/port number>|loopback <loopback interface number>|mgmt 0|  
port-channel <LAG number>|vlan <VLAN ID>] [force-clear] [vrf  
{<VRF instance>|all|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <i>interface name</i> | Deletes the IPv6 neighbors for the interface identified by its name. |
| <i>neighbor address</i> | Deletes the IPv6 neighbors for the neighbor identified by its IPv6 address. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Deletes the IPv6 neighbors for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface number</i> | Deletes the IPv6 neighbors for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface number</i> is an integer from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt 0 | Deletes the IPv6 neighbors for the management interface. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Deletes the IPv6 neighbors for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Deletes the IPv6 neighbors for the specified VLAN interface. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4094. |
| force-clear | Deletes the IPv6 neighbors without a refresh. |
| vrf all | Deletes the IPv6 neighbors for all Virtual Routing And Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| vrf default | Deletes the IPv6 neighbors for the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Deletes the IPv6 neighbors for the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Deletes the IPv6 neighbors for the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command deletes all IPv6 neighbors:

```
Switch> clear ipv6 neighbor
```

clear lacp counters

Resets Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) statistics.

Syntax

clear lacp counters [**interface port-channel** <LAG number>]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| interface port-channel LAG number | Resets LACP statistics for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The LAG number is an integer from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets LACP statistics from LAG 85:

```
Switch> clear lacp counters interface port-channel 85
```

clear lacp internal event-history

Deletes the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) internal event logs.

Syntax

```
clear lacp internal event-history {all|errors|interface|
msgs}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| all | Deletes all LACP event logs. |
| errors | Deletes only the LACP error logs. |
| interface | Deletes only the LACP interface logs. |
| msgs | Deletes only the LACP message logs. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command deletes the LACP interface logs:

```
Switch> clear lacp internal event-history interface
```

clear line

Deletes the session on the specified virtual terminal (VTY).

Syntax

clear line <VTY name>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>VTY name</i> | The name of the VTY session being deleted. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command clears a VTY named myVTY:

```
Switch> clear line myVTY
```

clear lldp counters

Resets Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) statistics.

Syntax

```
clear lldp counters [interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|mgmt 0}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| interface | Resets LLDP statistics for the specified interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Resets LLDP statistics for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| mgmt 0 | Resets LLDP statistics for the management interface. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets LLDP statistics for ethernet interface 1/12:

```
Switch> clear lldp counters interface ethernet 1/12
```

clear lldp internal event-history

Deletes the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) internal event logs.

Syntax

```
clear lldp internal event-history {all|errors|event|msgs|trace}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| all | Deletes all LLDP event logs. |
| errors | Deletes only the LLDP error logs. |
| event | Deletes only the LLDP event logs. |
| msgs | Deletes only the LLDP message logs. |
| trace | Deletes only the LLDP trace logs. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command deletes the LLDP message logs:

```
Switch> clear lldp internal event-history msgs
```

clear lldp neighbors

Deletes Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) neighbors.

Syntax

```
clear lldp neighbors [interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|mgmt 0}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| interface | Deletes LLDP neighbors for the specified interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Deletes LLDP neighbors for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| mgmt 0 | Deletes LLDP neighbors for the management interface. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command deletes LLDP neighbors for ethernet interface 1/1:

```
Switch> clear lldp neighbors interface ethernet 1/1
```

clear mac access-list counters

Resets MAC Access Control Lists (ACLs) statistics.

Syntax

clear mac access-list counters [*<MAC ACL>*]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <i>MAC ACL</i> | Resets statistics only for the specified MAC ACL. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets statistics for the MAC ACL named myMAcList:

```
Switch> clear mac access-list counters myMAcList
```

clear mac address-table

Deletes MAC entries from the Forwarding Database (FDB).

Syntax

```
clear mac address-table {dynamic|static} [address <MAC address>|{interface ethernet <chassis number/port number>}|{interface port-channel <LAG number>} [vlan <VLAN ID>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| dynamic | Deletes only dynamic MAC entries. No further arguments deletes all dynamic MAC entries. |
| static | Deletes only static MAC entries. No further arguments deletes all static MAC entries. |
| address <i>MAC address</i> | Deletes the specified MAC entry. The MAC address can be written as one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● X.X.X● XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX● XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX● XXXX.XXXX.XXXX |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Deletes MAC entries associated with the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. Note: You can also add ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> combinations using a comma separator, such as 1, 3, 10-13, 21-27. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Deletes MAC entries associated with the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. Note: You can also add ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> combinations using a comma separator, such as 1, 4, 100-300, 4090. |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Deletes MAC entries associated with the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4093. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Updated documentation for this command. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets all dynamic MAC addresses from the FDB:

```
Switch> clear mac address-table dynamic
```

clear npa internal event-history

Deletes the Network Policy Agent (NPA) internal event logs.

Syntax

```
clear npa internal event-history {all|errors|msgs}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| all | Deletes all NPA event logs. |
| errors | Deletes only the NPA error logs. |
| msgs | Deletes only the NPA message logs. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command deletes only the NPA error logs:

```
Switch> clear npa internal event-history errors
```

clear qos statistics

Resets Quality of Service (QoS) statistics.

Syntax

```
clear qos statistics [interface <interface name>|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>|vlan <VLAN ID>] [input|output] [type {qos|queuing}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| interface | Resets QoS statistics for the specified switch interface. |
| <i>interface name</i> | Resets QoS statistics for the interface identified by its name. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Resets QoS statistics for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Resets QoS statistics for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Resets QoS statistics for the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4094. |
| input | Resets QoS input statistics. |
| output | Resets QoS output statistics. |
| type qos | Resets only QoS statistics. |
| type queuing | Resets only queuing statistics. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets QoS statistics:

```
Switch> clear qos statistics input type qos
```

clear rib ipc stats

Resets Routing Information Base (RIB) Inter-Process Communication (IPC) statistics.

Syntax

```
clear rib ipc stats
```

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets RIB IPC statistics:

```
Switch> clear rib ipc stats
```

clear snmp hostconfig

Resets the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) host configuration.

Syntax

```
clear snmp hostconfig
```

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets SNMP host configuration:

```
Switch> clear snmp hostconfig
```

clear spanning-tree counters

Resets Spanning Tree statistics.

Syntax

clear spanning-tree counters [**interface** {**ethernet** <*chassis number/port number*>|**port-channel** <*LAG number*>|**vlan** <*VLAN ID*>]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| interface | Resets Spanning Tree statistics for the specified switch interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Resets Spanning Tree statistics for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Resets Spanning Tree statistics for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Resets Spanning Tree statistics for the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets spanning tree counters for ethernet port 1/12:

```
Switch> clear spanning-tree counters interface ethernet 1/12
```

clear spanning-tree internal event-history

Deletes the Spanning Tree internal event history.

Syntax

```
clear spanning-tree internal event-history {all|deleted|errors|msgs|tree}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| all | Deletes all event history. |
| deleted | Deletes event history of deleted trees and ports. |
| errors | Deletes STP error event history logs. |
| msgs | Deletes STP message event history logs. |
| tree | Deletes STP instance information. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets the STP internal event history of deleted trees and ports:

```
Switch> clear spanning-tree internal event-history deleted
```

clear statistics microburst

Resets the microburst statistics for all ethernet interfaces that have microburst detection enabled.

Syntax

clear statistics microburst [**interface ethernet** *<chassis number/port number>*]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Resets the microburst statistics for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets microburst statistics:

```
Switch> clear statistics microburst
```

clear telemetry

Resets all telemetry statistics.

Syntax

```
clear telemetry [bst-cgsn-drop-counters|bst-statistics|  
|bst-thresholds]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| bst-cgsn-drop-counters | Clears Buffer Statistics Tracking (BST) congestion drop counters. |
| bst-statistics | Clears buffer utilization statistics. |
| bst-thresholds | Clears buffer utilization thresholds. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command resets all BST telemetry statistics:

```
Switch> clear telemetry bst-statistics
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

clear user

Logs out the specified user.

Syntax

clear user <username>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>username</i> | Logs out the user identified by its username. The <i>username</i> can be up to 28 characters in length. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command logs out the user notAdmin10:

```
Switch> clear user notAdmin10
```

clear vlag internal event-history

Resets the Virtual Link Aggregation Group (vLAG) internal event history messages as specified.

Syntax

```
clear vlag internal event-history {all|errors|msgs}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| all | Resets all vLAG events. |
| errors | Resets all vLAG errors. |
| msgs | Resets all vLAG messages. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets vLAG message events:

```
Switch> clear vlag internal event-history msgs
```

clear vlag statistics

Resets Virtual Link Aggregation Group (vLAG) statistics.

Syntax

```
clear vlag statistics
```

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets vLAG statistics:

```
Switch> clear vlag statistics
```

clear vlan access-list counters

Resets VLAN access list statistics.

Syntax

clear vlan access-list counters [*<VLAN access map>*]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <i>VLAN access map</i> | Resets the VLAN statistics for the specified VLAN access map. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets access list statistics for the VLAN access map myVLANMap:

```
Switch> clear vlan access-list counters myVLANMap
```

clear vrrp

Deletes statistics for the specified Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) session.

Syntax

```
clear vrrp [ipv6] vr <VRRP group ID> interface {<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|vlan <VLAN ID>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| ipv6 | Specifies that the VRRP session is an IPv6 VRRP session. |
| vr <i>VRRP group ID</i> | Deletes VRRP statistics for the specified VRRP group. The <i>VRRP group ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 255. |
| interface | Deletes VRRP statistics for the specified interface. |
| <i>interface name</i> | Deletes VRRP statistics for the interface identified by its name. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Deletes VRRP statistics for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Deletes VRRP statistics for the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command deletes IPv6 VRRP statistics for ethernet port 1/12:

```
Switch> clear vrrp ipv6 vr 2 interface ethernet 1/12
```

enable

Turns on Privileged EXEC Mode.

Syntax

enable

Modes

User EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables Privileged EXEC Mode:

```
Switch> enable
```

exit

Leave the current command mode and returns to the previous command mode.

Note: If in User EXEC or Privileged EXEC Modes, executing the command will log off the switch.

Syntax

exit

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Examples

The following command exists Configuration Command Mode and returns to the Privileged EXEC Mode:

```
Switch(config)# exit
Switch#
```

The following command exists Privileged EXEC Mode and returns to the login screen:

```
Switch# exit
Switch login:
```

help

Gives a brief description of the interactive help system.

Syntax

help

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command displays a short help text:

```
Switch> help

NOS CLI provides advanced help feature. When you need help, anytime at
the command line please press '?'.

If nothing matches, the help list will be empty and you must backup until
entering a '?' shows the available options.
Two styles of help are provided:
1. Full help is available when you are ready to enter a command argument
   (e.g. 'show ?') and describes each possible argument.
2. Partial help is provided when an abbreviated argument is entered and
   you want to know what arguments match the input (e.g. 'show ve?'.)
```

logging terminal

Enables or disables the current SSH/Telnet terminal session logging output.

By default, terminal session logging is enabled.

Syntax

[no] logging terminal

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | The command can now be also executed from Global Configuration mode. |

Example

The following command disables terminal session logging:

```
Switch> no logging terminal
```

logout

Logs you off the switch.

Syntax

logout

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command logs you off the switch:

```
Switch> logout  
Switch login:
```

ntp sync-retry

Retries Network Time Protocol (NTP) synchronization with configured servers.

Syntax

```
ntp sync-retry
```

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command retries NTP synchronization:

```
Switch> ntp sync-retry
```

prompting

Enables or disables command prompting. If disabled, when command execution requires additional actions, such as confirmation, the switch uses the default value instead of prompting you.

For example, the switch prompts you to confirm the reloading of switch:

```
Switch# reload

WARNING: There is unsaved configuration!!!
reboot system? (y/n):
```

If command prompting is disabled, then the confirmation prompt is skipped and the switch reloads.

Syntax

[no] prompting

Using the **no** form disables command prompting.

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command disables command prompting:

```
Switch> no prompting
```

quit

Logs you off the switch.

Syntax

quit

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command logs off the switch:

```
Switch# quit  
Switch login:
```

show

Displays information about the given parameter.

Syntax

show <parameter>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| <i>parameter</i> | The item about which information is desired. |

For full information about the **show** commands, see [Chapter 34, “Show Commands”](#).

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command shows the users logged into the switch:

```
Switch> show users
```

Restrictions

Not all **show** commands work in all modes. See [Chapter 34, “Show Commands”](#) for more information about which **show** commands work in which modes.

terminal length

Configures the number of lines to show before the screen pauses.

The default value is 24 lines.

Note: Configuring 0 (zero) lines means that there are no screen pauses.

Syntax

terminal [no] length <*number of lines*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>number of lines</i> | Configures the number of lines displayed on the screen before a pause. The <i>number of lines</i> is an integer from 0 to 511. |

The command **terminal no length** resets the terminal length to its default value.

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the screen length to 70:

```
Switch> terminal length 70
```

terminal width

Configures the number of columns to show before the screen wraps.

Syntax

terminal [no] width *<number of columns>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <i>number of columns</i> | Configures the number of columns before the screen wraps. The <i>number of columns</i> is an integer from 24 to 511. |

The command **terminal no width** resets the terminal width to its default value.

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the screen width to 160:

```
Switch> terminal width 160
```

terminal session-timeout

Configures the time interval before an inactive session will expire.

The default value is 5 minutes.

Syntax

terminal session-timeout *<time interval>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>time interval</i> | Configures the session timeout interval. The <i>time interval</i> consists of two parts: <i>minutes</i> (an integer from 1 to 35791) and <i>seconds</i> (an integer from 1 to 2147483). |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the terminal session timeout to 10 minutes and 30 seconds:

```
Switch> terminal session-timeout 10 30
```

where

Displays the Command Mode you are currently in.

Syntax

where

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command shows which ISCLI mode you are in:

```
Switch(config)# where  
  
mode:          conf  
username:     admin
```

Chapter 2. Privileged EXEC Mode Commands

This chapter describes how to enter Privileged EXEC Mode and the commands available in this mode.

enable

Enters Privileged EXEC Mode.

Syntax

enable

Modes

User EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enters Privileged EXEC Mode:

```
Switch> enable  
Switch#
```

disable

Turns off Privileged EXEC Mode and returns you to User EXEC Mode.

Syntax

disable

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command disables Privileged EXEC Mode:

```
Switch# disable  
Switch>
```

clear bgp l2vpn evpn

Deletes all BGP EVPN neighbor information from the switch.

Syntax

```
clear bgp l2vpn evpn *
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| * | Deletes all BGP EVPN neighbor information. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command deletes all BGP EVPN neighbor information:

```
Switch# clear bgp l2vpn evpn *
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

clear debug buffer

Clears the content of the debug tracing buffer for a given facility.

Syntax

clear debug-buffer {**all** | <facility name>}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>all</i> | Clears all the debug trace buffers related to all facilities. |
| <i>facility name</i> | Clears debug trace buffer contents for a specified facility. |

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command deletes all debug trace buffer contents for all facilities:

```
Switch# clear debug-buffer all
```

clear debug logfile

Clears the content of the debug trace log file.

Syntax

```
clear debug logfile
```

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command deletes the content of the debug trace log file:

```
Switch# clear debug logfile
```

clear ip arp

Deletes all Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table entries.

Syntax

```
clear ip arp [<IPv4 address>|<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number/  
port number>|loopback <loopback interface number>|mgmt 0|vlan <VLAN ID>]  
[force-delete] [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | Deletes ARP entries for the specified IPv4 address. |
| <i>interface name</i> | Deletes ARP entries for the interface specified by name. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Deletes ARP entries for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Deletes ARP entries for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface number</i> is an integer from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt 0 | Deletes ARP entries for the management interface. |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Deletes ARP entries for the specified VLAN interface. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4094. |
| force-delete | Deletes ARP entries without refreshing the table. |
| vrf all | Deletes ARP entries associated with all Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| vrf default | Deletes ARP entries associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Deletes ARP entries associated with the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Deletes ARP entries associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command deletes all ARP table entries:

```
Switch# clear ip arp
```

clear ip bgp

Deletes Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors.

Syntax

```
clear ip bgp [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default}] {all|{ipv4|ipv6} unicast} [*|<AS number>|<neighbor address>[/<prefix length>]]
```

```
clear ip bgp [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default}] {<AS number>|<neighbor address>|external|peer-group <peer group name>} [in [prefix-filter]|out|soft [in|out]]
```

```
clear ip bgp [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default}] [*|<neighbor address>} [soft [in|out]]
```

```
clear ip bgp [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default}] [*|<AS number>|<neighbor address>|external|peer-group <peer group name>} [ipv4 unicast {in [prefix-filter]|out|soft [in|out]}]
```

```
clear ip bgp [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default}] [*|<AS number>} [ipv6 unicast [soft [in|out]]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| all | Deletes BGP neighbors for all IP address families. |
| ipv4 | Deletes BGP neighbors only for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Deletes BGP neighbors only for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Resets BGP neighbors only for the unicast IP address family. |
| * | Deletes all BGP neighbors. |
| <i>AS number</i> | Deletes BGP neighbors from the specified autonomous system (AS). The <i>AS number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4294967295. |
| <i>neighbor address</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the BGP neighbor. |
| <i>prefix length</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 network mask. |
| external | Deletes all BGP neighbors outside the local AS. |
| peer-group <i>peer group name</i> | Deletes all BGP neighbors that are part of the specified peer group. |
| soft | Triggers a soft reconfiguration (a routing update without resetting the BGP session). |
| in | Triggers a soft reconfiguration and saves a copy of all received routes. |

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|---|
| prefix-length | Pushes out the prefix list Outbound Route Filter (ORF) and then, triggers a soft reconfiguration and saves a copy of all received routes. |
| out | Triggers a soft reconfiguration and saves a copy of all sent routes. |
| vrf all | Deletes BGP neighbors associated with all Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| vrf default | Deletes BGP neighbors associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Deletes BGP neighbors associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command deletes all BGP neighbors:

```
Switch# clear ip bgp *
```

clear ip bgp dampening

Resets Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) dampening information.

Syntax

```
clear ip bgp [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default}] [all|{ipv4|ipv6}  
unicast] dampening [<neighbor address>[/<prefix length>]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|--|
| all | Resets dampening information for all IP address families. |
| ipv4 | Resets dampening information only for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Resets dampening information only for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Resets dampening information only for the unicast IP address family. |
| <i>neighbor address</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the BGP neighbor. |
| <i>prefix length</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 network mask. |
| vrf all | Resets dampening information for all Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| vrf default | Resets dampening information for the default VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Resets dampening information for the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets BGP dampening information for all IP address families:

```
Switch# clear ip bgp all dampening
```

clear ip bgp flap-statistics

Resets Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) flap statistics.

Syntax

```
clear ip bgp [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default}] [all|{ipv4|ipv6}  
unicast] flap-statistics [<neighbor address>[/<prefix length>]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|--|
| all | Resets flap statistics for all IP address families. |
| ipv4 | Resets flap statistics only for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Resets flap statistics only for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Resets flap statistics only for the unicast IP address family. |
| <i>neighbor address</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the BGP neighbor. |
| <i>prefix length</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 network mask. |
| vrf all | Resets flap statistics for BGP neighbors associated with all Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| vrf default | Resets flap statistics for BGP neighbors associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Resets flap statistics for BGP neighbors associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets BGP flap statistics for all IP address families:

```
Switch# clear ip bgp all flap-statistics
```

clear ip bgp l2vpn evpn

Deletes all Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Ethernet Virtual Private Network (EVPN) neighbors.

Syntax

```
clear ip bgp l2vpn evpn *
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command deletes all BGP EVPN neighbors:

```
Switch> clear ip bgp l2vpn evpn *
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

clear ip ospf process

Resets the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) process.

Syntax

```
clear ip ospf process
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets the OSPF process:

```
Switch# clear ip ospf process
```

clear ip prefix-list

Deletes an IPv4 prefix list.

Syntax

```
clear ip prefix-list [<prefix list name> [<IP prefix>]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>prefix list name</i> | The name of the prefix list. |
| <i>IP prefix</i> | Deletes the specified prefix from the selected prefix list. The <i>IP prefix</i> format is: <i>IPv4 address/network mask length</i> |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command deletes all IPv4 prefix lists:

```
Switch# clear ip prefix-list
```

clear ip route

Deletes IPv4 routes.

Syntax

```
clear ip route [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default|management}]  
{*|<IP route>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|--|
| vrf all | Deletes IPv4 routes associated with all Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| vrf default | Deletes IPv4 routes associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Deletes IPv4 routes associated with the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Deletes IPv4 routes associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| * | Deletes all IPv4 routes. |
| <i>IP route</i> | Deletes the specified IPv4 route. The <i>IP route</i> format is: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● <i>IPv4 address/network mask length</i> |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command deletes all IPv4 routes:

```
Switch# clear ip route *
```

clear ipv6 bgp

Deletes IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors.

Syntax

```
clear ipv6 bgp [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default}] [*|<neighbor address>|<AS number>] [soft [in|out]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|---|
| * | Deletes all IPv6 BGP neighbors. |
| <i>neighbor address</i> | Deletes only the specified BGP neighbor by its IPv6 address. |
| <i>AS number</i> | Deletes only the BGP neighbors that are members of the specified Autonomous System (AS). The <i>AS number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4294967295. |
| vrf default | Deletes IPv6 BGP neighbors associated with the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf all | Deletes IPv6 BGP neighbors associated with all VRF instances. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Deletes IPv6 BGP neighbors associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| soft | Triggers a soft reconfiguration (a routing update without resetting the BGP session). |
| in | Triggers a soft reconfiguration and saves a copy of all received routes. |
| out | Triggers a soft reconfiguration and saves a copy of all sent routes. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command deletes all IPv6 BGP neighbors:

```
Switch# clear ipv6 bgp *
```

clear ipv6 prefix-list

Deletes an IPv6 prefix list.

Syntax

```
clear ipv6 prefix-list [<prefix list name> [<IP prefix>]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>prefix list name</i> | The name of the prefix list. |
| <i>IP prefix</i> | Deletes the specified prefix from the selected prefix list. The <i>IP prefix</i> format is: <i>IPv6 address/network mask length</i> |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command deletes all IPv6 prefix lists:

```
Switch# clear ipv6 prefix-list
```

clear ipv6 route

Deletes IPv6 routes.

Syntax

```
clear ipv6 route [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default|management}]  
{*|<IP route>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|---|
| vrf all | Deletes IPv6 routes associated with all Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| vrf default | Deletes IPv6 routes associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Deletes IPv6 routes associated with the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Deletes IPv6 routes associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| * | Deletes all IPv6 routes. |
| <i>IP route</i> | Deletes the specified IPv6 route. The <i>IP route</i> format is: <i>IPv6 address/network mask length</i> |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command deletes all IPv6 routes:

```
Switch# clear ipv6 route *
```

clear logging ip access-list cache

Deletes the ACL cache.

Syntax

```
clear logging ip access-list cache
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command deletes the ACL cache:

```
Switch# clear logging ip access-list cache
```

clear logging logfile

Deletes the logged messages stored in the log file.

Syntax

```
clear logging logfile
```

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command deletes the logged messages from the log file:

```
Switch# clear logging logfile
```

clear nww vxlan virtual-network

Resets Virtual Network VXLAN statistics.

Syntax

clear nww vxlan virtual-network [<VXLAN VNID>] **counters**

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------|--|
| VXLAN VNID | Resets statistics only for the specified VXLAN VNID number. The VXLAN VNID is an integer from 1 to 16777214. |

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command resets all Virtual Network VXLAN statistics:

```
Switch# clear nww vxlan virtual-network counters
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

clear nww vxlan virtual-port

Resets Virtual Port VXLAN statistics.

Syntax

clear nww vxlan virtual-port counters [**interface** {**ethernet** <*chassis number/port number or range*>|**port-channel** <*LAG number*>}]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number or range</i> | Resets VXLAN statistics for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Resets VXLAN statistics for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command resets all Virtual Port VXLAN statistics:

```
Switch# clear nww vxlan virtual-port counters
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

clear sflow statistics

Deletes sFlow statistics.

Syntax

```
clear sflow statistics
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command deletes the sFlow statistics:

```
Switch# clear sflow statistics
```

clock set

Configures the system time and date.

Syntax

clock set <time> <day> <month> <year>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------|--|
| <i>time</i> | The <i>time</i> format is HH:MM:SS, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• HH is the hour of the day (range is 00 to 24)• mm is the minute of the hour (range is 00 to 60)• SS is the second of the minute (range is 00 to 60) |
| <i>day</i> | The <i>day</i> of the month (range is 1 to 31). |
| <i>month</i> | The <i>month</i> of the year (range is January to December). |
| <i>year</i> | The <i>year</i> of the calendar (range is 2000 to 2030). |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command set the system time to 12 hours 30 minutes and 00 seconds and the system date to January 1st 2016:

```
Switch# clock set 12:30:00 1 January 2016
Switch# show clock

12:30:03 UTC Fri Jan 1 2016
```

configure

Enters Configuration Mode.

Syntax

configure [terminal]

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed device to terminal . |

Example

The following command enters Configuration Mode:

```
Switch# configure terminal  
Switch(config)#
```

copy alias-config

Copies the specified command alias configuration file to the specified remote server.

Syntax

copy alias-config {ftp|scp|sftp|tftp} [<server URL>] [vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| ftp | Uses File Transfer Protocol (FTP). |
| scp | Uses Secure Copy Protocol (SCP). |
| sftp | Uses Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP). |
| tftp | Uses Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP). |
| <i>server URL</i> | The URL address of the server. |
| vrf default | Copies using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Copies using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Copies using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed cp to copy . |

Example

The following command copies the command alias configuration file using TFTP:

```
Switch# copy alias-config tftp tftp://10.112.71.18/aliasConfig.cfg vrf default
```

copy file

Copies the specified file to a remote server.

Syntax

```
copy file {all|bgpd|config-10-6|hostpd|imi|imish|nsm|ospfd|
show-redirect} {ftp|sftp|tftp} <server URL> [vrf {<VRF
instance>|default|management}]
```

```
copy file {all|bgpd|config-10-6|hostpd|imi|imish|nsm|ospfd|
show-redirect} scp <server URL> [timeout <timeout interval>] [vrf
{<VRF instance>|default|management}]
```

```
copy file {all|bgpd|config-10-6|hostpd|imi|imish|nsm|ospfd|
show-redirect} usb1 <file name>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| all | Copies all binary files. |
| bgpd | Copies Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) daemon files. |
| config-10-6 | Copies 10.6 or earlier release startup configuration file. |
| hostpd | Copies Host Protocol daemon files. |
| imi | Copies Integrated Management Interface (IMI) files. |
| imish | Copies Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH) files. |
| nsm | Copies Network Service Module (NSM) files. |
| ospfd | Copies Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) daemon files. |
| show-redirect | Copies saved output redirect file. |
| ftp | Uses File Transfer Protocol (FTP). |
| scp | Uses Secure Copy Protocol (SCP). |
| sftp | Uses Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP). |
| tftp | Uses Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP). |
| usb1 <i>file name</i> | Copies to the specified file on the USB device. |
| <i>server URL</i> | The URL address of the server. |
| timeout <i>timeout interval</i> | Specifies the maximum time (in seconds) to wait for the server to reply to the connection request. If the timeout period expires, the connecting process stops. The <i>timeout interval</i> is from 1 to 150 seconds. |
| vrf default | Copies using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|---|
| vrf management | Copies using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Copies using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed cp to copy . |
| 10.7 | Added the config-10-6 option. |

Example

The following command copies all binary files using SFTP:

```
Switch# copy file all sftp sftp://10.112.71.18/binFiles vrf management
```

copy ftp

Copies a file from a remote server using File Transfer Protocol (FTP).

Note: You can perform read-only operations for USB flash drives formatted as NTFS.

Syntax

```
copy ftp <server URL> {alias-config|file {bgpd|hostpd|imi|  
|imish|nsm|ospfd}|running-config|startup-config|system-image  
{all|boot|onie|os}}|usb1 <file name>} [vrf {<VRF instance>|default|  
|management}]
```

```
copy ftp {alias-config|file {bgpd|hostpd|imi|imish|nsm|  
|ospfd}|running-config|startup-config}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>server URL</i> | The URL address of the server. |
| alias-config | Copies to the command alias configuration file. |
| file bgpd | Copies Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) daemon files. |
| file hostpd | Copies Host Protocol daemon files. |
| file imi | Copies Integrated Management Interface (IMI) files. |
| file imish | Copies Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH) files. |
| file nsm | Copies Network Service Module (NSM) files. |
| file ospfd | Copies Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) daemon files. |
| running-config | Copies to the running configuration. |
| startup-config | Copies to the startup configuration. |
| system-image | Copies to the system image. |
| all | Copies both boot and OS images. |
| boot | Copies only the boot image. |
| onie | Copies only the Open Network Install Environment (ONIE) image. Note: Not available on the G8332. |
| os | Copies only the OS image. |
| usb1 <i>file name</i> | Copies to the specified file on the USB device. |
| vrf default | Copies using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|---|
| vrf management | Copies using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Copies using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.2 | Added running-config option. |
| 10.7 | Changed cp to copy . |

Example

The following command copies a file from a remote server to the startup configuration using FTP:

```
Switch# copy ftp ftp://admin@10.112.71.18/startConfig.cfg startup-config
vrf default
```

copy http

Copies a file from a remote server using Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).

Syntax

```
copy http <HTTP URL> {startup-config|system-image {all|boot|os}} [vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>HTTP URL</i> | The URL address of the server. |
| startup-config | Copies to the startup configuration. |
| system-image | Copies to the system image. |
| all | Copies both boot and OS images. |
| boot | Copies only the boot image. |
| os | Copies only the OS image. |
| vrf default | Copies using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Copies using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Copies using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.7 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command copies a file from a remote server to the system image using HTTP:

```
Switch# copy http http://10.241.36.3/NE1072T-CNOS-10.7.0.102.img  
system-image all vrf management
```

copy obs

Copies an On-Box Script (OBS) file to a remote server.

Syntax

```
copy obs <script name> {sftp|tftp} <server URL> [vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>script name</i> | The name of the OBS script file. |
| sftp | Uses Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP). |
| tftp | Uses Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP). |
| <i>server URL</i> | The URL address of the server. |
| vrf default | Copies using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Copies using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Copies using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed cp to copy . |

Example

The following command copies an OBS script file to a remote server using SFTP:

```
Switch# copy obs myScript sftp  
sftp://root@example.com:22/scripts/myScript
```

copy running-config

Copies the running configuration file to a remote server.

Note: You can perform read-only operations for USB flash drives formatted as NTFS.

Syntax

```
copy running-config {{ftp|sftp|tftp} [<server URL>] [vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}]|usb1 <file name>|startup-config}
```

```
copy running-config scp [<server URL> [timeout <timeout interval>] [vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| ftp | Uses File Transfer Protocol (FTP). |
| sftp | Uses Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP). |
| tftp | Uses Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP). |
| <i>server URL</i> | The URL address of the server. |
| vrf default | Copies using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Copies using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Copies using the specified custom VRF instance. |
| usb1 <i>file name</i> | Copies the running configuration file to the specified file on the USB device. |
| startup-config | Copies the running configuration file to the startup configuration file. |
| scp | Uses Secure Copy Protocol (SCP). |
| timeout <i>timeout interval</i> | Specifies the maximum time (in seconds) to wait for the server to reply to the connection request. If the timeout period expires, the connecting process stops. The <i>timeout interval</i> is from 1 to 150 seconds. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed cp to copy . |

Example

The following command copies the running configuration to the startup configuration file:

```
Switch# copy running-config startup-config
```

copy scp

Copies a file from a remote server using Secure Copy Protocol (SCP).

Note: You can perform read-only operations for USB flash drives formatted as NTFS.

Syntax

```
copy scp <server URL> [timeout <timeout interval>] {alias-config|
file {bgpd|hostpd|imi|imish|nsm|ospfd}|running-config|
startup-config|system-image [all|boot|onie|os]|usb1 <file name>}
[vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}]
```

```
copy scp {alias-config|file {bgpd|hostpd|imi|imish|nsm|
|ospfd}|running-config|startup-config}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| <i>server URL</i> | The URL address of the server. |
| timeout <i>timeout interval</i> | Specifies the maximum time (in seconds) to wait for the server to reply to the connection request. If the timeout period expires, the connecting process stops. The <i>timeout interval</i> is from 1 to 150 seconds. |
| alias-config | Copies the command alias configuration file. |
| file bgpd | Copies Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) daemon files. |
| file hostpd | Copies Host Protocol daemon files. |
| file imi | Copies Integrated Management Interface (IMI) files. |
| file imish | Copies Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH) files. |
| file nsm | Copies Network Service Module (NSM) files. |
| file ospfd | Copies Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) daemon files. |
| running-config | Copies to the running configuration. |
| startup-config | Copies to the startup configuration. |
| system-image | Copies to the system image. |
| all | Copies both boot and OS images. |
| boot | Copies only the boot image. |
| onie | Copies only the Open Network Install Environment (ONIE) image. Note: Not available on the G8332. |
| os | Copies only the OS image. |

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|---|
| usb1 <i>file name</i> | Copies to the specified file on the USB device. |
| vrf default | Copies using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Copies using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Copies using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.2 | Added running-config option. |
| 10.7 | Changed cp to copy . |

Example

The following command copies a file from a remote server to the boot configuration using SCP:

```
Switch# copy scp scp://admin@10.112.71.18/startConfig.cfg startup-config
vrf default
```

copy script-log

Copies an On-Box Script (OBS) log file to a remote server.

Syntax

```
copy script-log <script log name> {sftp|tftp} <server URL> [vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>script log name</i> | The name of the OBS script log file. |
| sftp | Uses Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP). |
| tftp | Uses Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP). |
| <i>server URL</i> | The URL address of the server. |
| vrf default | Copies using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Copies using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Copies using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed cp to copy . |

Example

The following command copies an OBS script log file to a remote server using SFTP:

```
Switch# copy script-log myOBSLog sftp  
sftp://root@example.com/logs/myOBSLog
```

copy sftp

Copies a file from a remote server using Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP).

Note: You can perform read-only operations for USB flash drives formatted as NTFS.

Syntax

```
copy sftp <server URL> {alias-config|file {bgpd|hostpd|imi|
|imish|nsm|ospfd}|obs <script name>|running-config|
|startup-config|system-image [all|boot|onie|os]|
|usb1 <file name>} [vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}]
```

```
copy sftp {alias-config|file {bgpd|hostpd|imi|imish|nsm|
|ospfd}|running-config|startup-config}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>server URL</i> | The URL address of the server. |
| alias-config | Copies the command alias configuration file. |
| file bgpd | Copies Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) daemon files. |
| file hostpd | Copies Host Protocol daemon files. |
| file imi | Copies Integrated Management Interface (IMI) files. |
| file imish | Copies Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH) files. |
| file nsm | Copies Network Service Module (NSM) files. |
| file ospfd | Copies Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) daemon files. |
| obs <i>script name</i> | Copies to the specified OBS script file. |
| running-config | Copies to the running configuration. |
| startup-config | Copies to the startup configuration. |
| system-image | Copies to the system image. |
| all | Copies both boot and OS images. |
| boot | Copies only the boot image. |
| onie | Copies only the Open Network Install Environment (ONIE) image. Note: Not available on the G8332. |
| os | Copies only the OS image. |
| usb1 <i>file name</i> | Copies to the specified file on the USB device. |

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|---|
| vrf default | Copies using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Copies using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Copies using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.2 | Added running-config option. |
| 10.7 | Changed cp to copy . |

Example

The following command copies a file from a remote server to the startup configuration using SFTP:

```
Switch# copy sftp sftp://admin@10.112.71.18/startConfig.cfg
startup-config vrf management
```

copy startup-config

Copies the startup configuration file to a remote server.

Note: You can perform read-only operations for USB flash drives formatted as NTFS.

Syntax

```
copy startup-config {{ftp|running-config|scp|sftp|tftp}
[<server URL>] [timeout <timeout value>] [vrf {<VRF instance>|
|default|management}}]|usb1 <file name>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| ftp | Uses File Transfer Protocol (FTP). |
| running-config | Copies to the running configuration. |
| scp | Uses Secure Copy Protocol (SCP). |
| sftp | Uses Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP). |
| tftp | Uses Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP). |
| <i>server URL</i> | The URL address of the server. |
| timeout <i>timeout value</i> | Specifies the maximum time (in seconds) to wait for the server to reply to the connection request. If the timeout period expires, the connecting process stops. The <i>timeout value</i> is from 1 to 150 seconds. Note: This parameter is available only using SCP. |
| vrf default | Copies using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Copies using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Copies using the specified custom VRF instance. |
| usb1 <i>file name</i> | Copies the startup configuration file to the specified file on the USB device. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.2 | Added running-config option. |
| 10.7 | Changed cp to copy . |

Example

The following command copies the startup configuration to the file `startup-config-copy.cfg` on the USB device:

```
Switch# copy startup-config usb1 startup-config-copy.cfg
```

copy tech-support

Copies the technical support information dump file to a remote server.

Syntax

```
copy tech-support {ftp|scp|sftp|tftp} <server URL> [timeout  
<timeout interval>] [vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| ftp | Uses File Transfer Protocol (FTP). |
| scp | Uses Secure Copy Protocol (SCP). |
| sftp | Uses Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP). |
| tftp | Uses Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP). |
| <i>server URL</i> | The URL address of the server. |
| timeout <i>timeout interval</i> | Specifies the maximum time (in seconds) to wait for the server to reply to the connection request. If the timeout period expires, the connecting process stops. The <i>timeout interval</i> is from 1 to 150 seconds. Note: This parameter is available only using SCP. |
| vrf default | Copies using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Copies using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Copies using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed cp to copy . |

Example

The following command copies the technical support dump file to a remote server using SFTP:

```
Switch# copy tech-support sftp  
sftp://root@example.com:2222/dumpFiles/techSupport-EX67T
```

copy tftp

Copies a file from a remote server using Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP).

Note: You can perform read-only operations for USB flash drives formatted as NTFS.

Syntax

```
copy tftp <server URL> {alias-config|file {bgpd|hostpd|imi|  
imish|nsm|ospfd}|lsm-cert|obs <script name>|running-config|  
startup-config|system-image [all|boot|onie|os]}|usb1 <file name>}  
[vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}]
```

```
copy tftp {file {alias-config|bgpd|hostpd|imi|imish|nsm|  
ospfd}|running-config|startup-config}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>server URL</i> | The URL address of the server. |
| alias-config | Copies the command alias configuration file. |
| file bgpd | Copies Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) daemon files. |
| file hostpd | Copies Host Protocol daemon files. |
| file imi | Copies Integrated Management Interface (IMI) files. |
| file imish | Copies Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH) files. |
| file nsm | Copies Network Service Module (NSM) files. |
| file ospfd | Copies Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) daemon files. |
| lsm-cert | Copies Low Security Mode (LSM) certificate. |
| obs <i>script name</i> | Copies to the specified OBS script file. |
| running-config | Copies to the running configuration. |
| startup-config | Copies to the startup configuration. |
| system-image | Copies to the system image. |
| all | Copies both boot and OS images. |
| boot | Copies only the boot image. |
| onie | Copies only the Open Network Install Environment (ONIE) image. Note: Not available on the G8332. |
| os | Copies only the OS image. |
| usb1 <i>file name</i> | Copies to the specified file on the USB device. |

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|---|
| vrf default | Copies using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Copies using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Copies using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.2 | Added the running-config option. |
| 10.7 | Changed cp to copy . |

Example

The following command a file from a remote server to the startup configuration using TFTP:

```
Switch# copy tftp tftp://10.112.71.18/startConfig.cfg startup-config vrf default
```

copy usb1

Copies a file from the USB device to the system image.

Note: You can perform read-only operations for USB flash drives formatted as NTFS.

Syntax

```
copy usb1 <file name> {running-config|startup-config|  
system-image {all|boot|onie|os}}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>file name</i> | The path and name of file to be copied. |
| running-config | Copies to the running configuration. |
| startup-config | Copies only to the startup image. |
| system-image | Copies to the system image. |
| all | Copies both to boot and OS images. |
| boot | Copies only to the boot image. |
| onie | Copies only to the Open Network Install Environment (ONIE) image. Note: Not available on the G8332. |
| os | Copies only to the OS image. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.2 | Added running-config option. |
| 10.7 | Changed cp to copy . |

Example

The following command copies an OS image from the USB device to the system image:

```
Switch# copy usb1 /os-images/CNOS-10.8.5.0.imgs system-image os
```

dir usb1

Displays a list of the USB device files or a specific file content.

Syntax

dir usb1 [*<file name>*]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------|---|
| <i>file name</i> | The name of the USB file to be displayed. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command displays a list of all USB content:

```
Switch# dir usb1
```

edit script

Edits the specified On-Box Script (OBS) file.

Syntax

edit script <*script name*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>script name</i> | The name of the OBS script file. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command edits the OBS script `obs-script-10`:

```
Switch# edit script obs-script-10
```

maint mode enable

Enables or disables maintenance mode.

To configure a password to activate this option, in Global Configuration Mode, use the command:

```
Switch(config)# maint password
```

Syntax

maint mode enable

To disable maintenance mode, use the following command:

no maint mode

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.5 | Updated documentation for the command |

Example

The following command enables maintenance mode:

```
Switch# maint mode enable
```

ping

Polls the Internet Gateway or “pings” to see if the specified host is reachable.

Syntax

```
ping [<destination address>|<hostname>] [vrf {<VRF instance>|default|
|management}] [source <source address>] [interface {<interface name>|
|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|loopback <loopback interface>|
|mgmt 0|port-channel <LAG number>|vlan <VLAN ID>}] [count
{<number>|unlimited}] [df-bit] [interval <seconds>] [packet-size
<bytes>] [timeout <seconds>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <i>destination address</i> | The IP address of the host you are trying to ping. |
| <i>hostname</i> | The name of the host you are trying to ping. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Pings the custom VRF instance for the specified remote host. |
| vrf default | Pings the default VRF instance for the specified remote host. |
| vrf management | Pings the management VRF instance for the specified remote host. |
| source | Specifies the source IPv4 address to use. |
| <i>source address</i> | The IP address of the source host. |
| interface <i>interface name</i> | The name of the interface to ping. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Pings the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Pings the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is an integer from 0 to 7. |
| interface mgmt 0 | Pings the management interface. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Pings the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| interface vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Pings the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4094. |
| count <i><number></i> unlimited | Specifies repeat counts of ping packets. You can either set an unlimited number of counts or specify a specific value from 1 to 655350. The default value is 5 ping packets. |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| df-bit | Enables the do-not-fragment bit in the IPv4 header. The default value is disabled. |
| interval <i>seconds</i> | Sets the interval of sending ping packets, in seconds (from 0 to 60). Default value is 0 seconds. |
| packet-size <i>bytes</i> | Sets the packet size of sending ping packets, in bytes (from 1 to 65468). The default value is 56 bytes. |
| timeout <i>seconds</i> | Specifies non-responsive timeout interval of sending ping packets, in seconds (from 1 to 60). The default value is 2 seconds. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added <i>hostname</i> option. |

Example

The following command pings host 10.148.22.18:

```
Switch# ping 10.148.22.18
```

ping6

Polls the Internet Gateway or “pings” an IPv6 address to see if the specified host is reachable.

Syntax

```
ping6 [<destination address>|<hostname>] [vrf {<VRF instance>|default|
|management}] [source <source address>] [interface {<interface name>|
|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|loopback <loopback interface>|
|mgmt 0|port-channel <LAG number>|vlan <VLAN ID>}] [count
{<number>|unlimited}] [interval <seconds>] [packet-size <bytes>]
[timeout <seconds>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <i>destination address</i> | The IPv6 address of the host you are trying to ping. |
| <i>hostname</i> | The name of the host you are trying to ping. |
| vrf default | Pings the default VRF instance for the specified remote host. |
| vrf management | Pings the management VRF instance for the specified remote host. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Pings the custom VRF instance for the specified remote host. |
| source | Specifies the source IPv6 address to use. |
| <i>source address</i> | The IPv6 address of the source host. |
| interface <i>interface name</i> | The name of the interface to ping. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Pings the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Pings the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is an integer from 0 to 7. |
| interface mgmt 0 | Pings the management interface. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Pings the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| interface vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Pings the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4094. |

| | |
|---|--|
| count <i><number></i> unlimited | Specifies repeat counts of ping packets. You can either set an unlimited number of counts or specify a specific value from 1 to 655350. The default value is 5 ping packets. |
| interval <i>seconds</i> | Sets the interval of sending ping packets, in seconds (from 0 to 60). Default value is 0 seconds. |
| packet-size <i>bytes</i> | Sets the packet size of sending ping packets, in bytes (from 1 to 65468). The default value is 56 bytes. |
| timeout <i>seconds</i> | Specifies non-responsive timeout interval of sending ping packets, in seconds (from 1 to 60). The default value is 2 seconds. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added <i>hostname</i> option. |

Example

The following command pings host 2001:db8:85a3::8a2e:370:7334:

```
Switch# ping6 2001:db8:85a3::8a2e:370:7334
```

python

Enters the Python Programming Shell. To exit the Python Shell either type `quit()`, `exit()`, or press **Ctrl + D**.

Syntax

python [*<script name>* [*<list of arguments>*]]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------|--|
| <i>script name</i> | The name of the Python script file. |
| <i>list of arguments</i> | The list of arguments for the specified script file. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enters the Python Shell:

```
Switch# python
>>> help()
Welcome to Python 2.7! This is the online help utility.

If this is your first time using Python, you should definitely check out
the tutorial on the Internet at http://docs.python.org/tutorial/.

Enter the name of any module, keyword, or topic to get help on writing
Python programs and using Python modules. To quit this help utility and
return to the interpreter, just type "quit".

To get a list of available modules, keywords, or topics, type "modules",
"keywords", or "topics". Each module also comes with a oneline summary of
what it does; to list the modules whose summaries contain a given word
such as "spam", type "modules spam".

help> quit
>>> quit()

Switch#
```

reload

Restarts the switch. You are be prompted to confirm this action.

If the running configuration is different from the startup configuration, the switch informs you of this. If you restart the switch without saving the running configuration, all unsaved changes are lost.

To save the running configuration, use one of the following commands:

- **copy running-config startup-config**
- **write**

Syntax

reload

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command restarts the switch:

```
Switch# reload
```

reload schedule

Creates a scheduled reload of the switch.

Syntax

```
reload schedule {monday|tuesday|wednesday|thursday|friday|saturday|sunday} <HH:MM> [reason <string>]
```

```
reload schedule at <HH:MM> [<day of month> <month>] [reason <string>]
```

```
reload schedule in <HH:MM> [reason <string>]
```

```
reload schedule cancel
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------|--|
| monday | Configures the switch to reload on Mondays. |
| tuesday | Configures the switch to reload on Tuesdays. |
| wednesday | Configures the switch to reload on Wednesdays. |
| thursday | Configures the switch to reload on Thursdays. |
| friday | Configures the switch to reload on Fridays. |
| saturday | Configures the switch to reload on Saturdays. |
| sunday | Configures the switch to reload on Sundays. |
| <i>HH:MM</i> | Specifies the time of day in hours and minutes. |
| reason <i>string</i> | Specifies the reason of a scheduled reload. The <i>string</i> can be up to 127 characters in length. |
| at <i>HH:MM</i> | Configures the switch to reload at the specified hour and minute. |
| <i>day of month</i> | Specifies the day of the month when to reload the switch. The <i>day of month</i> is an integer from 1 to 31. |
| <i>month</i> | Specifies the month when to reload the switch. The <i>month</i> is the name of month (for example, <i>January</i>). |
| in <i>HH:MM</i> | Configures the switch to reload after the specified amount of time has passed. |
| cancel | Aborts a scheduled switch reload. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed abort to cancel . |

Example

The following command configures the switch to reload every Sunday at 10:32 a.m. and specifies the reason as *Weekly Reload*:

```
Switch# reload schedule sunday 10:32 reason Weekly Reload
```

restart bgp

Restarts Border Gateway Protocol (BGP).

Syntax

restart bgp <AS number>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------|--|
| <i>AS number</i> | Removes BGP peers associated with the specified autonomous system (AS). The <i>AS number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4294967295. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command restarts BGP and removes peers associated with AS 200:

```
Switch# restart bgp 200
```

ssh

Creates a Secure Shell (SSH) connection.

Syntax

```
ssh {<username@IP address>|<username@hostname>} [port <port number>]  
[vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>username</i> | The ID used when establishing the SSH connection. The default user is <code>admin</code> . |
| <i>IP address</i> | The IP address of the network device at the other end of the SSH connection. |
| <i>hostname</i> | The hostname of the network device at the other end of the SSH connection. |
| port <i>port number</i> | Creates a SSH connection using the specified port of the remote host. The <i>port number</i> is an integer from 1 to 65535. The default port is 22. |
| vrf default | Creates a SSH connection using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Creates a SSH connection using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Creates a SSH connection using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added <i>hostname</i> option. |

Examples

The following commands create an SSH connection:

```
Switch# ssh admin1@10.144.187.17
```

```
Switch# ssh admin1@localSwitch port 2005 vrf management
```

ssh6

Creates a Secure Shell version 6 (SSH6) connection.

Syntax

```
ssh6 [<username@IPv6 address>|<username@hostname>] [port <port number>]  
[vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>username</i> | The ID used when establishing the SSH6 connection. The default user is <code>admin</code> . |
| <i>IPv6 address</i> | The IPv6 address of the network device at the other end of the SSH6 connection. |
| <i>hostname</i> | The hostname of the network device at the other end of the SSH6 connection. |
| port <i>port number</i> | Creates a SSH6 connection using the specified port of the remote host. The <i>port number</i> is an integer from 1 to 65535. The default port is 22. |
| vrf default | Creates a SSH6 connection using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Creates a SSH6 connection using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Creates a SSH6 connection using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added <i>hostname</i> option. |

Examples

The following commands create an SSH6 connection:

```
Switch# ssh6 admin1@2034:11df::98
```

```
Switch# ssh6 admin1@localSwitch port 2005 vrf management
```

stop running-script

Stops the specified running Python script.

Syntax

stop running-script <"script name">

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>script name</i> | The name of the running Python script. Its name must be specified using quotation marks as follows: "script name" |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command stops a running Python script:

```
Switch# stop running-script "py-script-arg"
```

telnet

Creates a Telnet connection.

Syntax

telnet [*<IP address>*|*<hostname>*] [**port** *<port number>*] [**vrf** {*<VRF instance>*|**default**|**management**}]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>IP address</i> | The IPv4 address to which to establish a connection. |
| <i>hostname</i> | The hostname to which to establish a connection. |
| port <i>port number</i> | Creates a Telnet connection using the specified port of the remote host. The <i>port number</i> is an integer from 1 to 65535. The default port is 23. |
| vrf default | Creates a Telnet connection using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Creates a Telnet connection using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Creates a Telnet connection using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added <i>hostname</i> option. |

Examples

The following commands create a Telnet connection:

```
Switch# telnet 16.78.194.3
```

```
Switch# telnet localSwitch port 2005 vrf default
```

telnet6

Creates a Telnet version 6 (Telnet6) connection.

Syntax

telnet6 [*<IPv6 address>*|*<hostname>*] [**port** *<port number>*] [**vrf** {*<VRF instance>*|**default**|**management**}]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>IPv6 address</i> | The IPv6 address from which to establish a connection. |
| <i>hostname</i> | The hostname to which to establish a connection. |
| port <i>port number</i> | Creates a Telnet6 connection using the specified port of the remote host. The <i>port number</i> is an integer from 1 to 65535. The default port is 23. |
| vrf default | Creates a Telnet6 connection using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Creates a Telnet6 connection using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Creates a Telnet6 connection using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added <i>hostname</i> option. |

Examples

The following command creates a Telnet6 connection:

```
Switch# telnet6 fe80::21b:21ff:fe22:e865
```

```
Switch# telnet6 localSwitch port 2005 vrf management
```

terminal terminal-type

Sets the terminal type.

Syntax

```
[no] terminal terminal-type <name>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---------------------|
| <i>name</i> | Terminal type name. |

Using **no** before this command without the last argument deletes the terminal type.

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the terminal type to vt100:

```
Switch# terminal terminal-type vt100
```

traceroute

Traces the route from the switch to the specified IPv4 remote host.

Syntax

```
traceroute [{<remote address>|<hostname>} [vrf {<VRF instance>|  
|default|management}] [source <source address>]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>remote address</i> | The IPv4 address of the host you are trying to reach. |
| <i>hostname</i> | The name of the host you are trying to reach. |
| vrf default | Searches the default VRF instance for the specified remote host. |
| vrf management | Searches the management VRF instance for the specified remote host. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Searches the custom VRF instance for the specified remote host. |
| source | Includes the source IPv4 address in the IP header. |
| <i>source address</i> | The IPv4 address of the source host. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added <i>hostname</i> option. |

Example

The following command traces the route from the switch to 10.2.3.47:

```
Switch# traceroute 10.200.3.47 vrf default source 10.124.25.90
```

traceroute6

Traces the route from the switch to the specified IPv6 host.

Syntax

```
traceroute6 {<remote address>|<hostname>} [vrf {<VRF instance>|  
|default|management}] [source <source address>] [interface  
{<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|loopback <loopback  
interface number>|mgmt 0|port-channel <LAG number>|vlan <VLAN ID>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| <i>remote address</i> | The IPv6 address of the host you are trying to reach. |
| <i>hostname</i> | The name of the host you are trying to reach. |
| vrf default | Searches the default VRF instance for the specified remote host. |
| vrf management | Searches the management VRF instance for the specified remote host. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Searches the custom VRF instance for the specified remote host. |
| source | Includes the source IPv6 address in the IP header. |
| <i>source address</i> | The IPv6 address of the source host. |
| interface <i>interface name</i> | Uses the ethernet interface identified by its name to trace the route to the remote host. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Uses the specified ethernet port to trace the route to the remote host. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface loopback <i>loopback interface number</i> | Uses the specified loopback interface to trace the route to the remote host. The <i>loopback interface number</i> is an integer from 0 to 7. |
| interface mgmt 0 | Uses the management interface to trace the route to the remote host. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Uses the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG) to trace the route to the remote host. The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| interface vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Uses the specified VLAN to trace the route to the remote host. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added <i>hostname</i> option. |

Example

The following command traces the route from the switch to a remote IPv6 host:

```
Switch# traceroute6 tracehost source fe80::aa97:dcff:fede:2501 interface  
ethernet 1/12
```

write

Copies the running configuration to the boot configuration.

Syntax

write [**erase**|**file**|**memory**|**terminal**]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------|--|
| erase | Deletes the current startup configuration. |
| file | Copies the running configuration file to the startup configuration file. |
| memory | Copies the running configuration to the Non-volatile Random-access Memory (NVRAM). |
| terminal | Displays the running configuration. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed save to write . |

Examples

The following command deletes the current boot configuration:

```
Switch# write erase
Warning: This command will erase the startup-configuration.
Do you wish to proceed anyway? (y/n) [n] n
```

The following command copies the running configuration to the NVRAM:

```
Switch# write memory
Building configuration...
[OK]
Switch#
```

Chapter 3. Debugging Commands

The commands in this chapter enable and disable debugging of the switch.

debug aaa

Enables or disables Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) debugging.

By default, AAA debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug aaa

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command debugs AAA on the switch:

```
Switch> debug aaa
```

debug acllog all

Enables or disables Access Control List (ACL) logging debugging.

By default, ACL logging debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug acllog all
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables ACL logging debugging on the switch:

```
Switch> debug acllog all
```

debug bfd

Enables or disables Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) debugging.

By default, BFD debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug bfd [all|event|ipc-error|ipc-event|nsm|packet|session]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| all | Enables all debugging. |
| event | Enables BFD event debugging. |
| ipc-error | Enables BFD IPC-error debugging. |
| ipc-event | Enables BFD IPC-event debugging. |
| nsm | Enables BFD NSM debugging. |
| packet | Enables BFD packet debugging. |
| session | Enables BFD session debugging. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables BFD packet debugging:

```
Switch> debug bfd packet
```

debug bgp

Enables or disables Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) debugging.

By default, BGP debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug bgp [all|bfd|dampening|events|evpn|filters|fsm|keepalives|nht|nsm|packets|updates]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| all | Enables all BGP debugging. |
| bfd | Enables Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) BGP debugging. |
| dampening | Enables BGP dampening debugging. |
| events | Enables BGP events debugging. |
| evpn | Enables Mutiprotocol Border Gateway Protocol (MP-BGP) Ethernet Virtual Private Network (EVPN) debugging. |
| filters | Enables BGP filter debugging. |
| fsm | Enables BGP Finite State Machine (FSM) debugging. |
| keepalives | Enables BGP keep-alive message debugging. |
| nht | Enables NHT message debugging. |
| nsm | Enables Network Service Module (NSM) message debugging. |
| packets | Enables BGP packet debugging. |
| updates | Enables BGP update debugging. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables BGP BFD debugging:

```
Switch> debug bgp bfd
```

debug cee

Enables or disables Converged Enhanced Ethernet (CEE) debugging.

By default, CEE debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug cee [all|error]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| all | Enables all CEE events debugging. |
| error | Enables CEE error debugging. |

Using **no** before the command disables CEE debugging on the switch.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables CEE error debugging:

```
Switch(config)# debug cee error
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

debug dns client

Enables or disables Domain Name Service (DNS) client debugging.

By default, DNS client debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug dns client

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables DNS client debugging:

```
Switch> debug dns client
```

debug hal

Enables or disables Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) debugging.

By default, HAL debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug hal [all]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------|--------------------------|
| all | Debugs all HAL commands. |

Modes

- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command debugs the HAL:

```
Switch# debug hal all
```

debug hsl

Enables or disables Hardware Specific Layer (HSL) debugging.

By default, HSL debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
debug hsl {enable|disable} {0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---------------------|
| enable | Enables debugging. |
| disable | Disables debugging. |
| 0 | All HSL parameters. |
| 1 | HSL information. |
| 2 | HSL debugging. |
| 3 | HSL warnings. |
| 4 | HSL errors. |
| 5 | HSL fatal events. |
| 6 | HSL administration. |
| 7 | HSL counters. |
| 8 | HSL packets. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables HSL packet debugging:

```
Switch> debug hsl enable 8
```

debug imish

Enables or disables Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH) debugging.

By default, IMISH debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug imish [alias|parse]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| alias | Enables IMISH debugging only for alias events. |
| parse | Enables IMISH debugging only for parse events. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables IMISH debugging on the switch:

```
Switch> debug imish
```

debug ip arp

Enables or disables Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) debugging.

By default, ARP debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug ip arp {asp|event|packet}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| asp | ARP suppression debugging. |
| event | ARP related events. |
| packet | ARP packets. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |
| 10.8 | Added the asp option. |

Example

The following command enables debugging of ARP packets:

```
Switch> debug ip arp packet
```

debug ip bgp packets

Enables or disables the debugging of Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) packet.

By default, BGP packet debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug ip bgp packets
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables debugging of BGP packets:

```
Switch> debug ip bgp packets
```

debug ip igmp snooping

Enables or disables Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) Snooping debugging.

By default, IGMP Snooping debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug ip igmp snooping {all|decode|ecp|encode|events|fsm|stp|tib}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| all | Enables the debugging of all IGMP Snooping parameters. |
| decode | Enables IGMP Snooping decoder debugging. |
| ecp | Enables Edge Control Protocol (ECP) IGMP Snooping debugging. |
| encode | Enables IGMP Snooping encoder debugging. |
| events | Enables IGMP Snooping event debugging. |
| fsm | Enables IGMP Snooping Finite State Machine (FSM) debugging. |
| stp | Enables IGMP Snooping Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) debugging. |
| tib | Enables IGMP Snooping Tree-Info-Base (TIB) debugging. |

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables IGMP Snooping decoder debugging:

```
Switch# debug ip igmp snooping decode
```

debug ip ospf

Enables or disables Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) debugging.

By default, OSPF debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug ip ospf [all]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| all | Enables the debugging of all OSPF parameters. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables the debugging of all OSPF parameters:

```
Switch> debug ip ospf all
```

debug ip ospf database-timer rate-limit

Enables or disables the debugging of Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) database timer rate limiting values for link state advertisement (LSA) throttling events.

By default, OSPF debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug ip ospf database-timer rate-limit
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables the debugging of all OSPF database timer rate limiting values for LSA throttling events:

```
Switch> debug ip ospf database-timer rate-limit
```

debug ip ospf events

Enables or disables the debugging of all Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) events.

By default, OSPF debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug ip ospf events [abr] [asbr] [lsa] [nssa] [os]  
[router] [type3-range] [vlink]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| abr | Enables only the debugging of OSPF area border router (ABR) events. |
| asbr | Enables only the debugging of OSPF Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR) events. |
| lsa | Enables only the debugging of OSPF link-state advertisement (LSA) events. |
| nssa | Enables only the debugging of OSPF not-so-stubby area (NSSA) events. |
| os | Enables only the debugging of OSPF operating system (OS) interaction events. |
| router | Enables only the debugging of Other router events. |
| type3-range | Enables only the debugging of OSPF type 3 range events. |
| vlink | Enables only the debugging of OSPF virtual link events. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables debugging of OSPF ABR and OS events:

```
Switch> debug ip ospf events abr os
```

debug ip ospf ifsm

Enables or disables the debugging of all Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) interface state machine (IFSM) parameters.

By default, OSPF debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug ip ospf ifsm [events|status|timers]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| events | Enables only IFSM event debugging. |
| status | Enables only IFSM status debugging. |
| timers | Enables only IFSM timers debugging. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables the debugging of only OSPF IFSM events:

```
Switch> debug ip ospf ifsm events
```

debug ip ospf lsa

Enables or disables the debugging of all Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) link state advertisement (LSA) parameters.

By default, OSPF debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug ip ospf lsa [flooding] [generate] [install]
[maxage] [refresh]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| flooding | Enables only LSA flooding debugging. |
| generate | Enables only LSA generation debugging. |
| install | Enables only LSA installation debugging. |
| maxage | Enables only LSA maximum age processing debugging. |
| refresh | Enables only LSA refresh debugging. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables the debugging of OSPF LSA installations:

```
Switch> debug ip ospf lsa flooding install
```

debug ip ospf nfsm

Enables or disables the debugging of all Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) neighbor state machine (NFSM) parameters.

By default, OSPF debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug ip ospf nfsm [events|status|timers]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| events | Enables only NFSM event debugging. |
| status | Enables only NFSM status debugging. |
| timers | Enables only NFSM timers debugging. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables the debugging of all OSPF NFSM events:

```
Switch> debug ip ospf nfsm events
```

debug ip ospf nsm

Enables or disables the debugging of all Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Network and Security Manager (NSM) parameters.

By default, OSPF debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug ip ospf nsm [interface] [redistribute]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| interface | Enables only NSM interface debugging. |
| redistribute | Enables only NSM redistribution debugging. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables the debugging of OSPF NSM interface events:

```
Switch> debug ip ospf nsm interface
```

debug ip ospf packet

Enables or disables the debugging of all Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) packet parameters.

By default, OSPF debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug ip ospf packet [dd] [detail] [hello] [ls-ack] [ls-request] [ls-update] [recv] [send]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| dd | Enables only OSPF database description debugging. |
| detail | Offers more detailed debugging information. |
| hello | Enables only OSPF hello debugging. |
| ls-ack | Enables only OSPF link state acknowledgment debugging. |
| ls-request | Enables only OSPF link state request debugging. |
| ls-update | Enables only OSPF link state update debugging. |
| recv | Enables only OSPF packets received debugging. |
| send | Enables only OSPF packets sent debugging. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables the debugging of all OSPF hello and link state request events:

```
Switch> debug ip ospf packet hello ls-request
```

debug ip ospf policy

Enables or disables Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) policy debugging.

By default, OSPF debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug ip ospf policy
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables OSPF policy debugging:

```
Switch> debug ip ospf policy
```

debug ip ospf redistrib

Enables or disables Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) redistribution debugging.

By default, OSPF debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug ip ospf redistrib [detail|terse]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| detail | Enables debugging of OSPF redistribution details. |
| terse | Enables debugging of OSPF redistribution terse. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables OSPF redistribution debugging:

```
Switch> debug ip ospf redistrib
```

debug ip ospf retransmission

Enables or disables Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) retransmission debugging.

By default, OSPF debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug ip ospf retransmission
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables OSPF retransmission debugging:

```
Switch> debug ip ospf retransmission
```

debug ip ospf rib

Enables or disables Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Routing Information Base (RIB) debugging.

By default, OSPF debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug ip ospf rib [client] [interface] [redistribute]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| client | Enables only the debugging of RIB client events. |
| interface | Enables only the debugging of RIB interface events. |
| redistribute | Enables only the debugging of RIB redistribute events. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables OSPF RIB client and interface debugging:

```
Switch> debug ip ospf rib client interface
```

debug ip ospf route

Enables or disables Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) route debugging.

By default, OSPF debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug ip ospf route [ase] [ia] [install] [spf]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| ase | Enables only OSPF external route calculation debugging. |
| ia | Enables only OSPF inter-area route calculation debugging. |
| install | Enables only OSPF route installation debugging. |
| spf | Enables only OSPF shortest path first (SPF) calculation debugging. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables OSPF external route calculation and route installation debugging:

```
Switch> debug ip ospf route ase install
```

debug ip ospf spf-trigger

Enables or disables Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) shortest path first (SPF) trigger debugging.

By default, OSPF debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug ip ospf spf-trigger [detail|terse]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| detail | Enables debugging of OSPF redistribution details. |
| terse | Enables debugging of OSPF redistribution terse. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables OSPF SPF trigger debugging:

```
Switch> debug ip ospf spf-trigger
```

debug ip packet

Enables or disables IP packet debugging.

By default, IP packet debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug ip packet [address {<IP address>|<IP address>/<prefix length>}] [dest {<IP address>|<IP address>/<prefix length>}] [detail] [protocol {icmp|ospf|tcp|udp}] [source {<IP address>|<IP address>/<prefix length>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|--|
| address | Enables the debugging of packets for the specified IP address. |
| <i>IP address</i> | The IP address for which to enable packet debugging. |
| <i>IP address/prefix length</i> | The IP address and network prefix for which to enable packet debugging. |
| dest | Enables debugging of packets sent to the specified IP destination address. |
| source | Enables debugging of packets received the specified IP source address. |
| detail | Offers more detailed debugging information. |
| protocol | Enables debugging of packets for the specified networking protocol. |
| icmp | Enables debugging of packets for the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP). |
| ospf | Enables debugging of packets for the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol. |
| tcp | Enables debugging of packets for the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). |
| udp | Enables debugging of packets for the User Datagram Protocol (UDP). |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables IP packet debugging for an IP address:

```
Switch> debug ip packet address 10.248.59.6
```

debug ip routing

Enables or disables the debugging of all IP routing events.

By default, IP route debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug ip routing [add-route|delete-route|mod-route]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| add-route | Enables debugging only for add-route events. |
| delete-route | Enables debugging only for delete-route events. |
| mod-route | Enables debugging only for modify-route events. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables the debugging of all IP routing events:

```
Switch> debug ip routing
```

debug ipv6 nd

Enables or disables Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) version 6 Neighbor Discovery (ND) debugging.

By default, ICMPv6 ND debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug ipv6 nd {event|packet}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| event | Enables only the debugging of ND related events. |
| packet | Enables only the debugging of ND packets. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables ICMPv6 ND packet debugging:

```
Switch> debug ipv6 nd packet
```

debug ipv6 packet

Enables or disables the debugging of IPv6 packet information.

By default, IPv6 packet debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug ipv6 packet [address {<IPv6 address>|<IPv6 address>/<prefix length>}] [dest {<IPv6 address>|<IPv6 address>/<prefix length>}] [detail] [protocol {icmp|ospf|tcp|udp}] [source {<IPv6 address>|<IPv6 address>/<prefix length>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| address | Enables the debugging of packets for the specified IP address. |
| <i>IPv6 address</i> | The IPv6 address for which to enable packet debugging. |
| <i>IPv6 address/prefix length</i> | The IPv6 address and network prefix for which to enable packet debugging. |
| dest | Enables debugging of packets sent to the specified IP destination address. |
| source | Enables debugging of packets received the specified IP source address. |
| detail | Offers more detailed debugging information. |
| protocol | Enables debugging of packets for the specified networking protocol. |
| icmp | Enables debugging of packets for the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP). |
| ospf | Enables debugging of packets for the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol. |
| tcp | Enables debugging of packets for the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). |
| udp | Enables debugging of packets for the User Datagram Protocol (UDP). |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables IPv6 packet debugging for an IPv6 address:

```
Switch> debug ipv6 packet address 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334
```

debug ipv6 routing

Enables or disables debugging for IPv6 routing events.

By default, IPv6 route debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug ipv6 routing [add-route|delete-route|mod-route]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| add-route | Enables debugging only for add-route events. |
| delete-route | Enables debugging only for delete-route events. |
| mod-route | Enables debugging only for modify-route events. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables debugging for IPv6 routing events:

```
Switch> debug ipv6 routing
```

debug lacp

Enables or disables Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) debugging.

By default, LACP debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug lacp {all|cli|error|event|individual|interface  
{all|ethernet <chassis number/port number>}|message {both|recv|  
|send}|min-links|packet {both|rx|tx}|sync|timer|trace}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| all | Enables debugging of all LACP parameters. |
| cli | Enables debugging of the LACP command-line interface. |
| error | Enables debugging of LACP error events. |
| event | Enables debugging of LACP events. |
| individual | Enables debugging of LACP individual. |
| interface all | Enables debugging on all interfaces. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Enables debugging on the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| message | Enables debugging of LACP message events. |
| both | Enables the debugging of both sent and received LACP message events. |
| recv | Enables the debugging of only received LACP message events. |
| send | Enables the debugging of only sent LACP message events. |
| min-links | Enables the debugging of LACP minimum link events. |
| packet | Enables debugging of LACP packet events. |
| both | Enables the debugging of both received and transmitted LACP packet events. |
| rx | Enables the debugging of only received LACP packet events. |
| tx | Enables the debugging of only received LACP packet events. |

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| sync | Enables debugging of LACP synchronization events. |
| timer | Enables debugging of LACP timer. |
| trace | Enables debugging of LACP trace events. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added min-links option. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables LACP debugging for all interfaces:

```
Switch> debug lcp interface all
```

debug lldp

Enables or disables Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) debugging.

By default, LLDP debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug lldp {all|dcbx|decode|encode|error|event|interface  
{all|ethernet <chassis number/port number>}|message|rx|trace|tx}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|--|
| all | Enables the debugging of all LLDP parameters. |
| dcbx | Enables the debugging of Data Center Bridging Capability Exchange protocol (DCBX) events. |
| decode | Enables LLDP decoder debugging. |
| encode | Enables LLDP encoder debugging. |
| error | Enables the debugging of LLDP errors. |
| event | Enables the debugging of LLDP events. |
| interface all | Enables LLDP debugging for all interfaces. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Enables LLDP debugging for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| message | Enables the debugging of LLDP messages. |
| rx | Enables the debugging of received LLDP packets. |
| trace | Enables the debugging of LLDP trace events. |
| tx | Enables the debugging of transmitted LLDP packets. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables LLDP debugging for all interfaces:

```
Switch> debug lldp interface all
```

debug logging syslog-id

Generates a specified logging message by simulating a call to the logging application program interface (API). The logging message must be identified by its syslog ID.

Syntax

debug logging syslog-id *<syslog ID>* **count** *<number of messages>*

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| <i>syslog ID</i> | The syslog ID of the logging message to be generated. The syslog ID has the following structure: <i><facility>-<severity level>-<mnemonic></i> For example: <code>bgp-3-connect_error</code> |
| count <i>number of messages</i> | Specifies the number of messages to generate. The <i>number of messages</i> is an integer from 1 to 1000. |

The syslog ID of a logging message can be identified by running the following command:

show logging mnemonics [*<facility>*]

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command generates five logging messages with the syslog ID `bgp-3-connect_error`:

```
Switch> debug logging syslog-id bgp-3-connect_error count 5
```

debug logfile

Enables redirecting debug traces associated to all facilities to a log file.

Syntax

[no] debug logfile <*file size*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------|---|
| <i>file size</i> | The size of the log file in bytes. The <i>file size</i> is an integer from 4096 to 4194304. |

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables redirecting debug traces to a file:

```
Switch# debug logfile
```

debug npa

Enables or disables Network Policy Agent (NPA) debugging.

By default, NPA debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug npa {all|curl|error|event|stats|vlan|vm|vnet|vnic|web-hook}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------|---|
| all | Enables the debugging of all NPA parameters. |
| curl | Enables NPA libcurl debugging. |
| error | Enables the debugging of NPA errors. |
| event | Enables the debugging of NPA events. |
| stats | Enables NPA virtualized Network Interface Card (vNIC) statistics query debugging. |
| vlan | Enables NPA VLAN action debugging. |
| vm | Enables NPA virtual machine (VM) query debugging. |
| vnet | Enables NPA virtual network (VNET) query debugging. |
| vnic | Enables NPA virtualized Network Interface Card (vNIC) query debugging. |
| web-hook | Enables NPA web-hook subscription debugging. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables the debugging of NPA errors:

```
Switch> debug npa error
```

debug nsm

Enables or disables the debugging of all Network Service Module (NSM) parameters.

By default, NSM debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug nsm [all|bfd|events|ha [all]]|hal ipc]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| all | Enables the debugging of all NSM parameters. |
| bfd | Enables NSM Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) debugging. |
| events | Enables NSM event debugging. |
| ha | Enables NSM high availability debugging. |
| hal ipc | Enables NSM Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) inter-process communication (IPC) debugging. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables the debugging of NSM events:

```
Switch> debug nsm events
```

debug nsm hsl

Enables or disables the debugging of Network Service Module (NSM) Hardware Specific Layer (HSL).

By default, NSM debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug nsm hsl {0|1} [<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|loopback <loopback interface number>|mgmt 0 |port-channel <LAG number>|vlan <VLAN ID>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| 0 | Enables the debugging of all NSM HSL events. |
| 1 | Enables the debugging of NSM HSL interface statistics. |
| <i>interface name</i> | Enables NSM HSL debugging on the interface identified by its name. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Enables NSM HSL debugging on the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface number</i> | Enables NSM HSL debugging on the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface number</i> is an integer from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt 0 | Enables NSM HSL debugging on the management interface. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Enables NSM HSL debugging on the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Enables NSM HSL debugging on the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables the debugging of NSM HSL interface statistics:

```
Switch> debug nsm hsl 1
```

debug nsm packet

Enables or disables Network Service Module (NSM) packet debugging.

By default, NSM debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug nsm packet [recv|send] [detail]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| recv | Enables only the debugging of NSM received packets. |
| send | Enables only the debugging of NSM sent packets. |
| detail | Offers detailed debugging information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables the debugging of NSM packets with detailed information displayed:

```
Switch> debug nsm packet detail
```

debug ntp

Enables or disables Network Time Protocol (NTP) debugging.

By default, NTP debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug ntp

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables NTP debugging:

```
Switch> debug ntp
```

debug pki

Enables or disables Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) debugging.

By default, PKI debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug pki

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables PKI debugging messages:

```
Switch> debug pki
```

debug pvlan

Enables or disables Private VLAN (PVLAN) debugging.

By default, Private VLAN debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug pvlan {all|apply|cfg|cli|internal|xlate}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| all | Enables Private VLAN debugging for all event types. |
| apply | Enables Private VLAN debugging for apply events. |
| cfg | Enables Private VLAN debugging for configuration events. |
| cli | Enables Private VLAN debugging for CLI events. |
| internal | Enables Private VLAN debugging for internal events. |
| xlate | Enables Private VLAN debugging for XLATE (string translation) events. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables Private VLAN debugging for all event types:

```
Switch> debug pvlan all
```

debug rib

Enables or disables Routing Information Base (RIB) debugging.

By default, RIB debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug rib {all|bfd|events|hal events|nsm|packet [recv|send] [detail]}
```

where:

| Parameter | Definition |
|-------------------|---|
| all | Enables the debugging of all RIB parameters. |
| bfd | Enables only RIB Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) debugging. |
| events | Enables only the debugging of RIB events. |
| hal events | Enables only the debugging of RIB Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) asynchronous events. |
| nsm | Enables only RIB Network Service Module (NSM) debugging. |
| packet | Enables only RIB debugging for both received and sent packets. |
| recv | Enables only RIB received packets debugging. |
| send | Enables only RIB sent packets debugging. |
| detail | Offers detailed debugging information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables the debugging of RIB received packets:

```
Switch> debug rib packet recv
```

debug sflow

Enables or disables sFlow debugging.

By default, sFlow debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug sflow {all|daemon-smi-client|daemon-smi-server}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| all | Enables sFlow debugging for all event types. |
| daemon-smi-client | Enables sFlow debugging for Simple Management Interface (SMI) client events. |
| daemon-smi-server | Enables sFlow debugging for SMI server events. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables sFlow debugging for all event types:

```
Switch> debug sflow all
```

debug slp

Enables or disables Service Location Protocol (SLP) debugging.

By default, SLP debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug slp [agents|all|attributes|decode|encode|  
|interfaces|rx|services|tx]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| agents | Enables SLP agent debugging. |
| all | Enables all SLP events debugging. |
| attributes | Enables SLP attribute debugging. |
| decode | Enables SLP decoder debugging. |
| encode | Enables SLP encoder debugging. |
| interfaces | Enables SLP interface debugging. |
| rx | Enables the debugging of received SLP packets. |
| services | Enables SLP service debugging. |
| tx | Enables the debugging of transmitted SLP packets. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables SLP debugging:

```
Switch> debug slp
```

debug snmp

Enables or disables Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) debugging.

By default, SNMP debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug snmp [all|detail|error-string|process|receive|send|xdump]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| all | Enables SNMP debugging for all event types. |
| detail | Enables detailed SNMP debugging. |
| error-string | Enables the display of SNMP error messages. |
| process | Enables SNMP debugging for packet processing events. |
| receive | Enables SNMP debugging for packet receiving events. |
| send | Enables SNMP debugging for packet transmit events. |
| xdump | Enables SNMP debugging for packet drop events. |

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables SNMP debugging:

```
Switch> debug snmp
```

debug snmp-server

Enables or disables Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) agent debugging.

By default, SNMP agent debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug snmp-server

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables SNMP agent debugging:

```
Switch> debug snmp-server
```

debug spanning-tree all

Enables or disables debugging of all spanning tree commands.

By default, Spanning Tree debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug spanning-tree all
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables debugging of all spanning tree commands:

```
Switch> debug spanning-tree all
```

debug spanning-tree bpdurx

Enables or disables the debugging of Spanning Tree Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU) receive packets.

By default, Spanning Tree debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug spanning-tree bpdurx [interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>}] [tree <tree ID>] [detail]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Enables the debugging of Spanning Tree BPDU receive packets for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Enables the debugging of Spanning Tree BPDU receive packets for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| tree <i>tree ID</i> | Enables the debugging of Spanning Tree BPDU receive packets for the specified spanning tree instance. The <i>tree ID</i> is an integer from 0 to 4094. A value of 0 specifies Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST). |
| detail | Offers detailed Spanning Tree packet information. Note: The detail parameter is not available on the NE2572. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | The command was updated to support the NE2572. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables debugging of spanning tree Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU) receive packets for ethernet interface 1/10 on tree 25:

```
Switch> debug spanning-tree bpdu-rx interface ethernet 1/10 tree 25
```

debug spanning-tree bpdu-tx

Enables or disables debugging of spanning-tree Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU) transmit packets for the specified ethernet interface.

By default, Spanning Tree debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug spanning-tree bpdu-tx [interface ethernet <chassis  
number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>] [tree <tree ID>]  
[detail]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|--|
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Enables the debugging of Spanning Tree BPDU transmit packets for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Enables the debugging of Spanning Tree BPDU transmit packets for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| tree <i>tree ID</i> | Enables the debugging of Spanning Tree BPDU transmit packets for the specified spanning tree instance. The <i>tree ID</i> is an integer from 0 to 4094. A value of 0 specifies Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST). |
| detail | Offers detailed Spanning Tree packet information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables debugging of spanning tree Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU) receive packets for ethernet interface 1/10 on tree 25:

```
Switch> debug spanning-tree bpdv-tx interface ethernet 1/10 tree 25
```

debug spanning-tree cfg

Enables or disables debugging of spanning tree configuration.

By default, Spanning Tree debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug spanning-tree cfg
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables debugging of spanning tree configuration:

```
Switch> debug spanning-tree cfg
```

debug spanning-tree error

Enables or disables debugging of all spanning tree errors.

By default, Spanning Tree debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug spanning-tree error

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables debugging of all spanning tree errors:

```
Switch> debug spanning-tree error
```

debug spanning-tree event

Enables or disables debugging of all spanning tree events.

By default, Spanning Tree debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug spanning-tree event [interface ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>] [tree <tree ID>]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Enables the debugging of Spanning Tree events for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Enables the debugging of Spanning Tree events for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| tree <i>tree ID</i> | Enables the debugging of Spanning Tree events for the specified spanning tree instance. The <i>tree ID</i> is an integer from 0 to 4094. A value of 0 specifies Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST). |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables debugging of all spanning tree events:

```
Switch> debug spanning-tree event
```

debug spanning-tree protocol

Enables or disables debugging of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP).

By default, Spanning Tree debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug spanning-tree protocol [interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>}] [tree <tree ID>]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Enables STP debugging on the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Enables STP debugging on the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| tree <i>tree ID</i> | Enables STP debugging for the specified Spanning Tree instance. The <i>tree ID</i> is an integer from 0 to 4094. A value of 0 specifies Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST). |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables debugging of STP protocol:

```
Switch> debug spanning-tree protocol
```

debug spanning-tree timer

Enables or disables debugging of all spanning tree timers.

By default, Spanning Tree debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug spanning-tree timer [interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>}] [tree <tree ID>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Enables Spanning Tree timer debugging on the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Enables Spanning Tree timer debugging on the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| tree <i>tree ID</i> | Enables Spanning Tree timer debugging for the specified Spanning Tree instance. The <i>tree ID</i> is an integer from 0 to 4094. A value of 0 specifies Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST). |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables debugging of all spanning tree timers:

```
Switch> debug spanning-tree timer
```

debug spanning-tree topology

Enables or disables debugging of all spanning tree topologies.

By default, Spanning Tree debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug spanning-tree topology [interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>}] [tree <tree ID>]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Enables Spanning Tree topology debugging on the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Enables Spanning Tree topology debugging on the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| tree <i>tree ID</i> | Enables Spanning Tree topology debugging for the specified Spanning Tree instance. The <i>tree ID</i> is an integer from 0 to 4094. A value of 0 specifies Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST). |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables debugging of all spanning tree topologies:

```
Switch> debug spanning-tree topology
```

debug spanning-tree trace

Enables or disables debugging of all spanning tree traces.

By default, Spanning Tree debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug spanning-tree trace [interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>}] [tree <tree ID>]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Enables Spanning Tree trace debugging on the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Enables Spanning Tree trace debugging on the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| tree <i>tree ID</i> | Enables Spanning Tree trace debugging for the specified Spanning Tree instance. The <i>tree ID</i> is an integer from 0 to 4094. A value of 0 specifies Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST). |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables debugging of all spanning tree traces:

```
Switch> debug spanning-tree trace
```

debug spanning-tree warning

Enables or disables debugging of all spanning tree warnings.

By default, Spanning Tree debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug spanning-tree warning [interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>}] [tree <tree ID>]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Enables Spanning Tree warning debugging on the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Enables Spanning Tree warning debugging on the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| tree <i>tree ID</i> | Enables Spanning Tree warning debugging for the specified Spanning Tree instance. The <i>tree ID</i> is an integer from 0 to 4094. A value of 0 specifies Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST). |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables debugging of all spanning tree warnings:

```
Switch> debug spanning-tree warning
```

debug ssh

Enables or disables Secure Shell (SSH) debugging.

By default, SSH debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug ssh {client|server}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| client | Enables SSH client debugging. |
| server | Enables SSH server debugging. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables SSH client debugging:

```
Switch> debug ssh client
```

debug syslog

Enables or disables system logging (syslog) debugging.

By default, syslog debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug syslog

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables syslog debugging:

```
Switch> debug syslog
```

debug tacacs+

Enables or disables Terminal Access Controller Access Control System (TACACS+) debugging.

By default, TACACS+ debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug tacacs+

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables debugging of the Terminal Access Controller Access Control System (TACACS+) feature:

```
Switch> debug tacacs+
```

debug teaming

Enables or disables teaming debugging.

By default, TACACS+ debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug teaming profile <profile ID> **interface** {**ethernet** <chassis number/port number>|**port-channel** <LAG number>}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <i>profile ID</i> | The teaming profile number; an integer from 1-200. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Sets the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Sets the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>channel number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables debugging of teaming feature:

```
Switch> debug teaming profile 5 interface ethernet 1/49/1
```

debug telemetry

Enables or disables telemetry debugging messages.

By default, telemetry debugging messages are disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug telemetry {all-bview-messages|all-daemon-messages|all-messages|bview-bst|bview-bst-json|bview-buffer-pool|bview-heartbeat|bview-module-mgr|bview-sb-plugin|bview-sb-redirect|bview-sys-json|bview-sys-utils|daemon-cli|daemon-db|daemon-msg-queue|daemon-mutex|daemon-nsm-client|daemon-push|daemon-smi-server|if-i2n|if-n2i}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| all-bview-messages | Enables debugging messages for all broadview event types. |
| all-daemon-messages | Enables debugging messages for all telemetry daemon event types. |
| all-messages | Enables debugging messages for all event types. |
| bview-bst | Enables broadview Buffer Statistics Tracking (BST) debugging messages. |
| bview-bst-json | Enables broadview BST json encoding debugging messages. |
| bview-buffer-pool | Enables broadview buffer pool debugging messages. |
| bview-heartbeat | Enables broadview heartbeat debugging messages. |
| bview-module-mgr | Enables broadview module manager debugging messages. |
| bview-sb-plugin | Enables broadview south-bound plugin debugging messages. |
| bview-sb-redirect | Enables broadview south-bound redirector debugging messages. |
| bview-sys-json | Enables broadview system json encoding debugging messages. |
| bview-sys-utils | Enables broadview system utilities debugging messages. |
| daemon-cli | Enables telemetry daemon CLI debugging messages. |
| daemon-db | Enables telemetry daemon database debugging messages. |

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| daemon-msg-queue | Enables telemetry daemon message queue debugging messages. |
| daemon-mutex | Enables telemetry daemon mutex debugging messages. |
| daemon-nsm-client | Enables telemetry daemon Network Service Module (NSM) client debugging messages. |
| daemon-push | Enables telemetry daemon asynchronous report push debugging messages. |
| daemon-smi-server | Enables telemetry daemon Simple Management Interface (SMI) server debugging messages. |
| if-i2n | Obtain the interface name by its index number. |
| if-n2i | Obtain the interface index number by its name. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables broadview heartbeat debugging messages:

```
Switch> debug telemetry bview-heartbeat
```

Restrictions

- Options **if-i2n** and **if-n2i** are not available in Global Configuration mode
- This command is not available on the NE0152T

debug telnet

Enables or disables Telnet server debugging.

By default, Telnet debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug telnet server

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables the debugging of the Telnet server:

```
Switch> debug telnet server
```

debug terminal

Enables redirecting debug traces associated to all facilities to the current terminal session.

Syntax

[no] debug terminal

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables redirecting debug traces to the current terminal:

```
Switch# debug terminal
```

debug tx

Enables Layer 2 transmit debugging.

By default, Layer 2 transmit debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
debug tx multiplevlan pktnumber <number of packets> {bcast|mcast|ucast} [port-channels <LAG number>] [ethernet <chassis number/port number>] vlan <VLAN ID>
```

```
debug tx onevlan pktnumber <number of packets> {bcast|mcast|ucast} vlan <VLAN ID> [port-channels <LAG number>] ethernet <chassis number/port number>
```

```
debug tx rawethernet pktnumber <number of packets> {bcast|mcast|ucast} hwflood vlan <VLAN ID>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|--|
| multiplevlan | Transmits packets over multiple VLANs. |
| onevlan | Transmits packets over a single VLAN. |
| rawethernet | Transmits packets over a single VLAN using Raw Ethernet frames. |
| pktnumber <i>number of packets</i> | Specify the number of packets to transmit. The <i>number of packets</i> is an integer between 1 and 655350. |
| bcast | Specifies the type of transmission as broadcast. |
| mcast | Specifies the type of transmission as multicast. |
| ucast | Specifies the type of transmission as unicast. |
| port-channels <i>LAG number</i> | Transmits packets over the specified Link Aggregation Groups (LAGs). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Transmits packets over the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Transmits packets over the specified VLAN or VLANs. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| hwflood | Specifies using Raw Ethernet frames instead of RISC Central Processing Unit (RCPU) packets. |

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables Layer 2 transmit debugging by transmitting 100 packets over a single VLAN (13) on ethernet port 1/2:

```
Switch(config)# debug tx onevlan pktnumber 100 ucast vlan 13 ethernet 1/2
```

debug um

Enables or disables User Management (UM) debugging.

By default, UM debugging is disabled.

Syntax

[no] debug um

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables UM debugging:

```
Switch> debug um
```

debug vlag

Enables or disables Virtual Link Aggregation Group (vLAG) debugging.

By default, vLAG debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug vlag {all|cons|error|fdb|hc|{instance <1-64>|all}|main|sm}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| all | Enables all vLAG debugging parameters. |
| cons | Enables vLAG consistency check debugging. |
| error | Enables vLAG error debugging. |
| fdb | Enables vLAG Forwarding Database (FDB) thread debugging. |
| hc | Enables vLAG health check thread debugging. |
| instance <1-64> | Enables vLAG instance debugging of the specified instance. |
| instance all | Enables vLAG instance debugging of all vLAG instances. |
| main | Enables vLAG main thread debugging. |
| sm | Enables vLAG State Machine (SM) thread debugging. |

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables vLAG error debugging:

```
Switch(config)# debug vlag error
```

debug vlan

Enables or disables Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN) debugging.

By default, VLAN debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug vlan {all|error|message {both|rx|tx}}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| all | Enables all VLAN debugging parameters. |
| error | Enables only VLAN error debugging. |
| message | Enables only VLAN message debugging. |
| both | Enables VLAN debugging for received and transmitted messages. |
| rx | Enables VLAN debugging only for received messages. |
| tx | Enables VLAN debugging only for transmitted messages. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables debugging of all VLAN parameters:

```
Switch> debug vlan all
```

debug vrrp engine

Enables or disables debugging of the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) engine. To show VRRP debugging messages, you also need to run the following commands:

```
Switch(config)# logging console 7
Switch(config)# logging level vrrp 7
```

By default, VRRP engine debugging is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] debug vrrp engine {all|events|packet {recv|send}|vlag
{error|event}}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| all | Enables all VRRP debugging parameters. |
| events | Enables only VRRP event debugging. |
| packet recv | Enables only VRRP received packets debugging. |
| packet send | Enables only VRRP sent packets debugging. |
| vlag error | Enables only the debugging of VRRP Virtual Link Aggregation Group (vLAG) errors. |
| vlag event | Enables only the debugging of VRRP vLAG events. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command enables debugging of all VRRP engine events:

```
Switch> debug vrrp engine events
```

no debug all

Disables the debugging of all switch processes.

Syntax

```
no debug all
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed dbg to debug . |

Example

The following command disables the debugging of all switch processes:

```
Switch> no debug all
```

Chapter 4. Global Configuration Mode Commands

This chapter describes how to enter Global Configuration Mode and the commands available in this mode.

configure

Enters Global Configuration Mode.

Syntax

```
configure [terminal]
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed device to terminal . |

Example

The following command enters Global Configuration Mode:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)#
```

aaa accounting console group

Enables or disables Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) accounting using the specified list of Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) or Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS). This command configures AAA accounting for console user login authentication.

Syntax

[no] aaa accounting console group <*list of groups*> **[local]**

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>list of groups</i> | The name of the group of TACACS+ or RADIUS servers. Up to 8 groups can be specified. |
| local | If the configured TACACS+ or RADIUS server group is unavailable, local accounting is used. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables AAA accounting using the TACACS+ or RADIUS server groups `tacacs-s1` and `tacacs-s2`:

```
Switch(config)# aaa accounting console groups tacacs-s1 tacacs-s2
```

aaa accounting console local

Enables or disables Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) accounting locally. This command configures AAA accounting for console user login authentication.

Syntax

```
[no] aaa accounting console local
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables AAA accounting locally:

```
Switch(config)# aaa accounting console local
```

aaa accounting default group

Enables or disables Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) accounting using the specified list of Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) or Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) server groups. This command configures AAA accounting for user login authentication using remote protocol connections such as SSH or Telnet.

Syntax

[no] aaa accounting default group *<list of groups>* **[local]**

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>list of groups</i> | The name of the group of TACACS+ or RADIUS servers. Up to 8 groups can be specified. |
| local | If the configured TACACS+ or RADIUS server group is unavailable, local accounting is used. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables AAA accounting using the TACACS+ or RADIUS server groups `tacacs-s1` and `tacacs-s2`:

```
Switch(config)# aaa accounting default groups tacacs-s1 tacacs-s2
```

aaa accounting default local

Enables or disables Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) accounting locally. This command configures AAA accounting for user login authentication using remote protocol connections such as SSH or Telnet.

Syntax

```
[no] aaa accounting default local
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables AAA accounting locally:

```
Switch(config)# aaa accounting default local
```

aaa authentication login console

Enables or disables Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) console user login authentication.

Syntax

```
[no] aaa authentication login console {group <list of groups> | local|none}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>list of groups</i> | The name of the group of TACACS+, LDAP or RADIUS servers. Up to 8 groups can be specified. The groups are accessed in the specified order. The list of groups can be followed by <code>local</code> , <code>none</code> , or both. They are used if the TACACS+, LDAP or RADIUS server group is unavailable. |
| local | Local user database is used for authentication. |
| none | No user authentication is required. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables AAA console user login authentication using local authentication:

```
Switch(config)# aaa authentication login console local
```

aaa authentication login default

Enables or disables Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) remote user login authentication for remote protocol connections such as SSH or Telnet.

Syntax

```
[no] aaa authentication login default {group <list of groups>|  
local|none}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>list of groups</i> | The name of the group of TACACS+, LDAP or RADIUS servers. Up to 8 groups can be specified. The groups are accessed in the specified order. The list of groups can be followed by <code>local</code> , <code>none</code> , or both. They are used if the TACACS+, LDAP or RADIUS server group is unavailable. |
| local | Local user database is used for authentication. |
| none | No user authentication is required. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables AAA remote user login authentication using local authentication:

```
Switch(config)# aaa authentication login default local
```

aaa authentication login error-enable

Enable or disables the displays of errors when the user fails to authenticate.

Syntax

```
[no] aaa authentication login error-enable
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the show of errors when the user fails to authenticate:

```
Switch(config)# aaa authentication login error-enable
```

aaa authentication login mschapv2 enable

Enable or disables Microsoft Challenge/Reply Handshake Protocol version 2 (MSChapv2) authentication option.

Syntax

```
[no] aaa authentication login mschapv2 enable
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the MSChapv2 authentication option:

```
Switch(config)# aaa authentication login mschapv2 enable
```

aaa authorization

Enables or disables User EXEC and Configuration command modes level authorization.

Syntax

```
[no] aaa authorization {commands|config-commands} default  
{group <list of groups>|local}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------|--|
| commands | Enables authorization for all User EXEC mode commands. |
| config-commands | Enables authorization for all Configuration mode commands. |
| group | The authorization process will use a list of Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) server groups. |
| <i>list of groups</i> | The name of the group of TACACS+ servers. Up to 8 groups can be specified. The groups are accessed in the specified order. The list of groups can be followed by local . This is used if the TACACS+ server group is unavailable. |
| local | Specifies that the local user database will be used for authorization. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | Added the config-commands option. |

Example

The following command enables User EXEC command level authorization using local authorization:

```
Switch(config)# aaa authorization commands default local
```

aaa group server

Creates or deletes a group of Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+), Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) or Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) servers for Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA). After creating a group, you enter its Server Configuration command mode.

Syntax

[no] aaa group server {ldap|radius|tacacs+} <server group name>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------|--|
| ldap | Creates a LDAP server group. |
| radius | Creates a RADIUS server group. |
| tacacs+ | Creates a TACACS+ server group. |
| <i>server group name</i> | The name of the server group. The <i>server group name</i> can be up to 127 characters in length, must start with a letter, and must contain only lowercase letters and numbers. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.3 | Added radius option. |
| 10.6 | Added ldap option. |

Examples

The following command creates TACACS+ server group 'tacacs-group-1':

```
Switch(config)# aaa group server tacacs+ tacacs-group-1
```

The following command creates RADIUS server group 'radius-group-1':

```
Switch(config)# aaa group server radius radius-group-1
```

Restrictions

- The server group name cannot be *radius*, *tacacs+*, or *ldap*.
- A default group named *tacacs+* includes all TACACS+ servers.
- A default group named *radius* includes all RADIUS servers.
- A default group named *ldap* includes all LDAP servers.

aaa local authentication attempts max-fail

Sets the number of unsuccessful authentication attempts until a user is locked out. To remove this limit use the **no** form of the command.

By default, the number of unsuccessful authentication attempts is unlimited.

Syntax

[no] aaa local authentication attempts max-fail <*number of attempts*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>number of attempts</i> | The maximum number of unsuccessful authentication attempts. The <i>number of attempts</i> is an integer from 1 to 25. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the number of unsuccessful authentication attempts until a user is locked out to 3:

```
Switch(config)# aaa local authentication attempts max-fail 3
```

Restrictions

An administrator cannot be locked out.

aaa user default-role

Enables or disables users to login even if the TACACS+ server does not provide a role. The default role is network-operator. If this option is disabled then users without a role provided by the TACACS+ server will be unable to login.

Syntax

```
aaa user default-role
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables a user to login even if the TACACS+ server does not provide a role:

```
Switch(config)# aaa user default-role
```

alias

Creates an alias command that replaces an already defined CLI command. It can be used to create an alias command that acts as an abbreviation of a CLI command or as a replacement for an entire command syntax.

Syntax

alias *<command alias>* *<replaced command>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <i>command alias</i> | The string that will replace the specified command. The <i>command alias</i> must contain only alphanumeric characters and must start with a letter. It can be up to 30 characters in length. |
| <i>replaced command</i> | The command syntax that will be replaced by the command alias. |

To delete a command alias, use the following command:

no alias {*<command alias>*|**all**}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>command alias</i> | Deletes the specified command alias. |
| all | Deletes all the configured command aliases. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Examples

The following command creates a command alias (dv) that replaces the command **show version**:

```
Switch(config)# alias dv show version
Switch(config)# dv

Lenovo Networking Operating System (NOS) Software
Technical Assistance Center: http://www.lenovo.com
Copyright (C) Lenovo, 2016. All rights reserved.

Software:
  Bootloader version: 10.4.2.0
  System version: 10.4.2.0
  System compile time: Thu Apr 13 20:46:29 PDT 2017
...
```

The following command creates a command alias (dvlan135) that replaces the command **show vlan id 135**:

```
Switch(config)# alias dvlan135 show vlan id 135
Switch(config)# dvlan135

Flags:
u - untagged egress traffic for this VLAN
t - tagged egress traffic for this VLAN

d - auto-provisioned VLAN
h - static and auto-provisioned VLAN

VLAN      Name                               Status  IPMC FLOOD Ports
=====  =====
135       VLAN0135                          ACTIVE  IPv4,IPv6  Ethernet1/12(u)
```

Restrictions

- The command alias must be unique. Multiple command aliases can be assigned to the same command, but multiple commands cannot be assigned to the same command alias. For example:

```
Switch(config)# alias dv show version
Switch(config)# alias dver show version
Switch# show alias

CLI alias information
Total number : 2
=====
dv      : show version
dver    : show version
```

- Command aliases take precedence over the CLI command syntax. For example, you configure the following command alias:

```
Switch(config)# alias lacp show
```

The following CLI command is invalid because the previously configured alias overwrites **lacp** with **show**.

```
Switch(config)# lacp system-priority  
% Unrecognized command
```

arp access-list

Creates or removes an Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Access Control List (ACL). After creating an ACL, you enter its Configuration command mode.

Syntax

[no] arp access-list <ACL name>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>ACL name</i> | The name of the ARP ACL. The <i>ACL name</i> can be up to 64 characters in length. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command creates an ARP ACL named 'arp-acl-1':

```
Switch(config)# arp access-list arp-acl-1
```

banner login

Enables or disables the login banner displayed before the logging onto the switch.

Syntax

[no] banner login <message>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------|---|
| <i>message</i> | The message that is displayed before logging onto the switch. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the login banner to show 'This is a test':

```
Switch(config)# banner login This is a test
Switch(config)# show banner login

This is a test
```

Restrictions

- The maximum length of the login banner is 2,048 bytes
- The maximum line length of the login banner is 512 bytes
- The maximum number of lines in the login banner is 1,024

banner motd

Enables or disables the message of the day (MOTD) banner displayed after logging onto the switch.

Syntax

[no] banner motd {<message>|default}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------|--|
| <i>message</i> | The message that is displayed after logging onto the switch. |
| default | Resets the MOTD banner to the default message. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the MOTD banner to show 'This is a test':

```
Switch(config)# banner motd This is a test
Switch(config)# show banner motd

This is a test
```

Restrictions

- The maximum length of the MOTD banner is 2,048 bytes
- The maximum line length of the MOTD banner is 512 bytes
- The maximum number of lines in the MOTD banner is 1,024

bfd gtsm

Enables or disables the Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) Generalized TTL Security Mechanism (GTSM).

By default, BFD GTSM is disabled.

Syntax

bfd gtsm {enable|disable}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------|--------------------|
| enable | Enables BFD GTSM. |
| disable | Disables BFD GTSM. |

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables BFD GTSM:

```
Switch(config)# bfd gtsm enable
```

bfd gtsm ttl

Configures the Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) Generalized TTL Security Mechanism (GTSM) hop limit or Time-to-Live (TTL).

Use the **no** form to reset the hop limit to its default value.

The default hop limit is 255.

Syntax

[no] bfd gtsm ttl <hop limit>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------|---|
| <i>hop limit</i> | Specifies the minimum hop limit value (inbound ttl) a BFD packet can have before it is discarded. The <i>hop limit</i> is an integer from 1 to 255. |

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configure the BFD hop limit to 30:

```
Switch(config)# bfd gtsm ttl 30
```

bfd interval

Configures Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) global session parameters, including sent and received packet rates and hello messages multiplier.

Use the **no** form to delete a configured set of parameters.

Syntax

```
[no] bfd [ipv4|ipv6] interval <send packet rate> minrx <receive packet rate> multiplier <hello multiplier>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| ipv4 | Configures BFD parameters only for IPv4 addresses. |
| ipv6 | Configures BFD parameters only for IPv6 addresses. |
| interval <i>send packet rate</i> | Specifies how often the switch is able to send BFD control or echo packets to other BFD peers. The <i>send packet rate</i> is from 50 to 999 milliseconds. The default value is 100 milliseconds. |
| minrx <i>receive packet rate</i> | Specifies the minimum time period during which the switch is able to receive BFD control or echo packets from other BFD peers. The <i>receive packet rate</i> is from 50 to 999 milliseconds. The default value is 100 milliseconds. |
| multiplier <i>hello multiplier</i> | Specifies the number of consecutive BFD control or echo packets that have to be missed from a BFD peer before the switch declares that peer unavailable and informs the BFD clients of the failure. The <i>hello multiplier</i> is an integer from 3 to 50. The default value is 3. |

Modes

- Global Configuration mode
- Interface mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the desired BFD send packet rate to 120 milliseconds, the minimum desired receive rate to 120 milliseconds, and the hello multiplier to 7:

```
Switch(config)# bfd interval 120 minrx 120 multiplier 7
```

bfd multihop-peer <peer address> auth

Configures Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) authentication for a multi-hop peer.

By default, BFD authentication is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] bfd multihop-peer <peer address> auth type {keyed-md5|
|keyed-sha1|keyed-sha256|meticulous-keyed-md5|
|meticulous-keyed-sha1|meticulous-keyed-sha256|simple}
[key-chain <key chain name>|key-id <key number> key <authentication key
string>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>peer address</i> | Configures the BFD authentication key for the specified destination. The <i>peer address</i> can be either an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address. |
| type | Specify the type of encryption used. |
| keyed-md5 | Keyed Message Digest 5 hash algorithm. |
| keyed-sha1 | Keyed Secure Hash Algorithm I (SHA-1). |
| keyed-sha256 | Keyed Secure Hash Algorithm 256 (SHA-256). |
| meticulous-keyed-md5 | Meticulous keyed Message Digest 5 hash algorithm. |
| meticulous-keyed-sha1 | Meticulous keyed Secure Hash Algorithm I. |
| meticulous-keyed-sha256 | Meticulous keyed Secure Hash Algorithm 256. |
| simple | Plain-text password. |
| key-chain <i>key chain name</i> | Specifies the use an already configured authentication key chain. The maximum length for the <i>key chain name</i> is 32 characters. |
| key-id <i>key number</i> | Specifies the use of a new authentication key. The <i>key number</i> is from 0 to 255. |
| key <i>authentication key string</i> | Specifies the key to be used for BFD authentication. It is encrypted with the previously selected algorithm. |

Use the **no** form of the command to disable the use of a BFD authentication.

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | Added meticulous-keyed-sha256 and keyed-sha256 options. |

Examples

The following command configures BFD authentication using Keyed SHA-1 encryption and key chain 'bfd-chain-3':

```
Switch(config)# bfd multihop-peer 10.90.200.15 auth type keyed-sha1  
key-chain bfd-chain-3
```

The following command configures BFD authentication using Keyed SHA-256 encryption and a new key:

```
Switch(config)# bfd multihop-peer 10.90.200.15 auth type keyed-sha256  
key-id 35 key test-bfd-auth-key
```

bfd multihop-peer interval

Configures Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) multi-hop peer parameters, including the desired sent and received packet rates and hello messages multiplier.

Use the **no** form to delete a configured set of parameters.

Syntax

```
[no] bfd multihop-peer <peer address> interval <send packet rate> minrx <receive packet rate> multiplier <hello multiplier>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <i>peer address</i> | Configures BFD parameters for the specified destination. The <i>peer address</i> can be either an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address. |
| interval <i>send packet rate</i> | Specifies how often the switch is able to send BFD control or echo packets to other BFD peers. The <i>send packet rate</i> is from 50 to 999 milliseconds. The default value is 100 milliseconds. |
| minrx <i>receive packet rate</i> | Specifies the minimum time period during which the switch is able to receive BFD control or echo packets from other BFD peers. The <i>receive packet rate</i> is from 50 to 999 milliseconds. The default value is 100 milliseconds. |
| multiplier <i>hello multiplier</i> | Specifies the number of consecutive BFD control or echo packets that have to be missed from a BFD peer before the switch declares that peer unavailable and informs the other BFD clients of the failure. The <i>hello multiplier</i> is an integer from 3 to 50. The default value is 3. |

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures a multi-hop peer BFD parameters:

```
Switch(config)# bfd multihop-peer 10.145.11.123 interval 120 minrx 120 multiplier 7
```

bfd slow-timer

Globally configures the slow-timer used in the Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD). This value determines how fast BFD establishes new sessions and at what speed asynchronous sessions use for BFD control packets when the echo function is enabled. The slow-timer value is used as the new control packet interval, while echo packets use the configured BFD intervals.

Use the **no** form of this command to reset the slow-timer to its default value.

The default value is 2000 milliseconds.

Syntax

[no] bfd slow-timer *<slow-timer interval>*

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------------|--|
| <i>slow-timer interval</i> | The time interval used for the slow-timer in the BFD echo function. The <i>slow-timer interval</i> is from 1000 to 30000 milliseconds. |

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures a BFD slow-timer interval of 3000 milliseconds:

```
Switch(config)# bfd slow-timer 3000
```

boot image

Configures the software image to be booted on the next switch reload.

Syntax

```
boot image {active|onie-image {install|rescue|uninstall|update}}|standby}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------|--|
| active | On the next reload, the switch will boot using the active image. |
| onie-image install | On the next reload, the switch will boot using the ONIE image in ONIE OS installer mode. |
| onie-image rescue | On the next reload, the switch will boot using the ONIE image in ONIE rescue mode. |
| onie-image uninstall | On the next reload, the switch will boot using the ONIE image in ONIE OS uninstall mode. |
| onie-image update | On the next reload, the switch will boot using the ONIE image in ONIE self update mode. |
| standby | On the next reload, the switch will boot using the standby image. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | Changed startup to boot . |

Example

The following command configures the switch to boot using the standby image on the next reload:

```
Switch(config)# boot image standby
```

boot zerotouch force

By default, the switch enters ZTP mode at reload only when booting with factory default configuration. This command forces the switch to enter ZTP mode at reload without checking the boot configuration first.

Syntax

boot zerotouch force {disable|enable}

no boot zerotouch force

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|---|
| disable | On the next reload, the switch will disable ZTP mode. |
| enable | On the next reload, the switch will enable ZTP mode. |

Using **no** before the command, the switch will not enter ZTP mode at reload even when booting with factory default configuration.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | Changed startup to boot . |

Example

The following command enables the switch to enter ZTP mode when booting every time, no matter what boot config is being used:

```
Switch(config)# boot zerotouch force enable
```

cee enable

Globally enables or disables Converged Enhanced Ethernet (CEE) on the switch. Data Center Bridging Capabilities eXchange (DCBX), Priority Flow Control (PFC), and Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS) are also globally enabled or disabled by this command.

By default, CEE is disabled on the switch.

Syntax

[no] cee enable

Using **no** before the command disables CEE.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added command on NE1032, NE10032, and NE2572. |

Example

The following command globally enables CEE on the switch:

```
Switch(config)# cee enable
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

cee app-proto

Configures an application protocol to be sent to the Data Center Bridging eXchange Capability (DCBX) peer.

Syntax

```
cee app-proto <application name> {ethertype <ethertype>|fcoe|iscsi|roce|rocev2|tcp destination-port <service port>|udp destination-port <service port>} [priority <priority>]
```

```
no cee app-proto <application name>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| <i>application name</i> | The description of the configured application protocol. The <i>application name</i> can be up to 63 characters in length. |
| ethertype <i>ethertype</i> | Configures a custom ethertype. The <i>ethertype</i> value in hexadecimal format: <i>0xHHHH</i> . For example, 0x8947. |
| fcoe | Selects Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) as the application protocol. Ethertype is set to 0x8906 and priority to 3. |
| iscsi | Selects Internet Small Computer Systems Interface (iSCSI) as the application protocol. TCP destination port is set to 3260 and priority to 4. |
| roce | Selects RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE) as the application protocol. Ethertype is set to 0x8915 and priority to 3. |
| rocev2 | Selects RDMA over Converged Ethernet version 2 (RoCEv2) as the application protocol. UDP destination port is set to 4791 and priority to 3. |
| tcp | Configures a custom TCP service port. |
| udp | Configures a custom UDP service port. |
| destination-port <i>service port</i> | Configures a custom service port. The <i>service port</i> is an integer from 1 to 65536. |
| priority <i>priority</i> | Configures a custom priority. The <i>priority</i> is an integer from 0 to 7. |

Using the **no** form of the command will remove the specified application protocol.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added command on NE1032, NE10032, and NE2572. |

Examples

The following command configures custom ethertype and priority values:

```
Switch(config)# cee app-proto Ether8947 ethertype 0x8947 priority 3
```

The following command configures iSCSI as the application protocol:

```
Switch(config)# cee app-proto myIscsi iscsi
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

cee ets bandwidth-percentage

Configures the bandwidth percentage allocated for each Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS) priority group.

Note: The total configured bandwidth percentage of each priority group cannot exceed 100%.

Syntax

cee ets bandwidth-percentage <priority group ID> <bandwidth percentage> [**<priority group ID> <bandwidth percentage>**] [**<priority group ID> <bandwidth percentage>**] [**<priority group ID> <bandwidth percentage>**] [**<priority group ID> <bandwidth percentage>**] [**<priority group ID> <bandwidth percentage>**] [**<priority group ID> <bandwidth percentage>**]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>priority group ID</i> | The priority group for which to configure the bandwidth percentage. The <i>priority group ID</i> is an integer between 0 and 7. |
| <i>bandwidth percentage</i> | The bandwidth percentage allocated for the specified priority group. The <i>bandwidth percentage</i> is an integer between 0 and 100. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added command on NE1032, NE10032, and NE2572. |

Example

The following command configures a bandwidth percentage of 15% for priority group 1, 35% for priority group 2, 23% for priority 3, and 27% for priority 4:

```
Switch(config)# cee ets bandwidth-percentage 1 15 2 35 3 23 4 27
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

cee ets priority-group ppid

Configures the specified Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS) priority group.

Syntax

```
[no] cee ets priority-group ppid <priority group ID> {description <description>|priority <traffic priority> [<traffic priority> ...]}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| <i>priority group ID</i> | The ETS priority group to be configured. The <i>priority group ID</i> is an integer between 0 and 7, or 15. |
| description <i>description</i> | Configures the description of the specified ETS priority group. |
| priority <i>traffic priority</i> | Configures the 802.1p priority value attributed to the ETS priority group. The <i>traffic priority</i> value is an integer from 0 to 7. |

Using **no** before the command removes the description or the traffic priority of the specified priority group.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added command on NE1032, NE10032, and NE2572. |

Examples

The following command configures a description for priority group 5:

```
Switch(config)# cee ets priority-group ppid 5 description pgID_5
```

The following command configures a priority value for priority group 5:

```
Switch(config)# cee ets priority-group ppid 5 priority 3
```

Restrictions

- The priority value attributed to priority group 15 cannot be removed
- This command is not available on the NE0152T

cee pfc enable

Globally enables or disables Priority Flow Control (PFC) on the switch.

By default, PFC is disabled on the switch.

Note: By default, PFC is enabled on all switch interfaces. PFC will not function on an interface until PFC is also globally enabled.

Syntax

[no] **cee pfc enable**

Using **no** before the command disables PFC.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added command on NE1032, NE10032, and NE2572. |

Example

The following command enables PFC on the switch:

```
Switch(config)# cee pfc enable
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

cee pfc priority

Configures the Priority Flow Control (PFC) priority state.

By default, PFC priority 3 is enabled on the switch.

Syntax

```
[no] cee pfc priority <priority> {enable|description <description>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| <i>priority</i> | The PFC priority value (an integer from 0 to 7). |
| enable | Enables the configured PFC priority. |
| description | Configures the description of the specified PFC priority. |
| description <i>description</i> | The description of the specified PFC priority. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added command on NE1032, NE10032, and NE2572. |

Examples

The following command enables PFC priority 6 on the switch:

```
Switch(config)# cee pfc priority 6 enable
```

The following command adds a description for PFC priority 3:

```
Switch(config)# cee pfc priority 3 description PFC_priority_3
```

Restrictions

- G8272, G8296, G8332, NE1032, NE1032T, NE1072T and NE2572: up to two PFC priorities can be simultaneously enabled on the switch.
- NE10032: only one PFC priority can be enabled on the switch at any time.
- You cannot configure switch interfaces with different PFC priorities. The same PFC priority is enabled on all interfaces.
- This command is not available on the NE0152T.

class-map

Creates or deletes a class map that is used to match packets to a specified class. After creating a class map, you enter Class Map Configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] class-map {match-all|match-any} <class map name>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|--|
| match-all | Configures the class map to use the logical AND function for packet evaluation when dealing with multiple match rules. |
| match-any | Configures the class map to use the logical OR function for packet evaluation when dealing with multiple match rules. |
| <i>class map name</i> | The name of the class map. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command creates class map 'cmap-01' that uses the logical OR function when evaluating packets:

```
Switch(config)# class-map match-any cmap-01
```

class-map type qos

Creates or deletes a Quality of Service (QoS) class map that is used to match packets to a specified class. After creating a class map, you enter QoS Class Map Configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] class-map type qos {match-all|match-any} <class map name>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|--|
| match-all | Configures the class map to use the logical AND function for packet evaluation when dealing with multiple match rules. |
| match-any | Configures the class map to use the logical OR function for packet evaluation when dealing with multiple match rules. |
| <i>class map name</i> | The name of the class map. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command creates QoS class map 'cmap-qos-01' that uses the logical AND function when evaluating packets:

```
Switch(config)# class-map type qos match-all cmap-qos-01
```

class-map type queuing

Modifies a queuing class map (that is used to match packets to a specified class) by entering Queuing Class Map Configuration mode.

Syntax

class-map type queuing match-any *<queue name>*

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------|---|
| match-any | Configures the class map to use the logical OR function for packet evaluation when dealing with multiple match rules. |
| <i>queue name</i> | The name of the queue. The possible options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1p7q1t-out-q-default (queue 0 or default queue)• 1p7q1t-out-pq1 (queue 1 or priority queue)• 1p7q1t-out-q2 (queue 2)• 1p7q1t-out-q3 (queue 3)• 1p7q1t-out-q4 (queue 4)• 1p7q1t-out-q5 (queue 5)• 1p7q1t-out-q6 (queue 6)• 1p7q1t-out-q7 (queue 7) |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enters the a queuing class menu in order to modify it:

```
Switch(config)# class-map type queuing match-any 1p7q1t-out-q2
```

clear cores

Clears all the core dump information stored on the switch.

Syntax

```
clear cores
```

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command clears all the core dump information from the switch:

```
Switch(config)# clear cores
```

clear ssh hosts

Resets the list of trusted Secure Shell (SSH) hosts.

Syntax

```
clear ssh hosts
```

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed remove to clear . |

Example

The following command resets the list of trusted SSH hosts:

```
Switch> clear ssh hosts
```

clock format

Configures the system time format.

Syntax

clock format {12|24}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|---|
| 12 | Displays the time in 12 hour format. This is the default time format. |
| 24 | Displays the time in 24 hour format. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the system time in 24 hour format:

```
Switch(config)# clock format 24
```

clock summer-time

Enables or disables the use of a summer time (daylight saving time) offset.

Syntax

[no] clock summer-time <time zone name> [*<start week>* *<start day>* *<start month>* *<start time>* *<end week>* *<end day>* *<end month>* *<end time>* [*<offset>*]]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>time zone name</i> | The name of the time zone in 3 character format, such as PST, MST, CST, EST etc. |
| <i>start week</i> | The starting week of the offset. The range is from 1 (first week of the month) to 5 (last week of the month). |
| <i>start day</i> | The starting day of the offset. The range is from Monday to Sunday. |
| <i>start month</i> | The starting month of the offset. The range is from January to December. |
| <i>start time</i> | The starting time of the offset. The format is <i>HH:mm</i> , where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>HH</i> is the hour of the day (range is 00 to 24)• <i>mm</i> is the minute of the hour (range is 00 to 60) |
| <i>end week</i> | The ending week of the offset. The range is from 1 (first week of the month) to 5 (last week of the month). |
| <i>end day</i> | The ending day of the offset. The range is from Monday to Sunday. |
| <i>end month</i> | The ending month of the offset. The range is from January to December. |
| <i>end time</i> | The ending time of the offset. The format is <i>HH:mm</i> , where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>HH</i> is the hour of the day (range is 00 to 24)• <i>mm</i> is the minute of the hour (range is 00 to 60) |
| <i>offset</i> | The number of minutes to offset the time. The <i>offset</i> is from 1 to 1440. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables summer-time for Pacific Standard Time:

```
Switch(config)# clock summer-time PST
```

clock timezone

Enables or disables the use of time zones.

Syntax

[no] clock timezone <time zone> <hour offset> <minute offset>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>time zone</i> | The name of the time zone in 3 character format, such as PST, MST, CST, or EST. |
| <i>hour offset</i> | The hour offset from UTC. The range is from -23 to 23. |
| <i>minute offset</i> | The minute offset from UTC. The range is from 0 to 59. |

Using **no** before the command without arguments disables the use of time zones.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the use of the EST time zone with an offset of -5 hour and 0 minutes from UTC:

```
Switch(config)# clock timezone EST -5 0
```

enable password

Enables or disables the use of a password to enter Privileged EXEC mode.

Syntax

[no] enable password <*password*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>password</i> | The password required to enter Privileged EXEC mode. The <i>password</i> can be up to 20 characters long. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures `code-sec` as the encrypted password required to enter Privileged EXEC mode:

```
Switch(config)# enable password code-sec
```

end

Exits the current command mode and enters Privileged EXEC mode.

Syntax

end

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command exits the current command mode and enters Privileged EXEC mode:

```
Switch(config)# end
Switch#
```

errdisable recovery cause bpduguard

Enables or disables the timeout mechanism for a port to be recovered automatically from being operationally shut down by Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDU) guard.

Syntax

[no] errdisable recovery cause bpduguard

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables error recovery:

```
Switch(config)# errdisable recovery cause bpduguard
```

errdisable recovery interval

Enables and disables a time interval after which an error-disabled port shall be recovered automatically.

Syntax

[no] errdisable recovery interval *<time interval>*

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>time interval</i> | The time that the switch waits until it will automatically recover an error-disabled port. The <i>time interval</i> is from 30 to 65535 seconds. The default value is 300 seconds. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the error recovery time interval to 600 seconds:

```
Switch(config)# errdisable recovery interval 600
```

event-log

Enables and disables user action logging on terminals.

Syntax

[no] event-log {cli|console|rest|snmp|terminal} enable

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------|--|
| cli | Enables or disables CLI transaction logging. |
| console | Enables or disables user transaction logging on console. |
| rest | Enables or disables REST transaction logging. |
| snmp | Enables or disables SNMP transaction logging. |
| terminal | Enables or disables user transaction logging on terminal (Telnet/SSH). |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | Added snmp option. |

Example

The following command configures the CLI logging:

```
Switch(config)# event-log cli enable
```

feature

Enables or disables certain switch processes.

Syntax

```
[no] feature {dhcp|ldap|ntp|restApi [http]|sflow|ssh|tacacs+|telemetry|telnet}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------|--|
| dhcp | Enables or disables the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP). By default, DHCP is enabled on the management port, but disabled on all other switch interfaces. |
| http | Enables or disables the REST server to listen in Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) mode on port 8090. By default, the REST server is disabled from listening in HTTP mode. |
| ldap | Enables or disables the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) service. By default, the LDAP service is disabled on the switch. |
| ntp | Enables or disables the Network Time Protocol (NTP). By default, NTP is enabled on the switch. |
| restApi | Enables or disables the REpresentational State Transfer (REST) server. By default, the RESP API is enabled on the switch. Please refer to the <i>Lenovo REST API Programming Guide</i> for details on how to use the Lenovo REST API. |
| sflow | Enables or disables the sFlow service. By default, sFlow is disabled on the switch. |
| ssh | Enables or disables the Secure Shell (SSH) service. By default, SSH is enabled on the switch. |
| tacacs+ | Enables or disables the Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) service. By default, the TACACS+ service is disabled on the switch. |
| telemetry | Enables or disables the Telemetry service. By default, the Telemetry service is enabled on the switch. |
| telnet | Enables or disables the Telnet service. By default, Telnet is enabled on the switch. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added telemetry option. |
| 10.6 | Added ldap and sflow options. |

Example

The following command enables the REST service:

```
Switch(config)# feature restApi
```

Restrictions

Options **http** and **telemetry** are not available on the NE0152T.

graceful-restart ospf helper max-grace-period

The Cloud NOS design provides a complete separation of its control plane from the forwarding plane, thus allowing the restart or upgrade of control plane software without disturbing forwarding. Such a restart/upgrade is called graceful-restart.

The router attempting a graceful restart originates link-local Opaque-LSAs, called Grace-LSAs, announcing its intention to perform a graceful restart within a specified amount of time called grace period.

This commands configures the maximum grace period. To disable the grace period use the **no** form of the command.

Syntax

[no] graceful-restart ospf helper max-grace-period *<grace period>*

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------|--|
| <i>grace period</i> | The maximum grace period in seconds. The <i>grace period</i> is from 1 to 1800. The default value is 60. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the grace period to 300 seconds:

```
Switch(config)# graceful-restart ospf helper max-grace-period 300
```

graceful-restart ospf helper never

The Cloud NOS design provides a complete separation of its control plane from the forwarding plane, thus allowing the restart or upgrade of control plane software without disturbing forwarding. Such a restart/upgrade is called graceful-restart.

In graceful-restart the OSPF neighbors help the restarting router by announcing links to it in their LSAs. These neighbors are said to be in “helper mode” for the duration of the graceful restart.

This commands enables or disables helper mode. Helper mode is enabled by default.

Note: When this command is enabled, helper mode is disabled on the router. When using the **no** form of this command, helper mode is enabled on the router.

Syntax

```
[no] graceful-restart ospf helper never [router-id <neighbor address>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| router-id <i>neighbor address</i> | Helper mode will be enabled or disabled only for the specified OSPF neighbor. The <i>neighbor address</i> is specified in IPv4 address format. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command disables helper mode on the router:

```
Switch(config)# graceful-restart ospf helper never
```

hardware ecmp hash-offset

Configures the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Equal Cost Multiple Paths (ECMP) hash offset.

Syntax

[no] hardware ecmp hash-offset *<offset value>*

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------|---|
| <i>offset value</i> | The value of the ECMP hash offset. The <i>offset value</i> is from 0 to 15. The default value is 0. |

Using **no** before the command disables the OSPF hash offset.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures an ECMP hash offset of 3:

```
Switch(config)# hardware ecmp hash-offset 3
```

hardware esn

A customer support representative can assign your switch an Entitlement Serial Number (ESN) at the time you request support. The ESN helps to locate your switch's identifying information when you call technical support for help in future.

This command configures the switch's ESN.

Syntax

hardware esn <serial number>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>serial number</i> | <p>The ESN assigned to the switch by a customer support representative. The <i>serial number</i> is valid only as a 7 to 11 characters long alpha-numeric string for G8332, G8272 and G8296 switches.</p> <p>The following platforms require a strict 7 characters long serial number:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● NE1032● NE1032T● NE1072T● NE10032● NE2572● NE0152T |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the switch ESN as 'LNV109ty442':

```
Switch(config)# hardware esn LNV109ty442
```

hardware mtm

Configures the switch's Machine Type Model (MTM) number. The MTM number is applied when the switch reloads and persist across firmware upgrades.

Syntax

hardware mtm <*serial number*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>serial number</i> | The new MTM number for the switch. The <i>serial number</i> depends on the switch model. Valid serial numbers are listed following this table. |

You can change the switch MTM number with one of the following:

- G8272:
 - 7159-CFV
 - 7159-CRW
 - 7159-HCV
 - 7159-HCW
 - 7159-HCR
 - 7159-HCF
 - 7159-HCN
- G8296:
 - 7159-GF5
 - 7159-GR6
 - 7159-HC5
 - 7159-HC6
- G8332:
 - 7159-BFX
 - 7159-BRX
 - 7159-CFX
 - 7159-HCE
 - 7159-HDE
 - 7159-HC8

- NE1032:
 - 7159-A1X
 - 7159-A2X
 - 7159-HD1
 - 7159-HD2
 - 7159-HDF
- NE1032T:
 - 7159-B1X
 - 7159-B2X
 - 7159-HD3
 - 7159-HD4
- NE1072T:
 - 7159-C1X
 - 7159-C2X
 - 7159-HD5
 - 7159-HD6
 - 7159-HDB
- NE10032:
 - 7159-D1X
 - 7159-D2X
 - 7159-HE1
 - 7159-HE2
- NE2572:
 - 7159-E1X
 - 7159-E2X
 - 7159-HE3
 - 7159-HE4
 - 7159-HEA
 - 7159-HEB
- NE0152T:
 - 7Y81CTO1WW
 - 7Y81CTO2WW
 - 7Z32CTO1WW

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | The command was updated to support NE1032, NE1032T, NE1072T, NE10032, and NE2572. |
| 10.8 | The command was updated to support NE0152T. |

Example

The following command configures the switch MTM number to '1611-16E':

```
Switch(config)# hardware mtm 1611-16E  
  
New MTM value: 1611-16E  
Please reset the system for the new changes to take effect.
```

hardware profile portmode

Enables or disables different hardware profiles for the switch ports.

Syntax

For G8272:

```
[no] hardware profile portmode {72x10G|custom 4x10G ethernet  
<chassis number/port number>|default}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| 72x10G | Configures all switch ports as 10Gb SFP+ ports. The switch can be configured with 72 x 10Gb SFP+ ports. |
| custom 4x10G | Configures the specified QSFP+ ports from 40Gb mode to 4 x 10Gb SFP+ port mode. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | The ethernet interface chassis and port numbers. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> is an integer from 1 to 54. |
| default | Configures 48 x 10Gb SFP+ ports and 6 x 40Gb QSFP+ ports. |

For G8296:

```
[no] hardware profile portmode {94x10G+8x40G|custom 4x10G  
ethernet <chassis number/port number>|default}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| 94x10G+8x40G | Configures the switch with 94 x 10Gb SFP+ ports and 8 x 40Gb QSFP+ ports. |
| custom 4x10G | Configures the specified QSFP+ ports from 40Gb mode to 4 x 10Gb SFP+ port mode. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | The ethernet interface chassis and port numbers. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> is an integer from 1 to 96. |
| default | Configures 86 x 10Gb SFP+ ports and 10 x 40Gb QSFP+ ports. |

For G8332:

```
[no] hardware profile portmode {96x10G+8x40G|custom 4x10G ethernet <chassis number/port number>|default}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| 96x10G+8x40G | Configures the switch with 96 x 10Gb SFP+ ports and 8 x 40Gb QSFP+ ports. |
| custom 4x10G | Configures the specified QSFP+ ports from 40Gb mode to 4 x 10Gb SFP+ port mode. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | The ethernet interface chassis and port numbers. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> is an integer from 1 to 32. |
| default | Configures 32 x 40Gb QSFP+ ports and 8 x 40Gb Media Dependent Adapter (MDA) module QSFP+ ports. |

For NE1072T:

```
[no] hardware profile portmode {72x10G|custom 4x10G ethernet <chassis number/port number>|default}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 72x10G | Configures all switch ports as 10Gb ports. The switch can be configured with 48 x 10Gb Base-T ports and 24 x 10Gb SFP+ ports. |
| custom 4x10G ethernet | Configures the specified QSFP+ ports from 40Gb mode to 4 x 10Gb SFP+ port mode. |
| <i>chassis number/port number</i> | The ethernet interface chassis and port numbers. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> is an integer from 1 to 54. |
| default | Configures 48 x 10Gb Base-T ports and 6 x 40Gb QSFP+ ports. |

For NE10032:

```
[no] hardware profile portmode {128x10G|128x25G|32x40G|
64x50G|custom {1x40G|2x50G|4x10G|4x25G} ethernet <chassis
number/port number>|default}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| 128x10G | Configures all switch ports as 10Gb SFP+ ports. The switch can be configured with 128 x 10Gb SFP+ ports. |
| 128x25G | Configures the switch ports as 25Gb SFP28 ports. The switch can be configured with 128 x 25Gb SFP28 ports. |
| 32x40G | Configures the switch ports as 40Gb QSFP+ ports. The switch can be configured with 32 x 40Gb QSFP+ ports. |
| 64x50G | Configures the switch ports as 50Gb QSFP28 ports. The switch can be configured with 64 x 50Gb QSFP28 ports. |
| custom <i>configuration</i> | Configures a custom hardware profile for the switch ports where <i>configuration</i> is one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1x40G ● 2x50G ● 4x10G ● 4x25G |
| 1x40G | Configures the specified QSFP28 ports to 40Gb QSFP+ port mode. |
| 2x50G | Configures the specified QSFP28 ports to 2 x 50Gb QSFP28 port mode. |
| 4x10G | Configures the specified QSFP28 ports to 4 x 10Gb SFP+ port mode. |
| 4x25G | Configures the specified QSFP28 ports to 4 x 25Gb SFP28 port mode. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | The ethernet interface chassis and port numbers. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> is an integer from 1 to 32. |
| default | Configures 32 x 100Gb QSFP28 ports. |

For NE2572:

```
[no] hardware profile portmode {48x10G+12x50G|48x10G+6x100G|
|48x10G+6x40G|48x25G+12x50G|72x10G|72x25G|custom {1x40G|
|2x50G|4x10G|4x25G} ethernet <chassis number/port number>|default}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 48x10G+12x50G | Configures 48 switch ports as 10Gb SFP+ ports and 12 ports as 50Gb QSFP28 ports. |
| 48x10G+6x100G | Configures 48 switch ports as 10Gb SFP+ ports and 6 ports as 100Gb QSFP28 ports. |
| 48x10G+6x40G | Configures the switch ports as 40 Gb QSFP+ ports. The switch can be configured with 6 x 40 Gb QSFP+ ports. |
| 48x25G+12x50G | Configures the switch ports as 50 Gb QSFP28 ports. The switch can be configured with 12 x 50 Gb QSFP28 ports. |
| 72x10G | Configures all switch ports as 10 Gb SFP+ ports. The switch can be configured with 72 x 10 Gb SFP+ ports. |
| 72x25G | Configures the switch ports as 25 Gb SFP28 ports. The switch can be configured with 72 x 25 Gb SFP28 ports. |
| custom <i>configuration</i> | Configures a custom hardware profile for the switch ports where <i>configuration</i> is one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1x40G ● 2x50G ● 4x10G ● 4x25G |
| 1x40G | Configures the specified QSFP+ ports to 40Gb QSFP+ port mode. |
| 2x50G | Configures the specified QSFP28 ports to 2 x 50Gb QSFP28 port mode. |
| 4x10G | Configures the specified QSFP+ ports to 4 x 10Gb SFP+ port mode. |
| 4x25G | Configures the specified QSFP28 ports to 4 x 25Gb SFP28 port mode. |

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | The ethernet interface chassis and port numbers. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> is an integer from 1 to 54. Note: For the first 48 ethernet ports (SFP28), you must specify a four-port ethernet port range. For example: Switch(config)# hardware profile portmode custom 4x10G ethernet 1/41-44 |
| default | Configures 48 x 25Gb SFP28 ports and 6 x 100Gb QSFP28 ports. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Commands for the NE1072T, NE10032, and NE2572 were added. |
| 10.6 | Updated the Restrictions section. |
| 10.8 | Updated the Restrictions section. |

Example

The following command configures all ports for the G8272 as 10 Gb ports:

```
Switch(config)# hardware profile portmode 72x10G
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE1032, NE1032T, and NE0152T.

hostname

Configures or resets the switch network name.

Syntax

[no] hostname <network name>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>network name</i> | The network name of the switch. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Examples

The following command configures the switch network name to 'sw-lab-33':

```
Switch(config)# hostname sw-lab-33
sw-lab-33(config)#
```

The following command resets the switch network name to the default value:

```
sw-lab-33(config)# no hostname
Switch(config)#
```

install license

Install a Feature on Demand (FoD) license.

Syntax

```
license install {ftp|scp|sftp|tftp|usb1} <source>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------|---|
| ftp | Installs the FoD license using the File Transfer Protocol (FTP). |
| scp | Installs the FoD license using the Secure Copy Protocol (SCP). |
| sftp | Installs the FoD license using the Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP). |
| tftp | Installs the FoD license using the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP). |
| usb1 | Installs the FoD license using a removable USB drive. |
| <i>source</i> | The address where the FoD license file can be found. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command installs a FoD license from a USB device:

```
Switch(config)# license install usb1 /FoD/FoD-330T
```

interface

Enter the Interface Configuration Mode.

Syntax

```
interface {<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|  
loopback <loopback interface>|mgmt 0|port-channel <LAG>|  
vlan <VLAN ID>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <i>interface name</i> | Enters Interface Configuration mode for the named ethernet interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Enters Ethernet Interface Configuration mode for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Enters Loopback Interface Configuration mode for the specified loopback interface (an integer from 0 to 7). |
| mgmt 0 | Enters Management Interface Configuration mode for the specified management interface (0). |
| port-channel <i>LAG</i> | Enters LAG Configuration mode for the specified LAG (an integer from 1-4096). |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Enters VLAN Interface Configuration mode for the specified VLAN (an integer from 1-4093). |

Mode

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command enters interface command mode for LAG 4001:

```
Switch(config)# interface port-channel 4001  
Switch(config-if)#
```

Restrictions

If you use **interface** *<interface name>*, the command does not work unless an interface with that name exists.

ip arp inspection filter

Adds or removes an Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) inspection filter.

Syntax

[no] ip arp inspection filter <ACL name> **vlan** <VLAN number>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>ACL name</i> | The name of the ARP Access Control List (ACL). |
| vlan | Applies the specified ACL to the list of VLANs. |
| <i>VLAN number</i> | The VLAN number. Range is from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables an ARP inspection filter by applying the ARP ACL *arp-acl-5* to VLANs 100, 101, and 102:

```
Switch(config)# ip arp inspection filter arp-acl-5 vlan 100-102
```

ip arp timeout

Dynamic ARP entries expire after a set amount of time and then they are removed from the table. The default value is 1500 seconds (25 minutes).

This commands configures a global timeout value for dynamic ARP entries.

Syntax

[no] ip arp timeout {<timeout value>|refresh}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>timeout value</i> | The time in seconds until an ARP entry expires. The <i>timeout value</i> is from 60 to 28800. |
| refresh | Enables refreshing the ARP table right after it expires. The timeout is not reset to its default value. |

Using **no** before the command resets the setting to its default value.

Modes

- Global Configuration Mode
- Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | Added the refresh option. |

Example

The following command configures ARP timeout to 1800 seconds (30 minutes):

```
Switch(config)# ip arp timeout 1800
```

Restrictions

The following command is available only in Global Configuration Mode:

ip arp timeout refresh

ip as-path access-list

Creates or deletes a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) autonomous system (AS) access list.

Syntax

[no] ip as-path access-list <ACL name> {deny|permit} <regular expression>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>ACL name</i> | The name of the BGP Access Control List (ACL). |
| deny | Enables the rejection of packets. |
| permit | Enables the forwarding of packets. |
| <i>regular expression</i> | A regular-expression to match the BGP AS paths. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command forwards packets from networks belonging to AS 340:

```
Switch(config)# ip as-path access-list as-acl-3 permit ^340$
```

ip community-list expanded

Adds or removes an expanded entry to or from the specified Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) community list.

Syntax

```
[no] ip community-list expanded <community list name> {deny|permit} <regular expression>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------------|---|
| <i>community list name</i> | The name of the community list. |
| deny | Rejects routes that match the specified community list. |
| permit | Accepts routes that match the specified community list. |
| <i>regular expression</i> | A regular expression specifying a pattern to match against an input string. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds an expanded community list entry that denies routes from network 28 to autonomous system (AS) 3000:

```
Switch(config)# ip community-list expanded exp-list-28 deny 3000:28
```

ip community-list standard

Adds or removes a standard entry to or from the specified Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) community list.

Syntax

```
[no] ip community-list standard <community list name> {deny|
permit} {[<community number>] [internet] [local-AS]
[no-advertise] [no-export]}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------------|--|
| <i>community list name</i> | The name of the community list. |
| deny | Rejects routes that match the specified community list. |
| permit | Accepts routes that match the specified community list. |
| <i>community number</i> | Rejects or accepts routes based on their community number. The format for the community number is AA:NN (autonomous system number:community number). |
| internet | Rejects or accepts only routes that are part of the well-known internet community. |
| local-AS | Rejects or accepts only routes not advertised outside the local autonomous system (AS). |
| no-advertise | Rejects or accepts only routes not advertised to any peers (internal or external). |
| no-export | Rejects or accepts only routes only advertised to peers in the same AS. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds a standard community list entry that accepts routes only not advertised outside the local AS:

```
Switch(config)# ip community-list standard clist-local permit local-AS
```

ip dhcp relay

Globally enables or disables IPv4 Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCPv4) service.

Syntax

[no] ip dhcp relay [information option]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------|---|
| information option | Enables or disables DHCPv4 option 82, which inserts DHCP relay agent information in BOOTREQUEST messages forwarded to a DHCP server. By default, this option is disabled. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command globally enables DHCPv4:

```
Switch(config)# ip dhcp relay
```

ip dhcp snooping

Globally enables or disables Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping on the switch.

By default, DHCP Snooping is globally disabled on the switch.

Syntax

[no] ip dhcp snooping

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables DHCP Snooping on the switch:

```
Switch(config)# ip dhcp snooping
```

ip dhcp snooping binding

Adds an entry to the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping binding table.

Syntax

```
ip dhcp snooping binding <MAC address> vlan <VLAN ID> <IPv4 address>  
interface ethernet <chassis number/port number> expiry <lease time>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <i>MAC address</i> | Configures the MAC address of the DHCP Snooping binding entry. The <i>MAC address</i> can be written in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• X.X.X• XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX• XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX• XXXX.XXXX.XXXX |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Configures the VLAN of the DHCP Snooping binding entry. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is from 1 to 4093. |
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | Configures the IP address of the DHCP Snooping binding entry. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Configures the ethernet port of the DHCP Snooping binding entry. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| expiry <i>lease time</i> | Configures the lease time of the DHCP Snooping entry. The <i>lease time</i> is an integer from 1 to 4294967295 seconds. |

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds an entry to the DHCP Snooping binding table:

```
Switch(config)# ip dhcp snooping binding 00:0a:95:9d:68:16 vlan 138  
10.57.144.208 interface ethernet 1/12 expiry 604800
```

no ip dhcp snooping binding

Deletes an entry from the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping binding table.

Syntax

no ip dhcp snooping binding {<MAC address>|**all** [**interface ethernet** <chassis number/port number>|**vlan** <VLAN ID>]}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| <i>MAC address</i> | Deletes an entry from the DHCP Snooping binding table based on its MAC address. The <i>MAC address</i> can be written in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• X.X.X• XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX• XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX• XXXX.XXXX.XXXX |
| all | Deletes all entries from the DHCP Snooping binding table. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Deletes all entries from the DHCP Snooping table that are associated with the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis</i> and <i>port numbers</i> depend on the switch type. |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Deletes all entries from the DHCP Snooping table that are associated with the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4093. |

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command deletes an entry from the DHCP Snooping binding table based on its MAC address:

```
Switch(config)# no ip dhcp snooping binding 00:0a:95:9d:68:16
```

ip dhcp snooping information option

Enables or disables Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping option 82. This provides additional security when DHCP is used to allocate network addresses by enabling the switch to act as a DHCP relay agent to prevent DHCP client requests from untrusted sources. This command configures the switch to add option 82 information to DHCP requests from clients before forwarding the requests to the DHCP server.

By default, DHCP Snooping option 82 is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] ip dhcp snooping information option
```

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables DHCP Snooping option 82:

```
Switch(config)# ip dhcp snooping information option
```

ip dhcp snooping vlan

Enables or disables Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping on the specified VLAN.

By default, DHCP Snooping is disabled on all VLANs.

Note: DHCP Snooping is enabled on a VLAN only if it is also enabled globally on the switch.

Syntax

```
[no] ip dhcp snooping vlan <VLAN ID>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>VLAN ID</i> | Configures DHCP Snooping on the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4093. |

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables DHCP Snooping on VLAN 138:

```
Switch(config)# ip dhcp snooping vlan 138
```

ip domain-lookup

Enables or disables Domain Name Service (DNS).

Syntax

```
[no] ip domain-lookup
```

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables DNS on the switch:

```
Switch(config)# ip domain-lookup
```

ip domain-list

Adds a domain to the list used by the Domain Name Service (DNS) client.

Syntax

```
[no] ip domain-list <domain name> vrf {<VRF instance>|default|  
|management}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>domain name</i> | The DNS domain name. The <i>domain name</i> can be up to 64 characters in length. |
| vrf default | Adds a DNS domain name using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Adds a DNS domain name using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Adds a DNS domain name using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds a DNS domain name:

```
Switch(config)# ip domain-list example.com vrf default
```

Restrictions

Only up to six DNS domains can be configured on the switch.

ip domain-name

Configures the Domain Name Service (DNS) default domain name.

Syntax

```
[no] ip domain-name <domain name> vrf {<VRF instance>|default|  
management}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>domain name</i> | The DNS default domain name. The <i>domain name</i> can be up to 64 characters in length. |
| vrf default | Configures the DNS default domain name using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Configures the DNS default domain name using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Configures the DNS default domain name using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the DNS default domain name:

```
Switch(config)# ip domain-name example.com vrf management
```

ip ecmp weight

Configures weighted Equal Cost Multiple Paths (ECMP) routes.

Syntax

```
ip ecmp weight {<IPv4 address>|<IPv6 address>|interface {<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number/port number>}} <ECMP weight>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | Configures the IPv4 address of the next-hop. |
| <i>IPv6 address</i> | Configures the IPv6 address of the next-hop. |
| interface <i>interface name</i> | Configures weighted ECMP on the interface identified by its name. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Configures weighted ECMP on the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| <i>ECMP weight</i> | Configures the value of weighted ECMP route. The <i>ECMP weight</i> is an integer from 1 to 4. |

Modes

- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed port - aggregation to port - channel . |
| 10.8 | Option port - channel was removed. |

Example

The following command configures a weighted ECMP route for an IPv4 next-hop:

```
Switch(config)# ip ecmp weight 35.177.89.145 3
```

The following command configures a weighted ECMP route for an ethernet port:

```
Switch> ip ecmp weight ethernet 1/12 2
```

ip ecmp weight enable

Enables or disables weighted Equal Cost Multiple Paths (ECMP).

Syntax

```
[no] ip ecmp weight enable
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables weighted ECMP:

```
Switch(config)# ip ecmp weight enable
```

ip extcommunity-list expanded

Adds or removes an expanded entry to or from the specified extended Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) community list.

Syntax

```
[no] ip extcommunity-list expanded <extended community list name>  
{deny|permit} <regular expression>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <i>extended community list name</i> | The name of the extended community list. |
| deny | Rejects routes that match the specified extended community list. |
| permit | Accepts routes that match the specified extended community list. |
| <i>regular expression</i> | A regular expression specifying a pattern to match against an input string. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds an expanded entry to an extended community list that denies routes from network 28 to autonomous system (AS) 3000:

```
Switch(config)# ip extcommunity-list expanded extlist-28 deny 3000:28
```

ip extcommunity-list standard

Adds or removes a standard entry to or from the specified extended Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) community list.

Syntax

```
[no] ip extcommunity-list standard <extended community list name>
{deny|permit} [{rt|soo} [<community number>]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------------|---|
| <i>community list name</i> | The name of the community list. |
| deny | Rejects routes that match the specified community list. |
| permit | Accepts routes that match the specified community list. |
| <i>community number</i> | Rejects or accepts routes based on their community number. The format for the community number is <i>AA:NN</i> (autonomous system number:community number). |
| rt | Rejects or accepts only routes based on their route target. |
| soo | Rejects or accepts only routes based on their source of origin. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds a standard entry to an extended community list that accepts only routes with the community number 32500:34:

```
Switch(config)# ip extcommunity-list standard ext-32500 permit rt
32500:34
```

ip forwarding

Enables or disables the forwarding of IPv4 packets.

Syntax

[no] ip forwarding

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the forwarding of IPv4 packets:

```
Switch(config)# ip forwarding
```

ip host

Assigns a hostname to an IP address.

Syntax

```
[no] ip host <hostname> <IP address> [<IP address>] vrf {<VRF instance>|  
|default|management}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>hostname</i> | The hostname to associate with the IP address. The <i>hostname</i> can be up to 64 characters in length. |
| <i>IP address</i> | The IP address associated with the specified hostname. |
| vrf default | Associates the hostname and the IP address using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Associates the hostname and the IP address using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Associates the hostname and the IP address using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command assigns a hostname to an IP address:

```
Switch(config)# ip host HostExample 10.158.55.69 vrf default
```

Restrictions

Only up to 100 hostname to IP address mapping can be configured on the switch.

ip igmp snooping

Globally enables or disables Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping.

By default, IGMP Snooping is enabled.

Syntax

```
[no] ip igmp snooping [report-forwarding-rate <rate value>|  
report-suppression|static-group max-limit <max value>|tcn]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| report-forwarding-rate <i>rate value</i> | Configures the rate the switch uses to send IGMP reports to the multicast router. The <i>rate value</i> is from 3000 to 20000. The default value is 6000 packets per second. |
| report-suppression | When enabled, the snooping switch only sends the first report for a group to the multicast routers. Subsequent reports for the same group are not forwarded to the multicast router. When disabled, all reports are forwarded to multicast routers. This report suppression is applied only for IGMP v1 and v2 reports. By default, report suppression is enabled. |
| static-group max-limit <i>max value</i> | Configures the maximum number of static IGMP groups allowed on the switch. The <i>max value</i> is from 0 to 128. The default value is 0. |
| tcn | Enables or disable the GQ packet transmission when a Topology Change Notification (TCN) is received. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.2 | Added report-forwarding-rate and static-group max-limit options. |

Example

The following command globally enables IGMP Snooping:

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping
```

ip load-sharing

Configures the unicast Forwarding Information Base (FIB) load-sharing algorithm for data traffic.

Using the **no** form of this commands reset the load-sharing algorithm to its default configuration.

The default setting is to use both source and destination IP addresses and ports.

Syntax

```
[no] ip load-sharing {destination-ip|destination-port|  
source-dest-ip|source-dest-port|source-ip|source-port}  
[universal-id <random seed>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| destination-ip | Uses destination IP address for load-sharing. |
| destination-port | Uses destination port address for load-sharing. |
| source-dest-ip | Uses both destination and source IP addresses for load-sharing. |
| source-dest-port | Uses both destination and source ports for load-sharing. |
| source-ip | Uses source IP address for load-sharing. |
| source-port | Uses source port for load-sharing. |
| universal-id <i>random seed</i> | Uses the specified value to randomize hash functions for load-sharing. The <i>random seed</i> is from 1 to 4294967295. The default value is 1431655765. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the load-sharing algorithm to use only the destination port and IP address and a random seed of 13445000:

```
Switch(config)# ip load-sharing destination-ip destination-port  
universal-id 13445000
```

ip name-server

Configures a remote DNS server on the switch.

Syntax

```
[no] ip name-server <IP address> [<IP address> [<IP address>]] vrf  
{<VRF instance>|default|managemet}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>IP address</i> | The IP address of the remote DNS server. |
| vrf default | Configures the DNS server through the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Configures the DNS server through the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Configures the DNS server through the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures two remote DNS servers:

```
Switch(config)# ip name-server 10.247.8.96 10.247.96.32 vrf default
```

Restrictions

Only up to three DNS remote servers can be configured on the switch.

ip next-hop healthcheck interval

Configures next-hop health check. The switch uses Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) to check the reachability of the next-hops in accordance with the configured time interval. If next-hop reachability is lost or recovered, additional time is required for the associated routes to be deactivated or reactivated.

By default, next-hop health check is disabled.

Syntax

ip next-hop healthcheck interval <health check interval (5-60)>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>health check interval</i> | The time interval after which the switch sends ARP requests to check the reachability of the next-hops. The <i>health check interval</i> is between 5 and 60 seconds. |

To disable next-hop health check, use the following command:

no ip next-hop healthcheck

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the next-hop health check interval to 20 seconds:

```
Switch(config)# ip next-hop healthcheck interval 20
```

Restrictions

Next-hop health check functions only for IPv4 next-hops.

ip prefix-list

Adds or removes an IPv4 prefix list used to filter routes.

Syntax

```
[no] ip prefix-list <prefix list name> {description <description>|  
[seq <sequence number>] {deny|permit} {<prefix> [eq <prefix length>|ge  
<prefix length> [le <prefix length>]|le <prefix length> [ge <prefix length>]]|  
any}}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| <i>prefix list name</i> | The name of the prefix list. |
| description <i>description</i> | Provides a short description of the prefix list. The <i>description</i> can be up to 80 characters in length. |
| seq <i>sequence number</i> | Specifies the sequence number of the prefix list entry. The <i>sequence number</i> is from 1 to 4294967295. |
| deny | Rejects the matching routes. |
| permit | Forwards the matching routes. |
| <i>prefix</i> | Filters routes that match the specified prefix. The <i>prefix</i> is written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• IPv4 network address/network mask length |
| eq | Filters routes that match an exact prefix length. |
| ge | Filters routes that have a prefix length greater than the specified value. |
| le | Filters routes that have a prefix length smaller than the specified value. |
| <i>prefix length</i> | The <i>prefix length</i> is from 1 to 32. |
| any | Filters routes based on any prefix match. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds an IPv4 prefix list called 'pref-list-35' that forwards BGP routes that match IPv4 address 35.0.0.0 with network mask length 8:

```
Switch(config)# ip prefix-list pref-list-35 permit 35.0.0.0/8
```

ip prefix-list sequence-number

Enables or disables the creation of sequence numbers for IPv4 prefix list entries.

Syntax

```
[no] ip prefix-list sequence-number
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the creation of sequence numbers for IPv4 prefix list entries:

```
Switch(config)# ip prefix-list sequence-number
```

ip radius source-interface

Configures the source switch interface to be used to connect to the Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) server.

Syntax

```
[no] ip radius source-interface {<interface name>|loopback <loopback interface>|mgmt 0|vlan <VLAN ID>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <i>interface name</i> | Configures the switch interface identified by its name to be used to connect to the RADIUS server. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Configures the specified loopback interface to be used to connect to the RADIUS server. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt 0 | Configures the management interface to be used to connect to the RADIUS server. |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Configures the specified VLAN to be used to connect to the RADIUS server. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures VLAN 105 as the source interface to be used to connect to the RADIUS server:

```
Switch(config)# ip radius source-interface vlan 105
```

ip route

Adds or removes static IPv4 routes.

Syntax

```
[no] ip route <destination prefix> [<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|mgmt <management interface>|null <null interface>|vlan <VLAN number>] <gateway address> [<distance>] [description <description>] [tag <tag number>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>destination prefix</i> | The destination prefix of the static route. The destination prefix can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• IPv4 address/network mask• IPv4 address/network mask length |
| <i>interface name</i> | Creates a static route on the named interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Creates a static route on the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Creates a static route on the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| null <i>null interface</i> | Creates a static route on the specified null interface. The <i>null interface</i> is 0. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Creates a static route on the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN) interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| <i>gateway address</i> | The IPv4 address of the next hop that can be used to reach the specified destination prefix. |
| <i>distance</i> | The administrative distance of the route. The <i>distance</i> is from 1 to 255. The default value is 1. |
| description <i>description</i> | Adds a short description of the static route. |
| tag <i>tag number</i> | The tag value of the route that can be used to control redistribution via route maps. The <i>tag number</i> is from 0 to 4294967295. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds a static IPv4 route for prefix 10.0.0.0/8 with its next hop address 12.290.76.240:

```
Switch(config)# ip route 10.0.0.0/8 12.190.76.240
```

ip route static bfd

Enables or disables Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for static IPv4 routes.

This option is disabled by default.

Syntax

[no] ip route static bfd {<interface name>|**ethernet** <chassis number/ port number>|**mgmt** <management interface>|**vlan** <VLAN number>} {<gateway address>/<IP destination prefix>}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| <i>interface name</i> | Enables BFD on the named interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/ port number</i> | Enables BFD on the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Enables BFD on the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Enables BFD on the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN) interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| <i>gateway address</i> | Enables BFD for routes with the specified gateway address. |
| <i>IP destination prefix</i> | Enables BFD for routes with the specified destination ip prefix. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables BFD on ethernet interface 1/7 for routes with gateway address 10.56.178.34:

```
Switch(config)# ip route static bfd ethernet 1/7 10.56.178.34
```

ip slp enable

Enables or disables Service Location Protocol (SLP).

This option is enabled by default.

Syntax

[no] ip slp enable

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables SLP:

```
Switch(config)# ip slp enable
```

Restrictions

- When enabled, SLP searches for network services using only Layer 3 interfaces that are associated with the default or management Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances.
- SLP advertises IPv6 link-local addresses associated with the management interface. However, SLP does not advertise IPv6 link-local addresses associated with Layer 3 routed ports, nor does it listen to SLP requests on such interfaces.

ipv6 dhcp relay

Globally enables or disables IPv6 Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCPv6) service.

Syntax

```
[no] ipv6 dhcp relay
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command globally enables DHCPv6:

```
Switch(config)# ipv6 dhcp relay
```

ipv6 forwarding

Enables or disables the forwarding of IPv6 packets.

Syntax

[no] ipv6 forwarding

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the forwarding of IPv6 packets:

```
Switch(config)# ipv6 forwarding
```

ipv6 prefix-list

Adds or removes an IPv6 prefix list used to filter routes.

Syntax

```
[no] ipv6 prefix-list <prefix list name> {description <description>|  
[seq <sequence number>] {deny|permit} {<prefix> [ge <prefix length> [le  
<prefix length>]]|le <prefix length> [ge <prefix length>]]|any}}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>prefix list name</i> | The name of the prefix list. |
| description <i>description</i> | Provides a short description of the prefix list. The <i>description</i> can be up to 80 characters in length. |
| seq <i>sequence number</i> | Specifies the sequence number of the prefix list entry. The <i>sequence number</i> is from 1 to 4294967295. |
| deny | Rejects the matching routes. |
| permit | Forwards the matching routes. |
| <i>prefix</i> | Filters routes that match the specified prefix. The <i>prefix</i> is written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• IPv6 network address/network mask length |
| ge | Filters routes that have a prefix length greater than the specified value. |
| le | Filters routes that have a prefix length smaller than the specified value. |
| <i>prefix length</i> | The <i>prefix length</i> is from 0 to 128. |
| any | Filters routes based on any prefix match. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds an IPv6 prefix list called 'pref-list-3ffe' that forwards BGP routes that match IPv6 address 3ffe:: with network mask length 16:

```
Switch(config)# ipv6 prefix-list pref-list-3ffe permit 3ffe::/16
```

ipv6 prefix-list sequence-number

Enables or disables the creation of sequence numbers for IPv6 prefix list entries.

Syntax

```
[no] ipv6 prefix-list sequence-number
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the creation of sequence numbers for IPv6 prefix list entries:

```
Switch(config)# ipv6 prefix-list sequence-number
```

ipv6 route

Adds or removes static IPv6 routes.

Syntax

[no] ipv6 route <destination prefix> <gateway address> [*<interface name>*|**ethernet** <chassis number/port number>|**mgmt** <management interface>|**vlan** <VLAN number>] [*<distance>*]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>destination prefix</i> | The destination prefix of the static route. The destination prefix can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">IPv6 address/network mask length |
| <i>gateway address</i> | The IPv6 address of the next hop that can be used to reach the specified destination prefix. |
| <i>interface name</i> | Creates a static route on the named interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Creates a static route on the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Creates a static route on the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Creates a static route on the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN) interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| <i>distance</i> | The administrative distance of the route. The <i>distance</i> is from 1 to 255. The default value is 1. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds a static IPv6 route for prefix 3ffe:506::/32 with its next hop address 389c:be45:78::c45:8156:

```
Switch(config)# ipv6 route 3ffe:506::/32 389c:be45:78::c45:8156
```

ipv6 route static bfd

Enables or disables Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for static IPv6 routes.

This option is disabled by default.

Syntax

```
[no] ipv6 route static bfd {<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number /  
port number>|loopback <loopback interface>|mgmt <management interface>|  
port-channel <LAG number>|vlan <VLAN number>} [<gateway address>|  
<IP destination prefix>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| <i>interface name</i> | Enables BFD on the named interface. |
| <i>ethernet chassis number / port number</i> | Enables BFD on the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| <i>loopback loopback interface</i> | Enables BFD on the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| <i>mgmt management interface</i> | Enables BFD on the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| <i>port-channel LAG number</i> | Enables BFD on the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| <i>vlan VLAN number</i> | Enables BFD on the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN) interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| <i>gateway address</i> | Enables BFD for routes with the specified gateway address. |
| <i>IP destination prefix</i> | Enables BFD for routes with the specified destination ip prefix. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed port -aggregation to port -channel . |

Example

The following command enables BFD on ethernet interface 1/10 for routes with gateway address 832a:582:b34a::187:14:

```
Switch(config)# ipv6 route static bfd ethernet 1/10 832a:582:b34a::187:14
```

lACP system-priority

Configures the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) system priority of the switch.

By default, the LACP system priority has a value of 32768.

Syntax

[no] lACP system-priority <LACP system priority>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>LACP system priority</i> | The <i>LACP system priority</i> range is from 1 to 65535. |

The following command resets the LACP system priority to its default value:

no lACP system -priority

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures a LACP system priority of 35000:

```
Switch(config)# lACP system-priority 35000
```

line console

Enter Primary Terminal Line Configuration Mode.

Syntax

[no] line console <*first line number*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------|--|
| <i>first line number</i> | The console line number; default value is 0. |

For more information on Line Configuration Mode commands, see [Chapter 6, "Line Mode Commands."](#)

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enters Primary Terminal Line Configuration Mode:

```
Switch(config)# line console 0
Switch(config-line)#
```

line vty

Enter Virtual Terminal Configuration Mode.

Syntax

[no] line vty <VTY number>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------|--|
| <i>VTY number</i> | The virtual terminal number; an integer from 0-63. |

For more information on Line Configuration Mode commands, see [Chapter 6, "Line Mode Commands."](#)

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enters Virtual Terminal Configuration Mode to configure virtual terminal 3:

```
Switch(config)# line vty 3
Switch(config-line)#
```

lldp fast-init enable

Enable or disable LLDP fast transmission initialization.

Syntax

```
[no] lldp fast-init enable
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables LLDP fast transmission initialization:

```
Switch(config)# lldp fast-init enable
```

lldp holdtime-multiplier

Hold time is the amount of time a receiving device holds the information before discarding it. Hold time is configured as a multiple of the message transmission interval, which is set by the **lldp timer** command.

This command configures the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) hold time multiplier value.

Syntax

```
[no] lldp holdtime-multiplier <multiplier value>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|---|
| <i>multiplier value</i> | The multiplier value; an integer from 2-10. Default value is 4. |

Using the **no** form of this command resets the LLDP hold time multiplier to its default value (4).

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures an LLDP hold time multiplier of 3:

```
Switch(config)# lldp holdtime-multiplier 3
```

lldp reinit

Configures the time delay before Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) re-initialization is attempted on an interface. The re-initialization delay allows the port LLDP information to stabilize before transmitting LLDP messages.

Using the **no** form of this command reset the re-initialization delay to its default value.

The default value is 2 seconds.

Syntax

[no] **lldp reinit** <*time delay*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------|--|
| <i>time delay</i> | The time delay in seconds before LLDP re-initialization is attempted on an interface. The <i>time delay</i> is from 1 to 10. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the LLDP re-initialization delay to 5 seconds:

```
Switch(config)# lldp reinit 5
```

Ildp timer

Configures the time interval between Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) message transmissions.

Using the **no** form of this command resets the time interval between LLDP messages to its default value.

The default value is 30 seconds.

Syntax

[no] lldp timer <*time interval*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>time interval</i> | The rate at which the switch sends LLDP messages. The <i>time interval</i> is in seconds from 5 to 32768. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the switch to send LLDP messages every 20 seconds:

```
Switch(config)# lldp timer 20
```

Restrictions

The transmission interval must be at least four times the transmission delay interval, which is set by the **lldp transmit-delay** command.

lldp transmit-delay

Configures the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) transmission delay interval, which represents the minimum time permitted between two successive LLDP transmissions on a port.

Using the **no** form of this command resets the LLDP transmission delay interval to its default value.

The default value is 2 seconds.

Syntax

```
[no] lldp transmit-delay <time delay>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>time delay</i> | The minimum time in seconds a switch waits between two successive LLDP transmission on a port. The <i>time delay</i> is from 1 to 8192. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the LLDP transmission delay interval to 5 seconds:

```
Switch(config)# lldp transmit-delay 5
```

Restrictions

The transmission delay interval must be at least four times smaller than the transmission interval, which is set by the **lldp timer** command.

lldp trap-interval

Configures the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) trap notification interval.

Using the **no** form of the command resets the LLDP trap notification to its default value.

The default value is 5 seconds.

Syntax

[no] lldp trap-interval *<time interval>*

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>time interval</i> | The minimum number of seconds between two successive LLDP trap notifications. The <i>time interval</i> is from 5 to 3600. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the LLDP trap notification interval to 10 seconds:

```
Switch(config)# lldp trap-interval 10
```

logging console

Enables the switch to log messages to the console session. Only messages with a severity level equal or lower than the configured severity level are logged.

The default settings is enabled with a severity level of 2 (critical).

Syntax

[no] logging console [*<severity level>*]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>severity level</i> | The severity level; an integer from 0-7 as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 0 - emergencies● 1 - alerts● 2 - critical● 3 - errors● 4 - warnings● 5 - notifications● 6 - informational● 7 - debugging |

Using the **no** form of this command disables logging messages on the console. Logging is enabled by default.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the logging of messages to the console session with a severity level of 3:

```
Switch(config)# logging console 3
```

logging ip access-list

Configures the method through which ACL logs are generated.

Syntax

```
logging ip access-list cache {entries <number of entries>|interval <interval value>|threshold <threshold number>} 
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| entries <number of entries> | The maximum number of log entries cached in the software; an integer from 1-1000000. The default value is 8000. |
| interval <interval value> | The log update interval, in seconds; an integer from 5-3600. The default value is 300. |
| threshold <threshold number> | Number of log messages generated and sent after the initial match, in numbers of packets; an integer from 1-1000000. The default value is 8000. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the switch to log messages to the IP session:

```
Switch(config)# logging ip access-list cache interval 10
```

logging level

Configures the logging level for each facility in the system. Each facility corresponds to an application, process, protocol, or module.

The default severity level varies based on facility. Each facility has its own default value independently of the other facilities. The user can determine the default severity level for a given facility using the following command: **show logging level** *<facility>*.

Syntax

[no] logging level {*<facility>*|**all**} *<severity level>*

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>facility</i> | The name of the facility that will have its severity level changed. A facility is a keyword used to identify the application, process, protocol, or module that logs a message. The list of supported facilities is shown after this table. |
| all | Configures the severity level for all facilities. |
| <i>severity level</i> | Only messages up to the specified severity level will be logged. The <i>severity level</i> is from 0 to 7: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 0 - emergencies● 1 - alerts● 2 - critical● 3 - errors● 4 - warnings● 5 - notifications● 6 - informational● 7 - debugging |

Using the **no** form of this command resets the severity level to the default value.

You can change the severity level of the following *facilities*:

- **aaa** - Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA). The default severity level is 5.
- **acllog** - Access Control List (ACL). The default severity level is 6.
- **bfd** - Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD). The default severity level is 6.
- **bgp** - Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). The default severity level is 5.
- **chassisd** - Chassis Daemon. The default severity level is 5.
- **clid** - Command Line Interface (CLI) Daemon. The default severity level is 5.
- **dhcp-snp** - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping. The default severity level is 5.

- `dns` - Domain Name System (DNS). The default severity level is 5.
- `ecp` - Edge Control Protocol (ECP). The default severity level is 6.
- `hostmib` - Host Management Information Base (MIB). The default severity level is 6.
- `hostp` - Host Protocols. The default severity level is 5.
- `hsc` - Hardware Switch Controller (HSC). The default severity level is 6.
- `hsl` - Hardware Services Layer (HSL). The default severity level is 3.
- `imi` - Integrated Management Interface (IMI). The default severity level is 6.
- `imish` - Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH). The default severity level is 6.
- `khs1` - Kernel Hardware Services Layer (KHSL) module. The default severity level is 6.
- `l2f` - Layer 2 Failover. The default severity level is 6.
- `l2mr ib` - Layer 2 Multicast Routing Information Base (MRIB). The default severity level is 5.
- `lACP` - Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP). The default severity level is 5.
- `lldp` - Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP). The default severity level is 5.
- `memmon` - Memory Monitor. The default severity level is 6.
- `ndd` - Neighbor Discovery Daemon (NDD). The default severity level is 6.
- `nlog` - Logging Control Daemon (NLOG). The default severity level is 6.
- `nPA` - Network Policy Agent (NPA). The default severity level is 6.
- `nsm` - Network Service Module (NSM). The default severity level is 5.
- `nTP` - Network Time Protocol (NTP). The default severity level is 5.
- `nwv` - Network Virtualization (NWV). The default severity level is 6.
- `onm` - Open Network Management (ONM). The default severity level is 5.
- `ospf` - Open Shortest Path First (OSPF). The default severity level is 5.
- `ovsdb` - Open vSwitch Database Management Protocol (OVSDB). The default severity level is 6.
- `pam` - Linux Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM). The default severity level is 6.
- `pkI` - Public Key Infrastructure (PKI). The default severity level is 5.
- `platform-mgr` - Platform Manager. The default severity level is 6.
- `pubsub` - Publisher/Subscriber Inter Process Communication Module. The default severity level is 6.
- `pVlan` - Private VLAN (PVLAN). The default severity level is 5.
- `pyrun` - Python Runtime Environment. The default severity level is 6.
- `psyched` - Python Scheduler. The default severity level is 6.
- `rest` - REpresentational State Transfer (REST). The default severity level is 5.

- `rib` - Routing Information Base (RIB). The default severity level is 6.
- `security` - Security. The default severity level is 6.
- `service-mgr` - Service Manager. The default severity level is 5.
- `sflow` - sFlow. The default severity level is 5.
- `slp` - Service Location Protocol. The default severity level is 5.
- `smi-ac-dhcpsnp` - Simple Management Interface (SMI) API Client (AC) Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping. The default severity level is 5.
- `smi-ac-l2f` - SMI AC Layer 2 Failover. The default severity level is 5.
- `smi-ac-l2mrib` - SMI AC Layer 2 Multicast Routing Information Base (MRIB). The default severity level is 5.
- `smi-ac-lacp` - SMI AC Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP). The default severity level is 5.
- `smi-ac-mstp` - SMI AC Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP). The default severity level is 5.
- `smi-ac-ndd` - SMI AC Neighbor Discovery Daemon (NDD). The default severity level is 5.
- `smi-ac-nsm` - SMI AC Network Service Module (NSM). The default severity level is 5.
- `smi-ac-onm` - SMI AC Open Network Management (ONM). The default severity level is 5.
- `smi-ac-rib` - SMI AC Routing Information Base (RIB). The default severity level is 5.
- `smi-ac-secmode` - SMI AC Secure Mode. The default severity level is 6.
- `smi-ac-sflow` - SMI AC sFlow. The default severity level is 5.
- `smi-ac-telemetry` - SMI AC Telemetry service. The default severity level is 5.
- `smi-ac-vrrp` - SMI AC Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP). The default severity level is 5.
- `snmp` - Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). The default severity level is 5.
- `ssh` - Secure Shell (SSH). The default severity level is 5.
- `stp` - Spanning Tree Protocol (STP). The default severity level is 5.
- `syslog` - System Log Host Protocol. The default severity level is 5.
- `sysmgmt` - System Management Host Protocol. The default severity level is 5.
- `sysmgr` - System Manager. The default severity level is 5.
- `tacacs` - Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+). The default severity level is 5.
- `telemetry` - Telemetry service. The default severity level is 5.
- `telnet` - Telnet Control Host Protocol. The default severity level is 5.
- `um` - User Management. The default severity level is 5.

- **vlag** - Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG). The default severity level is 6.
- **vlan** - Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN). The default severity level is 5.
- **vrrp** - Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP). The default severity level is 6.
- **ztp** - Zero Touch Provisioning. The default severity level is 6.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added the dns option. |
| 10.5 | Added the acllog option. |
| 10.6 | Added the l2f , sflow , smi-ac-l2f , smi-ac-secmode , smi-ac-sflow , and security options. |
| 10.8 | Added the pvlan option. |

Example

The following command configures a severity level of 3 for the VLAN facility:

```
Switch(config)# logging level vlan 3
```

Restrictions

Options **hsc**, **nwv**, **smi-ac-telemetry** and **telemetry** are not available on the NE0152T.

logging library

Configures the logging level for each system library and application process facility in the system. A system library facility is shared among multiple application process facilities in the system.

The default severity level varies based on the system library facility. Each system library facility has its own default value independently of the other libraries. The user can determine the default severity level for a given system library facility using the following command: **show logging library** *<system library>*.

Syntax

```
[no] logging library [hsl-nos-ipcc|hsl-nos-ipcs|lli|log|
|mcast|sal-pdp|secureimg|sysinfo] facility {<facility>|all}
<severity level>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------|---|
| hsl-nos-ipcc | Configures the HSL Inter-Process-Communication Client library. The default security level is 3. |
| hsl-nos-ipcs | Configures the HSL Inter-Process-Communication Server library. The default security level is 3. |
| lli | Configures the low level drivers interface library. The default security level is 5. |
| log | Configures the log logging library. The default security level is 6. |
| mcast | Configures the multicast logging library. The default security level is 5. |
| sal-pdp | Configures the SDK Abstraction Layer (SAL) logging library. The default security level is 5. |
| secureimg | Configures the secure image logging library. The default security level is 6. |
| sysinfo | Configures the system information library. The default security level is 5. |
| facility | Configures the severity level of a certain application process facility. |
| <i>facility</i> | The name of the application process facility that will have its severity level changed for the selected system library facility. The list of supported application process facilities is shown below. |

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|---|
| all | Configures the severity level for all application process facilities using a given system library facility. |
| <i>severity level</i> | Only messages up to the specified severity level will be logged. The <i>severity level</i> is from 0 to 7: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 0 - emergencies ● 1 - alerts ● 2 - critical ● 3 - errors ● 4 - warnings ● 5 - notifications ● 6 - informational ● 7 - debugging |

Using the **no** form of this command resets the severity level to the default value.

You can change the severity level of the following *facilities*:

- **acllog** - Access Control List (ACL) Logging
- **bfd** - Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)
- **bgp** - Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
- **chassisd** - Chassis Daemon
- **clid** - Command Line Interface (CLI) Daemon
- **dhcp-snp** - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping
- **ecp** - Edge Control Protocol (ECP)
- **hostmib** - Host Management Information Base (MIB)
- **hostp** - Host Protocols
- **hsc** - Hardware Switch Controller (HSC)
- **hsl** - Hardware Services Layer (HSL)
- **imi** - Integrated Management Interface (IMI)
- **imish** - Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)
- **l2f** - Layer 2 Failover
- **l2mr ib** - Layer 2 Multicast Routing Information Base (MRIB)
- **lACP** - Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
- **memmon** - Memory Monitor
- **ndd** - Neighbor Discovery Daemon (NDD)
- **nlog** - Logging Control Daemon (NLOG)
- **npa** - Network Policy Agent (NPA)
- **nsm** - Network Service Module (NSM)
- **nwv** - Network Virtualization (NWV)

- `onm` - Network Management
- `ospf` - Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)
- `ovsdb` - Open vSwitch Database Management Protocol (OVSDB)
- `pam` - Linux Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM)
- `platform-mgr` - Platform Manager
- `pubsub` - Publisher/Subscriber Inter Process Communication Module
- `pyrun` - Python Runtime Environment
- `pysched` - Python Scheduler
- `rest` - REpresentational State Transfer (REST)
- `rib` - Routing Information Base (RIB)
- `security` - Security
- `service-mgr` - Service Manager
- `sflow` - sFlow
- `slp` - Service Location Protocol (SLP)
- `smi-ac-secmode` - Simple Management Interface (SMI) API Client (AC) Secure Mode
- `stp` - Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)
- `sysmgr` - System Manager
- `telemetry` - Telemetry service
- `vlag` - Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG)
- `vrrp` - Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)
- `ztp` - Zero Touch Provisioning

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.2 | Added the slp option. |
| 10.5 | Added the acllog option. |
| 10.6 | Added the l2f , sflow , smi-ac-secmode , and security options. |

Example

The following command configures a severity level of 3 for the system library **l1i** when operating as part of the application process OSPF:

```
Switch(config)# logging library l1i facility ospf 3
```

Restrictions

Options **hsc**, **nwv**, **ovsdb**, and **telemetry** are not available on the NE0152T.

logging logfile

Enables or disables the logging of messages to a log file. The log file will be created in persistent memory under the `/cfg/log/customer/` directory.

Using the `no` form of this command will only disable the logging of messages to the log file. However, it will not delete the log file or the logged messages.

The default settings are:

- severity level is 6 (informational)
- log file name is `messages`
- log file size is 10 MB

Syntax

[no] logging logfile *<log file name>* *<severity level>* [**size** *<file size>*]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>log file name</i> | The name of the log file. The <i>log file name</i> can be up to 32 characters in length. The allowed characters are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● letters● numbers● _ |
| <i>severity level</i> | Only messages up to the specified severity level will be logged. The <i>severity level</i> is from 0 to 7: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 0 - emergencies● 1 - alerts● 2 - critical● 3 - errors● 4 - warnings● 5 - notifications● 6 - informational● 7 - debugging |
| size <i>file size</i> | The maximum size in bytes of the log file. The file size is from 4,096 bytes (4 KB) to 10,485,760 bytes (10 MB). |

To delete the logged messages from the log file use the following command:

clear logging logfile

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the logging of messages to the log file named 'log_file_sev_2'. In order to be saved to the file, the logged messages must have a severity level of 2 (critical) or greater. The size of log file is restricted to 3 MB:

```
Switch(config)# logging logfile log_file_sev_2 2 size 3145728
```

Restrictions

The default log file size is 10,485,760 bytes (10 MB).

logging monitor

Enables or disables the switch to log messages to the monitor sessions (Telnet and Secure Shell (SSH)). Only messages with a severity level equal or lower than the configured severity level are logged.

The default settings is enabled with a severity level of 5 (notifications).

Syntax

[no] logging monitor [*<severity level>*]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>severity level</i> | The <i>severity level</i> is from 0 to 7: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 0 - emergencies● 1 - alerts● 2 - critical● 3 - errors● 4 - warnings● 5 - notifications● 6 - informational● 7 - debugging |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the logging of messages to the monitor sessions with a severity level of 3 (errors):

```
Switch(config)# logging monitor 3
```

logging rate-limit

Configures the rate limit of logged messages (maximum number of messages that can be logged per time interval in seconds) for three supported contexts:

- for the entire system
- for each severity level
- for each facility

The three rate limit contexts listed previously are independent of each other. (e.g. if we disable rate limit for the system, the rate limit parameters related to the severity levels and facilities are still applicable).

Using the no form of this command disables rate limiting for the specified context. To reset the rate limit parameters to their default values use the default keywords associated to the number of messages or time interval parameters.

Rate limit has different default values for the distinct contexts:

- for the system: 512 messages every 5 seconds
- for severity levels: 1024 messages every 10 seconds
- for facilities: 512 messages every 10 seconds

Syntax

```
logging rate-limit num {<number of messages>|default} interval {<time interval>|default} {facility {<facility>|all}|level <severity level>|system}
```

```
no logging rate-limit {facility {<facility>|all}|level <severity level>|system}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------------|--|
| num | Configures the maximum number of messages that can be logged within the configured interval. |
| <i>number of messages</i> | The <i>number of messages</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| default | This keyword will instruct the system to set parameter being configured to its default value. |
| interval | Configures the time interval. |
| <i>time interval</i> | The <i>time interval</i> is in seconds from 1 to 600. |
| facility <i>facility</i> | Configures the rate limit of logged messages for the specified facility. A facility is a keyword used to identify the application, process, protocol, or module that logs a message. The list of supported facilities is shown after this table. |

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------------------|---|
| level <i>severity level</i> | Only messages up to the specified severity level will be logged. The <i>severity level</i> is from 0 to 7: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 0 - emergencies ● 1 - alerts ● 2 - critical ● 3 - errors ● 4 - warnings ● 5 - notifications ● 6 - informational ● 7 - debugging |
| system | Configures the rate limit of logged messages for the system. |

You can change the rate limit of the following *facilities*:

- **aaa** - Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA)
- **ac1log** - Access Control List (ACL) Logging
- **all** - All facilities
- **bfd** - Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)
- **bgp** - Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
- **chassisd** - Chassis Daemon
- **clid** - Command Line Interface (CLI) Daemon
- **dns** - Domain Name System (DNS)
- **dhcp-snp** - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping
- **ecp** - Edge Control Protocol (ECP)
- **hostmib** - Host Management Information Base (MIB)
- **hostp** - Host Protocols
- **hsc** - Hardware Switch Controller (HSC)
- **hsl** - Hardware Services Layer (HSL)
- **imi** - Integrated Management Interface (IMI)
- **imish** - Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)
- **khsl** - Kernel Hardware Services Layer (KHSL) module
- **l2f** - Layer 2 Failover
- **l2mrib** - Layer 2 Multicast Routing Information Base (MRIB)
- **lACP** - Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
- **lldp** - Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)
- **memmon** - Memory Monitor
- **ndd** - Neighbor Discovery Daemon (NDD)

- `nlog` - Logging Control Daemon (NLOG)
- `npa` - Network Policy Agent (NPA)
- `nsm` - Network Service Module (NSM)
- `ntp` - Network Time Protocol (NTP)
- `nwv` - Network Virtualization (NWV)
- `onm` - Open Network Management (ONM)
- `ospf` - Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)
- `ovsdb` - Open vSwitch Database Management Protocol (OVSDB)
- `pam` - Linux Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM).
- `pkc` - Public Key Infrastructure (PKI).
- `platform-mgr` - Platform Manager
- `pubsub` - Publisher/Subscriber Inter Process Communication Module
- `pvlan` - Private VLAN (PVLAN)
- `pyrun` - Python Runtime Environment
- `pysched` - Python Scheduler
- `rest` - REpresentational State Transfer (REST)
- `rib` - Routing Information Base (RIB)
- `security` - Security
- `service-mgr` - Service Manager
- `sflow` - sFlow
- `slp` -Service Location Protocol
- `smi-ac-dhcpsnp` - Simple Management Interface (SMI) API Client (AC) Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping
- `smi-ac-l2f` - SMI AC Layer 2 Failover
- `smi-ac-l2mrrib` - SMI AC Layer 2 Multicast Routing Information Base (MRIB)
- `smi-ac-lacp` - SMI AC Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
- `smi-ac-mstp` - SMI AC Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)
- `smi-ac-ndd` - SMI AC Neighbor Discovery Daemon (NDD)
- `smi-ac-nsm` - SMI AC Network Service Module (NSM)
- `smi-ac-onm` - SMI AC Open Network Management (ONM)
- `smi-ac-rib` - SMI AC Routing Information Base (RIB)
- `smi-ac-secmode` - SMI AC Secure Mode
- `smi-ac-sflow` - SMI AC sFlow
- `smi-ac-vrrp` - SMI AC Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)
- `snmp-server` - Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Server
- `ssh` - Secure Shell (SSH)

- `stp` - Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)
- `syslog` - System Log Host Protocol
- `sysmgmt` - System Management Host Protocol
- `sysmgr` - System Manager
- `tacacs` - Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+)
- `telemetry` - Telemetry service.
- `telnet` - Telnet Control Host Protocol
- `um` - User Management
- `vlag` - Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG)
- `vlan` - Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN)
- `vrrp` - Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)
- `ztp` - Zero Touch Provisioning

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Examples

The following command configures the rate-limit of the system to 300 messages every 10 seconds:

```
Switch(config)# logging rate-limit num 300 interval 10 system
```

The following command configures the rate-limit of the severity level 6 (informational) to 256 messages every 16 seconds:

```
Switch(config)# logging rate-limit num 256 interval 16 level 6
```

The following command configures the rate-limit of the facility bgp to 200 messages every 5 seconds:

```
Switch(config)# logging rate-limit num 200 interval 5 facility bgp
```

The following command configures the rate-limit of the system to the default values of 512 messages every 5 seconds:

```
Switch(config)# logging rate-limit num default interval default system
```

The following command disables the rate-limit for the severity level 3 (errors). If only this command is issued, the rate-limit parameters related to the system and all facilities are still applicable:

```
Switch(config)# no logging rate-limit level 3
```

The following command disables the rate-limit for all facilities. If only this command is issued, the rate-limit parameters related to the system and all severity levels are still applicable:

```
Switch(config)# no logging rate-limit facility all
```

Restrictions

Options **hsc**, **nwv**, **ovsdb**, and **telemetry** are not available on the NE0152T.

logging server

Adds or removes a remote logging server.

If not specified when adding a remote logging server, the default settings are:

- severity level is 7 (debugging)
- outgoing facility is local7
- Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance is the default VRF instance
- transport layer protocol is UDP with default port 514

Syntax

```
[no] logging server {<server address>|<hostname>} [<severity level>] [vrf  
{default|management}] [facility <outgoing facility>] [protocol  
{tcp|udp}] [port <1-65535>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| <i>server address</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the remote logging server. |
| <i>hostname</i> | The hostname of the remote logging server. |
| <i>severity level</i> | Only messages up to the specified severity level are logged. The <i>severity level</i> is from 0 to 7: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0 - emergencies• 1 - alerts• 2 - critical• 3 - errors• 4 - warnings• 5 - notifications• 6 - informational• 7 - debugging |
| facility <i>outgoing facility</i> | Logs messages only for the specified outgoing facility. A facility is a keyword used to identify the source of the log messages when forwarding them to a remote logging server. Use one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• local0• local1• local2• local3• local4• local5• local6• local7• user |

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|---|
| vrf default | Uses the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance to communicate with the remote logging server. |
| vrf management | Uses the management VRF instance to communicate with the remote logging server. |
| protocol tcp | Configures TCP as the transport layer protocol when communicating with the remote logging server. |
| protocol udp | Configures UDP as the transport layer protocol when communicating with the remote logging server. |
| port 1-65535 | Configures which TCP or UDP port to use when communicating with the remote logging server. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.2 | Added vrf option. |
| 10.4 | Added <i>hostname</i> option. |
| 10.8 | Added protocol and port options. |

Example

The following command configures a remote logging server with IP address 10.240.34.178, using TCP as the transport layer protocol:

```
Switch(config)# logging server 10.240.34.178 protocol tcp
```

logging throttle

Prevents consecutive logging of duplicate syslog messages.

By default, this feature is disabled.

Syntax

[no] logging throttle

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command prevents duplicate syslog messages logging:

```
Switch(config)# logging throttle
```

logging timestamp

Configures the unit used to show the time-stamp when logging messages.

Using the **no** form of the command resets the time-stamp unit to its default setting.

The default time-stamp unit is seconds.

Syntax

[no] logging timestamp {microseconds|milliseconds|seconds}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------|---|
| microseconds | Configures logging messages to use microseconds as the timestamp units (1 microsecond = 10^{-6} seconds). |
| milliseconds | Configures logging messages to use milliseconds as the timestamp units (1 millisecond = 10^{-3} seconds). |
| seconds | Configures logging messages to use seconds as the timestamp unit. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures milliseconds as the time-stamp unit:

```
Switch(config)# logging timestamp milliseconds
```

mac-learn disable

When a packet with an unknown MAC source address is received, the switch saves the MAC address in its the Forwarding Database (FDB). This process is called MAC address learning.

The command globally disables MAC address learning. Any new MAC addresses will not be saved in the FDB.

Use the **no** form of this command to enable MAC address learning.

Note: We recommend you remove all dynamic MAC addresses from the FDB after disabling/enabling MAC learning.

Syntax

```
[no] mac-learn disable
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command disables MAC address learning:

```
Switch(config)# mac-learn disable
```

mac access-list

Creates a MAC access control list and enters MAC ACL Configuration Mode.

Syntax

[no] mac access-list <MAC ACL>

where:

| Parameter | Definition |
|-----------|---|
| MAC ACL | The name of the MAC access control list; a string up to 64 characters long. |

Using **no** before the command removes the MAC ACL.

For information about MAC ACL Configuration mode commands, see [Chapter 23, "MAC ACL Mode Commands"](#).

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command creates MAC ACL MyACL:

```
Switch(config)# mac access-list MyACL
Switch(config-mac-acl)#
```

mac address-table aging time

Enables an aging time for a MAC address table.

Syntax

[no] mac address-table aging-time *<seconds>*

where:

| Parameter | Definition |
|------------------------|--|
| <i><seconds></i> | Aging time in seconds; a number from 0 to 1000000. The default value is 1800 seconds. |

Using **no** before the command resets the aging time to its default value.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures aging time for an address table:

```
Switch(config)# mac address-table aging-time 5
```

mac address-table static

Adds or removes static entries for the MAC address table.

Syntax

```
[no] mac address-table static <MAC address> vlan <VLAN ID>  
interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG  
number>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Definition |
|---|---|
| <i>MAC address</i> | MAC address in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• X.X.X• XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX• XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX• XXXX.XXXX.XXXX |
| vlan <VLAN ID> | Associates the MAC entry with the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4093. |
| interface | Associates the MAC entry with an ethernet interface or Link Aggregation Group (LAG). |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Associates the MAC entry with the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Associates the MAC entry with the specified LAG. The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |

Using **no** before the command removes the static entry.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command configures a static MAC entry for a LAG:

```
Switch(config)# mac address-table static 0001.dcde.3b00 vlan 10 interface  
port-channel 61
```

maint password

Enables or disables the use of a password to enable maintenance mode.

Syntax

maint password <*password*>

no maint password

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>password</i> | The password required to enable maintenance mode. The <i>password</i> can be up to 20 characters long. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures `maint -cd` as the encrypted password required to enable maintenance mode:

```
Switch(config)# maint password maint-cd
```

maximum-paths

Configures the maximum number of Equal Cost Multiple Paths (ECMP) that can be installed in the Forwarding Information Base (FIB).

Using the **no** form of the command resets the maximum number of ECMP paths to its default value.

Syntax

[no] maximum-paths <*number of paths*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>number of paths</i> | The maximum number of ECMP paths; an integer from 1-32. The default value is 32. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the maximum number of ECMP paths to 12:

```
Switch(config)# maximum-paths 12
```

microburst-detection interval

Microbursts are short peaks in data traffic that manifest as a sudden increase in the number of data packets transmitted over a specific millisecond-level time frame, potentially overwhelming network buffers. Microburst detection allows users to analyze and mitigate microburst-related incidents, thus preventing network congestion.

Configures the time interval used by microburst detection to evaluate traffic burst.

Syntax

microburst-detection interval *<time interval>*

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>time interval</i> | The time period in milliseconds used to evaluate traffic burst; an integer from 5 to 5000. Default value is 5. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the microburst detection interval to 20 milliseconds:

```
Switch(config)# microburst-detection interval 20
```

monitor erspan origin ip-address

Configures the global origin IPv4 address of ethernet Encapsulated Remote Switched Port Analyzer (ERSPAN) sessions.

Using the **no** form of this command will remove the configured global origin IPv4 address.

Syntax

[no] monitor erspan origin ip-address *<IPv4 address>* **global**

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------|--|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | The origin IPv4 address of ethernet ERSPAN sessions. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command the global origin address of ethernet ERSPAN sessions as 10.206.38.96:

```
Switch(config)# monitor erspan origin ip-address 10.206.38.96 global
```

monitor session

Adds a Switch Port Analyzer (SPAN) session. After the creation of a SPAN session, enters SPAN Session Configuration Mode.

Syntax

[no] monitor session <*session number*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>session number</i> | The SPAN session number. The <i>session number</i> is from 1 to 18. |

Using no before the command removes the specified SPAN session.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds SPAN session 7:

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 7
```

monitor session shut

Configures the specified Switch Port Analyzer (SPAN) session as being shut down for monitoring.

Using the **no** form of the command configures the SPAN session as not being shut down for monitor.

Syntax

```
[no] monitor session {<session number>|all} shut
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>session number</i> | The SPAN session number. The <i>session number</i> is from 1 to 18. |
| all | Configures all SPAN sessions as being shut down. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures all SPAN sessions as being shut down:

```
Switch(config)# monitor session all shut
```

monitor session type

Specifies the Switch Port Analyzer (SPAN) session type.

Syntax

```
monitor session <session number> type {erspan-destination|  
erspan-source|local}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>session number</i> | The SPAN session number. The <i>session number</i> is from 1 to 18. |
| type erspan-destination | Specifies that the session is a Encapsulated Remote Switched Port Analyzer (ERSPAN) destination session. |
| type erspan-source | Specifies that the session is a Encapsulated Remote Switched Port Analyzer (ERSPAN) source session. |
| type local | Specifies that the session is a local session. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command assigns SPAN session 10 as a local session:

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 10 type local
```

no onie-install

Uninstalls the Open Network Install Environment (ONIE) image from the switch.

Note: This command is available only on the NE10032 and NE2572. The switch must be reloaded with Secure Boot disabled for the command to be run, otherwise an error message appears. For more details on Secure Boot, consult the *Lenovo Network Application Guide for Lenovo Cloud Network Operating System 10.8*.

Syntax

```
no onie-install
```

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command uninstalls the ONIE image from the switch:

```
Switch(config)# no onie-install
```

ntp authenticate

Enables the Network Time Protocol (NTP) authentication.

Syntax

[no] ntp authenticate

Using **no** before the command disables the authentication.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable NTP authentication:

```
Switch(config)# ntp authenticate
```

ntp authentication-key

Configures a Network Time Protocol (NTP) authentication key.

By default, NTP authentication is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] authentication-key <authentication key number (1-65534)>  
{md5|sha1} <authentication key>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>authentication key number</i> | Specifies the authentication number associated with the NTP authentication key. The <i>authentication key number</i> is an integer from 1 to 65534. |
| md5 | Configures MD5 as the authentication algorithm. |
| sha1 | Configures SHA-1 as the authentication algorithm. |
| <i>authentication key</i> | The authentication key is a string of up to 8 characters. |

Using **no** before the command removes the authentication key.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | Added sha1 option. |

Example

The following command configures a NTP authentication key using SHA-1 as the authentication algorithm:

```
Switch(config)# ntp authentication-key 3554 sha1 NTPkey12
```

ntp enable

Enables Network Time Protocol (NTP) feature. This feature allows you to synchronize the switch clock to a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server. NTP is enabled by default.

Syntax

[no] ntp enable

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable NTP:

```
Switch(config)# ntp enable
```

ntp peer

Configures an NTP peer.

Syntax

```
[no] ntp peer {<IPv4 address>|<IPv6 address>|<hostname>} [key <key ID>]  
[maxpoll <max-poll interval>] [minpoll <min-poll interval>] [prefer]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | The IPv4 address of the NTP peer. |
| <i>IPv6 address</i> | The IPv6 address of the NTP peer. |
| <i>hostname</i> | The hostname of the NTP peer. |
| key <i>key ID</i> | Specifies the key to be used when communicating with a peer. The key ID is a number from 1 to 65534. |
| maxpoll <i>max-poll interval</i> | Specifies the maximum poll interval to check the status of the configured NTP peer. The <i>max-poll interval</i> is from 4 to 16 seconds, with a default value of 6 seconds. |
| minpoll <i>min-poll interval</i> | Specifies the minimum poll interval to check the status of the configured NTP peer. The <i>min-poll interval</i> is from 4 to 16 seconds, with a default value of 4 seconds. |
| prefer | Specifies the given NTP peer as the preferred one. |

Using **no** before the command removes an NTP peer.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added <i>hostname</i> option. |

Example

The following shows how to set an NTP peer:

```
Switch(config)# ntp peer 10.144.19.105 key 18755 prefer
```

ntp server

Configures an NTP server.

Syntax

```
[no] ntp server {<IPv4 address>|<IPv6 address>|<hostname>} [key <key ID>]  
[maxpoll <max-poll interval>] [minpoll <min-poll interval>] [prefer]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | The IPv4 address of the NTP server. |
| <i>IPv6 address</i> | The IPv6 address of the NTP server. |
| <i>hostname</i> | The hostname of the NTP server. |
| key <i>key ID</i> | Specifies the key to be used when communicating with a server. The key ID is a number from 1 to 65534. |
| maxpoll <i>max-poll interval</i> | Specifies the maximum poll interval to check the status of the configured NTP server. The <i>max-poll interval</i> is from 4 to 16 seconds, with a default value of 6 seconds. |
| minpoll <i>min-poll interval</i> | Specifies the minimum poll interval to check the status of the configured NTP server. The <i>min-poll interval</i> is from 4 to 16 seconds, with a default value of 4 seconds. |
| prefer | Specifies the given NTP server as the preferred one. |

Using **no** before the command removes an NTP server.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added <i>hostname</i> option. |

Example

The following shows how to set an NTP server:

```
Switch(config)# ntp server 19.71.241.11 key 58466 minpoll 3 maxpoll 6
```

ntp trusted-key

Sets a trusted key.

Syntax

[no] ntp trusted-key *<number>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i><number></i> | Trusted key value (a number from 1 to 65534). |

Using **no** before the command removes a trusted key.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to set a trusted key:

```
Switch(config)# ntp trusted-key 20
```

ntp use-vrf

Configures the Network Time Protocol (NTP) Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance.

Syntax

ntp use-vrf {<VRF instance>|**default**|**management**}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| default | Configures NTP to use the default VRF instance. |
| management | Configures NTP to use the management VRF instance. |
| <i>VRF instance</i> | Configures NTP to use the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure an NTP VRF:

```
Switch(config)# ntp use-vrf default
```

nwv mode bgp-evpn

Enables Network Virtualization (NWV) Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Ethernet Virtual Private Network (EVPN) mode.

Syntax

[no] nwv mode bgp-evpn [ha]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ha | Sets High Availability (HA) mode. Note: Make sure to configure a valid vLAG topology before enabling Network Virtualization BGP EVPN HA mode. |

To disable NWV in BGP EVPN mode, use the following command:

no nwv mode

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Examples

The following command enables Network Virtualization BGP EVPN mode in standalone topology:

```
Switch(config)# nwv mode bgp-evpn
```

The following command enables Network Virtualization BGP EVPN High Availability mode in vLAG topology:

```
Switch(config)# nwv mode bgp-evpn ha
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

nwv mode static

Enables Network Virtualization (NWV) static mode.

Syntax

[no] nwv mode static [ha]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ha | Sets High Availability (HA) mode. Note: Make sure to configure a valid vLAG topology before enabling NWV static HA mode. |

To disable NWV static mode, use the following command:

no nwv mode

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Examples

The following command enables NWV static mode in standalone topology:

```
Switch(config)# nwv mode static
```

The following command enables NWV static HA mode in vLAG topology:

```
Switch(config)# nwv mode static ha
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

nwv vxlan

Enters Network Virtualization VXLAN Configuration Mode.

Syntax

```
nwv vxlan
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enter VXLAN Configuration Mode:

```
Switch(config)# nwv vxlan  
Switch(config-vxlan)#
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

ovsdb pki

Binds a PKI profile for Open vSwitch Database Management Protocol (OVSDB) to a specific VRF.

Syntax

ovsdb pki <PKI profile name> **vrf** {<VRF instance>|**default**|**management**}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>PKI profile name</i> | The name of the PKI profile. The <i>PKI profile name</i> can be up to 16 characters in length. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | The name of the VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Default VRF. |
| vrf management | Management VRF. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure bind a PKI profile for OVSDB to a specific VRF instance:

```
Switch(config)# ovsdb pki ovsdb_mgmt vrf management
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

password history-checking

Enables or disables password tracking. Up to four passwords will be stored and checked for every user.

Syntax

```
[no] password history-checking
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to track password history:

```
Switch(config)# password history-checking
```

pki

Creates a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) profile. After command execution, you will enter PKI Configuration command mode.

Syntax

pki <PKI profile name>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>PKI profile name</i> | The name of the PKI profile. The <i>PKI profile name</i> can be up to 16 characters in length. |

The following command deletes the specified PKI profile:

no pki <PKI profile name>

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command creates a PKI profile called pkiProfile1:

```
Switch(config)# pki pkiProfile1
Switch(config-pki)#
```

policy-map type

Creates or modifies a control-plane, qos or queuing policy-map.

Syntax

```
[no] policy-map type {control-plane <policy-map name>|qos  
<policy-map name>|queuing}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| control-plane | Control Plane Protection (CoPP) policy map type. |
| qos | Quality of Service (QoS) policy map type. |
| <policy-map name> | Policy map name. |
| queuing | Queuing policy map. |

Using **no** before the command removes a specified policy map.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to set a policy-map:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map type qos test
```

port-channel load-balance ethernet destination-ip

Enables or disables Link Aggregation Group (LAG) traffic balancing on the destination IP address.

Syntax

```
[no] port-channel load-balance ethernet destination-ip  
[source-interface]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| destination-ip | Enables load distribution on the destination IP address. |
| source-interface | (Optional) Enables load distribution on the source ethernet interface. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Documentation of the command was expanded. |
| 10.7 | Changed port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command enables load distribution on the destination IP address and source ethernet interface:

```
Switch(config)# port-channel load-balance ethernet destination-ip  
source-interface
```

port-channel load-balance ethernet destination-mac

Enables or disables Link Aggregation Group (LAG) traffic balancing on the destination MAC.

Syntax

```
[no] port-channel load-balance ethernet destination-mac  
[source-interface]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| destination-mac | Enables load distribution on the destination MAC address. |
| source-interface | (Optional) Enables load distribution on the source ethernet interface. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Documentation of the command was expanded. |
| 10.7 | Changed port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command enables load distribution on the destination MAC address and source ethernet interface:

```
Switch(config)# port-channel load-balance ethernet destination-mac  
source-interface
```

port-channel load-balance ethernet destination-port

Enables or disables Link Aggregation Group (LAG) traffic balancing on the destination TCP or UDP port.

Syntax

```
[no] port-channel load-balance ethernet destination-port  
[source-interface]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| destination-port | Enables load distribution on the destination port number. |
| source-interface | (Optional) Enables load distribution on the source ethernet interface. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Documentation of the command was expanded. |
| 10.7 | Changed port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command enables load distribution on the destination TCP or UDP port and source ethernet interface:

```
Switch(config)# port-channel load-balance ethernet destination-port  
source-interface
```

port-channel load-balance ethernet source-dest-ip

Enables or disables Link Aggregation Group (LAG) traffic balancing on the source and destination IP addresses.

Syntax

```
[no] port-channel load-balance ethernet source-dest-ip  
[source-interface]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| source-dest-ip | Enables load distribution on both the destination and source IP addresses. |
| source-interface | (Optional) Enables load distribution on the source ethernet interface. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Documentation of the command was expanded. |
| 10.7 | Changed port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command enables load distribution on the source and destination IP addresses and source ethernet interface:

```
Switch(config)# port-channel load-balance ethernet source-dest-ip  
source-interface
```

port-channel load-balance ethernet source-dest-mac

Enables or disables Link Aggregation Group (LAG) traffic balancing for both the source and destination MAC addresses.

Syntax

```
[no] port-channel load-balance ethernet source-dest-mac  
[source-interface]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|---|
| source-dest-mac | Enables load distribution on both the destination and source MAC addresses. |
| source-interface | (Optional) Enables load distribution on the source ethernet interface. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Documentation of the command was expanded. |
| 10.7 | Changed port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command enables load distribution on the source and destination MAC addresses and the source ethernet interface:

```
Switch(config)# port-channel load-balance ethernet source-dest-mac  
source-interface
```

port-channel load-balance ethernet source-dest-port

Enables or disables Link Aggregation Group (LAG) traffic balancing on both the source and destination TCP or UDP ports.

Syntax

```
[no] port-channel load-balance ethernet source-dest-port  
[source-interface]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|---|
| source-dest-port | Enables load distribution on both the destination and source TCP and UDP ports. |
| source-interface | (Optional) Enables load distribution on the source ethernet interface. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Documentation of the command was expanded. |
| 10.7 | Changed port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command enables load distribution on the source and destination TCP or UDP ports and the source ethernet interface:

```
Switch(config)# port-channel load-balance ethernet source-dest-port  
source-interface
```

port-channel load-balance ethernet source-interface

Enables or disables Link Aggregation Group (LAG) traffic balancing on the source ethernet interface.

Syntax

```
[no] port-channel load-balance ethernet source-interface  
[destination-ip|destination-mac|destination-port |  
source-dest-ip|source-dest-mac|source-dest-port |source-ip |  
source-mac |source-port ]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|---|
| source-interface | Enables load distribution on the source ethernet interface. |
| destination-ip | (Optional) Enables load distribution on the destination TCP or UDP address. |
| destination-mac | (Optional) Enables load distribution on the destination MAC address. |
| destination-port | (Optional) Enables load distribution on the destination port. |
| source-dest-ip | (Optional) Enables load distribution on both the destination and source TCP or UDP addresses. |
| source-dest-mac | (Optional) Enables load distribution on both the destination and source MAC addresses. |
| source-dest-port | (Optional) Enables load distribution on both the destination and source ports. |
| source-ip | (Optional) Enables load distribution on the source IP address. |
| source-mac | (Optional) Enables load distribution on the source MAC address. |
| source-port | (Optional) Enables load distribution on the source port. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Documentation of the command was expanded. |
| 10.7 | Changed port -aggregation to port -channel . |

Example

The following command enables load distribution on the source ethernet interface and destination MAC address:

```
Switch(config)# port-channel load-balance ethernet source-interface  
destination-mac
```

port-channel load-balance ethernet source-ip

Enables or disables Link Aggregation Group (LAG) traffic balancing on the source TCP or UDP address.

Syntax

```
[no] port-channel load-balance ethernet source-ip  
[source-interface]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| source-ip | Enables load distribution on the source IP address. |
| source-interface | (Optional) Enables load distribution on the source ethernet interface. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Documentation of the command was expanded. |
| 10.7 | Changed port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command enables load distribution on the source TCP or UDP address and source ethernet interface:

```
Switch(config)# port-channel load-balance ethernet source-ip  
source-interface
```

port-channel load-balance ethernet source-mac

Enables or disables Link Aggregation Group (LAG) traffic balancing on the source MAC address.

Syntax

```
[no] port-channel load-balance ethernet source-mac  
[source-interface]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| source-mac | Enables load distribution on the source MAC address. |
| source-interface | (Optional) Enables load distribution on the source ethernet interface. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Documentation of the command was expanded. |
| 10.7 | Changed port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command enables load distribution on the source MAC address and source ethernet interface:

```
Switch(config)# port-channel load-balance ethernet source-mac  
source-interface
```

port-channel load-balance ethernet source-port

Enables or disables Link Aggregation Group (LAG) traffic balancing.

Syntax

```
[no] port-channel load-balance ethernet source-port  
[source-interface]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| source-port | Enables load distribution on the source TCP or UDP port. |
| source-interface | (Optional) Enables load distribution on the source ethernet interface. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Documentation of the command was expanded. |
| 10.7 | Changed port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command enables load distribution on the source TCP or UDP address and source ethernet interface:

```
Switch(config)# port-channel load-balance ethernet source-port  
source-interface
```

private-vlan enable

Globally enables or disables the Private VLAN feature on the switch.

By default, Private VLAN is enabled on the switch.

Syntax

```
[no] private-vlan enable
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command globally enables Private VLANs on the switch:

```
Switch(config)# private-vlan enable
```

qos statistics

Enables or disables Quality of Service (QoS) statistics.

Syntax

```
[no] qos statistics
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables QoS statistics:

```
Switch(config)# qos statistics
```

radius-server host

Configures a Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) server.

Syntax

```
[no] radius-server host {<IP address>|<hostname>} [key [0|7]
<authentication key>] [auth-port <port number>] [acc-port <port number>]
[timeout <timeout interval>] [retransmit <number of retries>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>IP address</i> | The IP address of the RADIUS server. |
| <i>hostname</i> | The hostname of the RADIUS server. |
| key | Configures an authentication key to be used when connecting to the RADIUS server. |
| 0 | Specifies that the authentication key will not be encrypted. This is the default encryption method. |
| 7 | Specifies that the authentication key will be encrypted. |
| <i>authentication key</i> | The authentication key (a text string up to 65 characters in length). |
| auth-port | Configures the port used by the RADIUS server for authentication |
| acc-port | Configures the port used by the RADIUS server for accounting |
| <i>port number</i> | The port number (an integer between 0 and 65535). The default authentication port is 1812, and the default accounting port is 1813. |
| timeout | Configures the amount of time, in seconds, before a RADIUS server connection attempt is considered to have failed. |
| <i>timeout interval</i> | The time interval after which the RADIUS server will timeout (in seconds, from 1 to 60). The default value is 5 seconds. |
| retransmit | Configures the number of retries the switch will make to establish a connection with the RADIUS server after the initial attempt failed. |
| <i>number of retries</i> | The number of retries (an integer between 0 and 5). The default value is one retry. |

Using **no** before the command removes the specified RADIUS server address or reset one of its parameters if specified.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added <i>hostname</i> option. |

Examples

The following command configures the IP address of a RADIUS sever:

```
Switch(config)# radius-server host 10.34.152.10
```

The following command configures the authentication and accounting ports used by the switch to connect to a RADIUS sever, and the number of retries to connect to that server to 3:

```
Switch(config)# radius-server host 10.34.152.10 auth-port 1900 acc-port 1901 retransmit 3
```

radius-server key

Configures the global authentication key to be used when connecting to any RADIUS server.

If a RADIUS server is configured with a specific authentication key, then the global key is ignored when establishing a connection to that RADIUS server.

Syntax

[no] radius-server key [0|7] <authentication key>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| 0 | Specifies that the authentication key will not be encrypted. This is the default encryption method. |
| 7 | Specifies that the authentication key will be encrypted. |
| <i>authentication key</i> | The authentication key (a text string up to 65 characters in length). |

Using **no** before the command will remove the global authentication key.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures an encrypted global authentication key to be used when establishing a connection to a RADIUS server:

```
Switch(config)# radius-server key 7 myRADIUSserverKey
```

radius-server retransmit

Globally configures the number of retries the switch will make to establish a connection with a RADIUS server after the initial attempt failed.

If a RADIUS server is configured with a specific number of retries, then the global setting is ignored when establishing a connection to that RADIUS server.

By default, the switch will retry one more time to connect to the RADIUS server.

Syntax

[no] radius-server retransmit <*number of retries*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <i>number of retries</i> | The number of retries (an integer between 0 and 5). |

Using **no** before the command will reset the number of retries to the default value.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the number of retries to 3:

```
Switch(config)# radius-server retransmit 3
```

radius-server timeout

Configures the amount of time, in seconds, before a RADIUS server connection attempt is considered to have failed.

Syntax

[no] radius-server timeout *<timeout interval>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>timeout interval</i> | The time interval after which the RADIUS server will timeout (in seconds, from 1 to 60). The default value is 5 seconds. |

Using **no** before the command will reset the timeout interval to its default value.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the timeout interval to 12 seconds:

```
Switch(config)# radius-server timeout 12
```

resequence

Modifies the already assigned sequence numbers of an access list.

Syntax

resequence {**ip|arp|mac**} **access-list** <access-list name> <starting sequence number> <increment value>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| ip | Re-sequence an IP ACL. |
| arp | Re-sequence an ARP ACL. |
| mac | Re-sequence a MAC ACL. |
| access-list <i>access-list name</i> | The name of the existent ACL that is re-sequenced. |
| <i>starting sequence number</i> | First entry number (a value from 1 to 2147483645). |
| <i>increment value</i> | Increment by which to separate the entry numbers of the statements. By default the entry has a sequence number of 10 more than the last entry in the access list. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to re-sequence numbers to access list:

```
Switch(config)# resequence ip access-list test 34 20
```

restApi pki

Configures a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) profile for the Representational State Transfer (REST) server. The new PKI profile will be user only after the REST API is re-enabled.

Syntax

restApi pki <PKI profile name> **vrf** {**default** | **management**}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <i>PKI profile name</i> | The name of the PKI profile. The <i>PKI profile name</i> can be up to 16 characters in length. |
| vrf default | Configures a PKI profile for the REST server using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Configures a PKI profile for the REST server using the management VRF instance. |

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures a PKI profile for the REST server on the management VRF instance:

```
Switch(config)# restApi pki myPKIprofile vrf management
```

router bgp

Configures BGP for an autonomous system (AS) number and then enters BGP configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] router bgp <AS number>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|---|
| AS number | The number of an AS (a integer from 1 to 4294967295). |

Using **no** before the command removes an AS assignment.

Mode

Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed routing-protocol to router . |

Example

The following command shows how to configure a BGP process for autonomous system 100:

```
Switch(config)# router bgp 100
```

router ospf

Configures an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing instance and enters the OSPF configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] router ospf

Using **no** before the command terminates an OSPF routing process.

Mode

Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed routing-protocol to router . |

Example

The following command shows how to enter OSPF configuration mode:

```
Switch(config)# router ospf
Switch(config-router)#
```

script-job

Defines a script job.

Syntax

```
[no] script-job <job name> {QUOTE_LINE|time {QUOTE_LINE|  
daily|hourly|monthly|reboot|weekly|yearly}}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| <job name> | Script file to run. |
| QUOTE_LINE | Crontab time format. Individual arguments in the string must be separated by one or more space characters. |
| daily | Runs once a day at midnight. |
| hourly | Runs once a hour at the beginning of the hour. |
| monthly | Runs once a month at midnight on the morning of the first day of the month. |
| reboot | Runs at boot. |
| weekly | Runs once a week at midnight of Sunday morning of the first day of the month. |
| yearly | Runs once a year at midnight of the morning of January 1st. |

Using **no** before the command removes a running script.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to define a script job:

```
Switch(config)# script-job test.py time daily
```

secure mode enable

Enables or disables Legacy mode as switch security mode.

Syntax

[no] secure mode enable

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to switch the security mode to Legacy mode:

```
Switch(config)# no secure mode enable
```

no script

Deletes a script file.

Syntax

no script {<file name>|**all**}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| <file name> | Name of the script file to delete. |
| all | Deletes all script files. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to delete all script files:

```
Switch(config)# no script all
```

no script-log

Deletes a script log file.

Syntax

no script-log {<file name>|**all**}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| <file name> | Name of the script log file to delete. |
| all | Deletes all script log files. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to delete all script log files:

```
Switch(config)# no script-log all
```

sflow collector

Configures the sFlow analyzer IP address.

Syntax

```
[no] sflow collector ip <IPv4 address> [port <UDP port (1-65535)>]  
[vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | The IP address of the sFlow analyzer. |
| port <i>UDP port</i> | The UDP port of the sFlow analyzer; default value is 6343. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Configures the sFlow analyzer on the specified custom Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf default | Configures the sFlow analyzer on the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Configures the sFlow analyzer on the management VRF instance. |

Using **no** before the command resets the setting to its default value.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how set the sFlow collector:

```
Switch(config)# sflow collector ip 1.1.1.1
```

sflow max-datagram-size

Configures the maximum size of an sFlow datagram.

Syntax

```
[no] sflow max-datagram-size <size>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| <i>size</i> | The maximum size of an sFlow datagram; an integer from 200-9000. The default maximum datagram size is 1500. |

Using **no** before the command resets the setting to its default value.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to set the maximum size of an sFlow datagram:

```
Switch(config)# sflow max-datagram-size 300
```

sflow max-sampled-size

Configures the maximum size of sFlow packets to be sampled.

Syntax

[no] sflow max-sampled-size <*size*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| <i>size</i> | The maximum size of sFlow packets to be sampled; an integer from 64-256. The default maximum sampled size is 128. |

Using **no** before the command resets the setting to its default value.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how configure the maximum size of sFlow packets:

```
Switch(config)# sflow max-sampled-size 65
```

sflow polling-interval

Enables sFlow polling and sets the polling interval.

Syntax

[no] sflow polling-interval <*seconds*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <i>seconds</i> | Time interval, in seconds; an integer from 0-86400. The default interval is 60. |

Using **no** before the command resets the setting to its default value.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to set a polling interval:

```
Switch(config)# sflow polling-interval 500
```

sflow sampling-rate

Configures the sFlow sampling rate.

Syntax

[no] sflow sampling-rate <rate>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| <i>rate</i> | Sampling rate; an integer from 4096-1000000000. The default rate is 4096. |

Using **no** before the command resets the setting to its default value.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to set sFlow sampling rate:

```
Switch(config)# sflow sampling-rate 5000
```

snmp-server community

Configures the community table entry. The configured entry is stored in the community table list in the SNMP engine. This table is used to configure community strings in the Local Configuration Datastore (LCD) of SNMP engine.

Syntax

```
[no] snmp-server community <name> [ro|rw|group <word>|  
view <view name> {ro|rw}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>name</i> | SNMP community name. |
| ro | Read-only access with this community string. |
| rw | Read-write access with this community string. |
| view <i>view name</i> | View name. |
| group <i>word</i> | Group to which the community belongs. |

Using **no** before the command removes the community table entry.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure community table entries:

```
Switch(config)# snmp-server community test view test2 ro
```

snmp-server contact

Sets the name of the system contact.

[no] snmp-server contact *<string>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| <i><string></i> | Name of the contact. |

Using **no** before the command removes a SNMP contact.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure the name of a contact:

```
Switch(config)# snmp-server contact test
```

snmp-server enable

Enables or disables SNMP engine.

Syntax

```
[no] snmp-server enable {snmp|traps [bfd|link [linkDown|linkUp]]}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| snmp | Enables SNMP management. |
| bfd | Enables Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) traps. |
| link | Enables the sending of SNMP link up and link down traps for a specific system port. |
| linkDown | IETF Link state down notification. |
| linkUp | IETF Link state up notification. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable SNMP engine:

```
Switch(config)# snmp-server enable snmp
```

snmp-server host

Sets the recipient of a SNMP notification operation.

Syntax

```
[no] snmp-server host {<ip address>|<hostname>} {informs|traps|  
version} version {1|2c|3} <user name> [udp-port <port number>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <i>IP address</i> | IPv4 or IPv6 address of SNMP notification host. |
| <i>hostname</i> | Host name of SNMP notification host. |
| informs | Sends inform messages to this host. |
| traps | Sends traps messages to this host. |
| version | SNMP version to use for notification messages. |
| 1 | Sets v1 for SNMPv1. |
| 2c | Sets v2c for SNMPv2c. |
| 3 | Sets v3 for SNMPv3. |
| <i>user name</i> | SNMP community string or SNMPv3 user name. |
| udp-port <i>port number</i> | The UDP port number of the notification host (a number from 1 to 65535). |

Using **no** before the command removes a specified host.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | Added the <i>hostname</i> option. |

Example

The following shows how to set a SNMP host:

```
Switch(config)# snmp-server host 255.0.0.0 traps version 1 test
```

Restrictions

The maximum number of SNMP hosts is 16.

snmp-server location

Sets the name of the system location.

Syntax

[no] snmp-server location <*string*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| <i>string</i> | Name of the system location. |

Using **no** before the command removes a specified name.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to set a SNMP server location:

```
Switch(config)# snmp-server location test
```

snmp-server tcp-session

Enables or disables SNMP TCP session authentication.

Syntax

```
[no] snmp-server tcp-session
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable TCP session:

```
Switch(config)# snmp-server tcp-session
```

snmp-server trap vrf

Configures the Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances used for SNMP notifications.

By default, SNMP notifications are sent through all VRF instances.

Syntax

[no] snmp-server trap vrf {default|management|all}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| default | Configures SNMP notifications to use the default VRF instance. |
| management | Configures SNMP notifications to use the management VRF instance. |
| all | Configures SNMP notifications to use all the VRF instance. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default setting.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to set the management port as trap source:

```
Switch(config)# snmp-server trap vrf management
```

snmp-server user

Sets a user security model (USM) entry for an authorized user.

Syntax

```
[no] snmp-server user <name> [auth {md5|sha} {<password> priv  
{des|aes} <private password>}]
```

```
[no] snmp-server user <name> [network-admin [auth {md5|sha}  
{<password> priv {des|aes} <private password>}]]
```

```
[no] snmp-server user <name> [network-operator [auth {md5|sha}  
{<password> priv {des|aes} <private password>}]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|--|
| <i>name</i> | User name. |
| auth | Sets the authentication protocol. |
| md5 sha | Available authentication protocols: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● md5● sha |
| <i>password</i> | Password. |
| priv | Type of privacy protocol. |
| des aes <i>private password</i> | Available privacy protocols: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● des (CBC-DES Symmetric Encryption Protocol)● aes (AES-128 Advanced Encryption Standard Protocol) |

Using **no** before the command disable a user.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to set a user:

```
Switch(config)# snmp-server user tester auth md5 1qazxsw2#EDC priv aes  
p1,mko09i1JN
```

snmp-server view

Sets a SNMP view.

Syntax

```
[no] snmp-server view <name> <OID-Tree> {excluded|included}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| <i>name</i> | Name of the view. |
| <i>OID-Tree</i> | Specifies the OID-Tree. |
| excluded | Specify view to exclude. |
| included | Specify view to include. |

Using **no** before the command removes a specified view.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to set a SNMP view:

```
Switch(config)# snmp-server view test 0ID2 excluded
```

spanning-tree mode

Enables the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) to run in Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) mode or Rapid per-VLAN Spanning Tree protocol (RPVST+) mode, or it disables STP.

By default, STP is enabled on the switch, running in RPVST+ mode.

Syntax

spanning-tree mode {disable|mst|rapid-pvst}

no spanning-tree mode

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| disable | Disables STP mode. |
| mst | Enables MST mode. |
| rapid-pvst | Enables RPVST+ mode. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default settings.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.2 | Added <code>rapid-pvst</code> option. |

Example

The following shows how to enable MST mode:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree mode mst
```

Restrictions

- When you select the disable option, the switch globally turns Spanning Tree off. All ports are placed into FORWARDING state. Any BPDU's received are flooded.

spanning-tree pathcost

Calculates default port path cost.

Syntax

[no] spanning-tree pathcost method {long|short}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| long | 32 bit based values for default port path costs. |
| short | 16 bit based values for default port path costs. |

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to calculate default path cost:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree pathcost method long
```

Restrictions

When you are using MST spanning tree mode, the switch uses only the long method for calculating path cost.

spanning-tree mst priority

Configures the bridge priority for the specified MSTP instance. The bridge priority parameter controls which bridge on the network is the MSTP root bridge. To make this switch the root bridge, configure the bridge priority lower than all other switches and bridges on your network. The lower the value, the higher the bridge priority.

Syntax

[no] spanning-tree mst *<range>* **priority** *<number>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <i><range></i> | MST instance range (ranges from 0 to 64). |
| priority <i><number></i> | Bridge priority number. The range is 0 to 61440, in steps of 4096 (0, 4096, 8192, 12288 ...). The default value is 32768. |

Using **no** before the command removes a previous configured instance bridge priority.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to set an instance bridge priority:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst 7-9 priority 8192
```

spanning-tree mst forward-time

Configures the forward delay time in seconds. The forward delay parameter specifies the amount of time that a bridge port has to wait before it changes from the discarding and learning states to the forwarding state.

Syntax

[no] spanning-tree mst forward-time *<value>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <i><value></i> | Number of seconds for the forward delay timer (a number from 4 to 30). The default value is 15. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default setting.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure forward time:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst forward-time 30
```

spanning-tree mst hello-time

Configures the port Hello time. The Hello time specifies how often the bridge transmits a configuration bridge protocol data unit (BPDU). Any bridge that is not the root bridge uses the root bridge Hello value.

Syntax

spanning-tree mst hello-time *<value>*

no spanning-tree mst hello-time

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <i><value></i> | Number of seconds for the hello BPDU time interval (a number from 1 to 10). The default value is 2. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default setting.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure hello time interval:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst hello-time 10
```

spanning-tree mst max-age

Configures the maximum age interval in seconds. The maximum age parameter specifies the maximum time the bridge waits without receiving a configuration bridge protocol data unit before it reconfigures the MSTP network.

Syntax

spanning-tree mst max-age *<value>*

no spanning-tree mst max-age

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <i><value></i> | Number of seconds for the hello BPDU time interval (a number from 6 to 40). The default value is 20. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default setting.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure the maximum age interval:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst max-age 30
```

spanning-tree mst max-hops

Configures the maximum number of bridge hops a packet may traverse before it is dropped.

Syntax

[no] spanning-tree mst max-hops *<value>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <i><value></i> | Maximum number of hops the BPDU is valid for all MST instance (a number from 1 to 255). The default value is 20. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default setting.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure the maximum number of bridge hops:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst max-hops 100
```

spanning-tree vlan forward-time

Configures the forward delay time in seconds. The forward delay parameter specifies the amount of time that a bridge port has to wait before it changes from the discarding and learning states to the forwarding state.

Syntax

[no] spanning-tree vlan *<VLAN number>* **forward-time** *<value>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>VLAN number</i> | The VLAN number. Range is from 1 to 4094. |
| <i><value></i> | Number of seconds for the forward delay timer (a number from 4 to 30). The default value is 15. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default setting.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure forward time:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree vlan 2 forward-time 30
```

spanning-tree vlan hello-time

Configures the port Hello time. The Hello time specifies how often the bridge transmits a configuration bridge protocol data unit (BPDU). Any bridge that is not the root bridge uses the root bridge Hello value.

Syntax

[no] spanning-tree vlan <VLAN number> **hello-time** <value>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>VLAN number</i> | The VLAN number. Range is from 1 to 4094. |
| <value> | Number of seconds for the hello BPDU time interval (a number from 1 to 10). The default value is 2. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default setting.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure hello time interval:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree vlan 4 hello-time 10
```

spanning-tree vlan max-age

Configures the maximum age interval in seconds. The maximum age parameter specifies the maximum time the bridge waits without receiving a configuration bridge protocol data unit before it reconfigures the RPVST+ network.

Syntax

[no] spanning-tree vlan *<VLAN number>* **max-age** *<value>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>VLAN number</i> | The VLAN number. Range is from 1 to 4094. |
| <i><value></i> | Number of seconds for the hello BPDU time interval (a number from 6 to 40). The default value is 20. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default setting.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure the maximum age interval:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree vlan 5 max-age 30
```

spanning-tree vlan priority

Configures the bridge priority for the specified RPVST+ instance. The bridge priority parameter controls which bridge on the network is the RPVST+ root bridge. To make this switch the root bridge, configure the bridge priority lower than all other switches and bridges on your network. The lower the value, the higher the bridge priority.

Syntax

[no] spanning-tree vlan <VLAN number> **priority** <number>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <i>VLAN number</i> | The VLAN number. Range is from 1 to 4094. |
| priority <number> | Bridge priority number. The range is 0 to 61440, in steps of 4096 (0, 4096, 8192, 12288 ...). The default value is 32768. |

Using **no** before the command removes a previous configured instance bridge priority.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to set an instance bridge priority:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree vlan 3 priority 8192
```

ssh key

Configures SSH keys.

Syntax

```
[no] ssh key {dsa|rsa [length <value>]} [force]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| dsa | Generates SSH server DSA keys. |
| rsa | Generates SSH server RSA keys. |
| length <value> | Force key generation length (a number from 768 to 2048). |
| force | Forces key generation. |

Using **no** before the command removes a SSH key.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure a SSH key:

```
Switch(config)#ssh key dsa force
```

ssh login-authentication public-key enable

Enables or disables the switch to use SSH public key authentication. When it is enabled, it allows users to authenticate using SSH public keys. If this fails, then the user must use password authentication to log into the switch.

By default, SSH public key authentication is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] ssh login-authentication public-key enable
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables SSH public key authentication:

```
Switch(config)# ssh login-authentication public-key enable
```

ssh login-attempts

Sets the number of failed login attempts before disconnecting the user.

Syntax

[no] ssh login-attempts <retries>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| <retries> | Number of retries (a value from 1 to 4). The default value is 3. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default settings.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure a maximum number of login attempts:

```
Switch(config)# ssh login-attempts 2
```

ssh server

Sets the SSH server port number.

Syntax

ssh server port *<port number>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <i><port number></i> | SSH server port number (a value from 1 to 65535). |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following show how to configure SSH port number:

```
Switch(config)# ssh server port 10
```

system cores

Enables the copying of system core dump files from the switch to the specified location.

Syntax

```
system cores {ftp|scp [timeout <timeout interval (1-150)>|sftp|tftp|usb1] <server URL> [vrf {<VRF instance>|management|default}]}
```

```
no system cores
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| ftp | Copy system cores dump files using FTP. |
| scp | Copy system cores dump files using SCP. |
| timeout <i>timeout interval</i> | Specifies the maximum time (in seconds) to wait for the server to reply to the connection request. If the timeout period expires, the connecting process stops. The <i>timeout interval</i> is from 1 to 150 seconds. |
| sftp | Copy system cores dump files using SFTP. |
| tftp | Copy system cores dump files using TFTP. |
| usb1 | Copy system core dump files to a USB drive. |
| <i>server URL</i> | The remote server URL. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Copy using the specified custom Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf default | Copy using the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Copy using the management VRF instance. |

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | Command syntax has changed. |

Example

The following shows how to enable retrieving the core dumb files:

```
Switch(config)# system cores tftp tftp://10.188.71.14/ vrf management
```

system eject-usb

Enables users to safely eject USB devices.

Syntax

```
system eject-usb
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable USB eject:

```
Switch(config)# system eject-usb
```

system service-led operational-enable

Enables the Service LED functionality.

Syntax

[no] system service-led operational-enable

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable the service LED functionality:

```
Switch(config)# system service-led operational-enable
```

system vlan reserve

Configures the range of VLANs reserved for internal use.

Syntax

system vlan reserve <VLAN range>

no system vlan reserve

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| <i>VLAN range</i> | Range of VLANs. |

Using **no** before the command resets the reserved VLAN range to the default value (4000-4094).

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure a new reserved VLAN range:

```
Switch(config)# system vlan reserve 2001-2004
```

tacacs-server host

Specifies a TACACS+ authentication server.

Syntax

tacacs-server host {<IPv4 address>|<IPv6 address>|<hostname>} [**key** [0|7] <key string>] [**port** <server port>]

no tacacs-server host {<IPv4 address>|<IPv6 address>|<hostname>}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | The IPv4 address of the TACACS+ server. |
| <i>IPv6 address</i> | The IPv6 address of the TACACS+ server. |
| <i>hostname</i> | The hostname of the TACACS+ server. |
| key <i>key string</i> | The key used when communicating with the configured TACACS+ server. The <i>key string</i> can be up to 63 characters. |
| 0 | The key is not encrypted. |
| 7 | The key is encrypted. |
| port <i>server port</i> | The port used to connect to the TACACS+ server. The <i>server port</i> is from 1 to 65535. |

Using the **no** form of the command deletes the specified TACACS+ server.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added <i>hostname</i> option. |

Example

The following shows how to set a TACACS+ host:

```
Switch(config)# tacacs-server host 255.0.0.0 key 7 test
```

Restrictions

You can configure up to four TACACS+ servers.

tacacs-server key

Configures a global TACACS+ encryption or decryption key.

Syntax

tacacs-server key [0|7] <word>

no tacacs-server key

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| 0 | Default clear text password. |
| 7 | Default encrypted text password. |
| <word> | TACACS password name. The password length can be up to 63 characters, only lowercase letters and numbers and it must start with a letter. |

Using **no** before the command removes previous settings.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to set default TACACS key properties:

```
Switch(config)# tacacs-server key 0 test
```

Restrictions

This is a global configuration value for all TACACS+ servers. This value will be overwritten by **tacacs-server host key** command.

teaming enable

Enables teaming globally. This feature is used for configuring Layer 2 failover MMON.

By default, the feature is disabled.

Syntax

[no] teaming enable

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable teaming:

```
Switch(config)# teaming enable
```

teaming profile

Enables and configures the teaming profile.

Syntax

```
[no] teaming profile <profile ID> {enable|limit <limit value>|  
mmon {control|monitor} interface {ethernet <chassis number/port  
number>|port-channel <LAG number (1-4096)>}}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|--|
| <i>profile ID</i> | The teaming profile number; an integer from 1-200. |
| enable | Enables the teaming profile. |
| limit <i>limit value</i> | The teaming profile monitor ports limit; an integer from 1-1024. The default value is 1. |
| mmon control | Adds ports to MMON control ports. |
| mmon monitor | Adds ports to MMON monitor ports. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Sets the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Sets the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command enables the teaming profile:

```
Switch(config)# teaming profile 5 enable
```

telemetry controller ip

Configures the telemetry controller by specifying its IP address, TCP port, and the Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance used to reach the controller.

Syntax

```
telemetry controller ip <IPv4 address> port <TCP port> [vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | The IPv4 address of the telemetry controller. |
| port <i>TCP port</i> | Configures the TCP port used by the telemetry controller. The TCP port is an integer from 1 to 65535. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Associates the telemetry controller with a custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Associates the telemetry controller with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Associates the telemetry controller with the management VRF instance. |

The following command deletes the previously configured telemetry controller:

```
no telemetry controller
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | Added vrf <i>VRF instance</i> option. |

Example

The following command configures the telemetry controller's IP address to 10.125.89.15 and the TCP port to 2488:

```
Switch(config)# telemetry controller ip 10.125.89.15 port 2488
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

telemetry controller protocol https

Enables or disables the telemetry agent to use the Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) instead of HTTP when communicating with the remote controller.

Syntax

```
[no] telemetry controller protocol https
```

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the telemetry agent to use HTTPS when communicating with the remote controller:

```
Switch(config)# telemetry controller protocol https
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

telemetry controller username

Configures a user (username and password pair) to be used by the telemetry agent to authenticate with the remote controller through basic authentication mechanisms.

Syntax

```
telemetry controller username <username> password [encrypted]  
<password>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| <i>username</i> | The name of the user used to authenticate with the remote telemetry controller. |
| encrypted | The configured password will be encrypted. |
| <i>password</i> | The password used to authenticate with the remote telemetry controller. |

The following command deletes the previously configured user:

```
no telemetry controller user
```

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command creates a user for the telemetry agent to use to authenticate with the remote controller:

```
Switch(config)# telemetry controller username User1 password Pass1
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

telemetry heartbeat

Enables or disables the sending of heartbeat messages to the configured controller and sets the time interval between these messages. The heartbeat messages allow collectors to learn about the switches present in the network.

Note: Even if this service is enabled on the switch, the device will not send heartbeat messages if there are no telemetry controllers configured.

Syntax

```
telemetry heartbeat {enabled interval <heartbeat interval> | disabled}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| enabled | Enables the sending of heartbeat messages to the configured telemetry controller. |
| interval <i>heartbeat interval</i> | Configures the time interval between consecutive heartbeat messages. The <i>heartbeat interval</i> is an integer from 1 to 600 seconds. The default value is 5 seconds. |
| disabled | Disables the sending of heartbeat messages. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the sending of heartbeat messages with a frequency of one message every 20 seconds:

```
Switch(config)# telemetry heartbeat enabled interval 20
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

telnet

Sets an optional Telnet server port number for cases where the server listens for Telnet sessions on a non-standard port.

Syntax

telnet server port *<port number>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <i><port number></i> | Telnet port number (a value from 1 to 65535). |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to set an optional telnet connection:

```
Switch(config)# telnet server port 55
```

username

Configures a username with a specified role, password, or SSH public key. This command can create or delete a username, or modify the parameters of an already existing one.

Syntax

```
[no] username <username> [password [encrypted] <password>] [role {network-admin|network-operator}] [sshkey <public key label> import {line <public key input>|sftp <server URL> [vrf <VRF instance>|default|management]]]
```

```
no username <username>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <i>username</i> | The name of the user. The <i>username</i> must be between 2 and 28 characters in length. Note: The username can a combination of any of lowercase letters, numbers, and hyphen-minus (-). The first character of the username must be a lowercase letter. |
| password <i>password</i> | The password associated with the specified username. The <i>password</i> must be between 8 and 80 characters in length. Note: If history checking is enabled, the entered password must be different from the last four used passwords. |
| encrypted | Specifies that the password is encrypted. |
| role | Role assigned to the user: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• network-admin• network-operator The default is <code>network-operator</code> . |
| sshkey <i>public key label</i> | Configures the SSH public key for the specified username. The <i>public key label</i> must be unique for every username. |
| import | Imports the SSH public key. |
| line <i>public key input</i> | Imports the SSH public key directly by entering it in the CLI command prompt. |
| sftp <i>server URL</i> | Imports the SSH public key by copying it from a remote SFTP server. |

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Configures the switch to copy the SSH public key over a custom Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf default | Configures the switch to copy the SSH public key over the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Configures the switch to copy the SSH public key over the management VRF instance. |

Using **no** before the command deletes the specified user and all associated passwords.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.2 | Password checking mechanism was added. |
| 10.8 | Added sshkey option. |

Example

The following shows how to create a new user:

```
Switch(config)# username admin35 password passAdmin35 role network-admin
```

vdm

Enter VDM Configuration Mode for the Nutanix or the VMware Virtual Domain Manager (VDM).

Syntax

[no] vdm {nutanix|vmware}

Using **no** before the command removes the VDM configuration from the switch.

Modes

Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---------------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Added the vmware option. |

Example

The following command shows how to enter VDM Configuration mode for Nutanix Cloud Manager:

```
Switch(config)# vdm nutanix
Switch(config-vdm)#
```

The following command shows how to enter VDM Configuration mode for VMware VDM:

```
Switch(config)# vdm vmware
Switch(config-vdm)#
```

Restrictions

Option **nutanix** is not available on the NE0152T.

vlag auto-recovery

Sets the duration in seconds of the auto-recovery timer. This timer configures how long after boot-up configuration load, the switch can assume the Primary role from an unresponsive ISL peer and bring up the vLAG ports.

Syntax

[no] vlag auto-recovery *<value>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <i><value></i> | Time interval, in seconds (an integer from 240 to 3600). The default value is 300 seconds. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default setting.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the auto-recovery value:

```
Switch(config)# vlag auto-recovery 1000
```

vlag config-consistency disable

Disables or enables vLAG peers inconsistency check.

By default, this setting is enabled on the switch.

Syntax

[no] vlag config-consistency disable

Using **no** before the command enables the feature.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables vLAG configuration consistency check:

```
Switch(config)# no vlag config-consistency disable
```

vlag config-consistency strict

Enables or disables strict configuration consistency checking.

By default, this feature is disabled.

Note: Using this command, low priority items act as high priority items.

Syntax

```
[no] vlag config-consistency strict
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables strict mode:

```
Switch(config)# vlag config-consistency strict
```

vlag enable

Enables or disables vLAG globally.

Syntax

[no] vlag enable

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following enables vLAG:

```
Switch(config)# vlag enable
```

vlag h1thchk keepalive-attempts

Sets the number of vLAG keep alive attempts.

Syntax

[no] vlag h1thchk keepalive-attempts <value>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| <i>value</i> | Number of keepalive attempts made before declaring the peer is down (a number from 1 to 24). The default value is 3. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default setting.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets the number of vLAG keep alive attempts:

```
Switch(config)# vlag h1thchk keepalive-attempts 10
```

vlag h1thchk keepalive-interval

Sets, in seconds, the time between vLAG keep alive attempts.

Syntax

[no] vlag h1thchk keepalive-interval <value>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| <value> | Time interval, in seconds (a number from 2 to 300). The default value is 5. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default setting.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets the keep alive interval:

```
Switch(config)# vlag h1thchk keepalive-interval 100
```

vlag h1thchk peer-ip

Configures the IP address of the vLAG peer switch, used for health checks.

Note: Configure vLAG health check with the management IP address of the vLAG peer switch.

Syntax

```
[no] vlag h1thchk peer-ip {<IPv4 address>|<IPv6 address>}  
[vrf {default|management |<VRF instance name>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | The vLAG peer IPv4 address. |
| <i>IPv6 address</i> | The vLAG peer IPv6 address. |
| vrf default | Configures vLAG health check to use the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Configures vLAG health check to use the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance name</i> | Configures vLAG health check to use a custom VRF instance. |

Using **no** before the command removes previous settings.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.2 | Option <i>IPv6 address</i> was added. |

Example

The following sets the IPv4 address for health check connection:

```
Switch(config)# vlag h1thchk peer-ip 1.1.1.1
```

vlag h1thchk retry-interval

Sets, in seconds, the vLAG health check connect retry interval.

Syntax

[no] vlag h1thchk retry-interval *<value>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <i><value></i> | Time interval, in seconds (a number from 1 to 300). The default value is 30. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default setting.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure retry interval:

```
Switch(config)# vlag h1thchk retry-interval 100
```

vlag instance

Configures vLAG instance parameters.

Syntax

```
[no] vlag instance <vLAG instance> port-channel <LAG number>
[enable]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>vLAG instance</i> | vLAG instance number (a number from 1 to 64). |
| port-channel | Attaches vLAG instance to a LAG. |
| <i>LAG number</i> | LAG identifier (a number from 1 to 4096). |
| enable | Enables vLAG instance. |

Using **no** before the command removes the specified LAG from the vLAG instance and automatically disables the vLAG instance.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following shows how to enable vLAG instance:

```
Switch(config)# vlag instance 1 port-channel 1000
Switch(config)# vlag instance 1 enable
```

vlag isl

Enables vLAG Inter-Switch Link (ISL) on the selected LAG.

Syntax

[no] vlag isl port-channel <LAG number>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| <LAG number> | LAG identifier (a number from 1 to 4096). |

Using **no** before the command removes previous settings.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following shows how to enable vLAG ISL:

```
Switch(config)# vlag isl port-channel 100
```

vlag mac-address-table refresh

Enables or disables the periodic check of the aging status of synchronized Forwarding Database (FDB) entries. When a MAC address is marked for removal from the FDB table, the entry is reinstalled instead.

By default, the feature is enabled.

Syntax

[no] vlag mac-address-table refresh

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable periodic check:

```
Switch(config)# vlag mac-address-table refresh
```

Restrictions

This option takes effect only if the aging value for FDB entries is set to 40 seconds or more.

vlag peer-gateway

Enables or disables vLAG Peer Gateway. When enabled, a vLAG switch acts as the active gateway for packets addressed to its vLAG peer.

By default, vLAG Peer Gateway is disabled.

Syntax

[no] vlag peer-gateway

Using **no** before the command disables the feature.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable vLAG peer gateway:

```
Switch(config)# vlag peer-gateway
```

vlag priority

Configures the vLAG priority for the switch, used for election of Primary and Secondary vLAG switches. The switch with lower priority is elected to the role of Primary vLAG switch.

Syntax

[no] vlag priority <priority value>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| <priority value> | vLAG priority value (a number from 0 to 65535). The default value is 0. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default setting.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure vLAG priority:

```
Switch(config)# vlag priority 50
```

vlag startup-delay

Sets the vLAG startup delay interval.

Syntax

[no] vlag startup-delay *<delay value>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <i><delay value></i> | Delay time, in seconds (a number from 0 to 3600). The default value is 120. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default setting.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets vLAG startup delay interval:

```
Switch(config)# vlag startup-delay 1000
```

vlag tier-id

Sets the vLAG tier ID.

Syntax

[no] vlag tier-id *<value>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <i><value></i> | vLAG tier-id value (a number from 1 to 512). The default value is 0. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default setting.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure a vLAG tier-id value:

```
Switch(config)# vlag tier-id 100
```

vlag vrrp active

Configures all vLAG related VRRP domains to forward L3 traffic.

By default, this feature is enabled.

Syntax

```
[no] vlag vrrp active
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable vLAG VRRP passive mode on the switch:

```
Switch(config)# no vlag vrrp active
```

vlan access-map

Configures VLAN access-maps.

Syntax

[no] vlan access-map <name>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| <name> | Name of the access-map. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure VLAN access-map named `test`:

```
Switch(config)# vlan access-map test
```

vlan classifier

Configures the IP subnet based VLAN classification rule.

The **no** form of the command deletes the rule based on IP or target VLAN ID. If no parameter specified, all the rules are deleted.

Syntax

```
vlan classifier subnet-vlan ip {<IP address/subnet mask>|  
|<IP address/subnet mask>} vlan <VLAN ID> [priority <0-7>]
```

```
no vlan classifier subnet-vlan [ip {<IP address/subnet mask>|  
|<IP address/subnet mask>}|vlan <VLAN ID>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>IP address</i> | An IPv4 address. |
| <i>mask</i> | Shorthand mask for an IP address. |
| <i>submask</i> | If the IPv4 address does not have a submask (/M), use one in the form of an IPv4 address. |
| <i>VLAN ID</i> | The ID of the target VLAN; an integer from 1-4093. |
| priority | The priority; an integer from 0-7. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure the IP subnet based VLAN classification rule:

```
Switch(config)# vlan classifier subnet-vlan ip 1.1.1.1 vlan 4 priority 7
```

vlan dot1q tag native

Disables or enables VLAN tag persistence. When disabled, the VLAN tag is removed at egress from packets whose VLAN tag matches the port PVID/Native-vlan.

When enabled, the VLAG tag is not removed and all ingress untagged traffic is discarded.

The default setting is disabled.

Syntax

[no] vlan dot1q tag native [egress-only]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| egress-only | Enables tag native VLAN only on egress-side. The switch accepts untagged traffic and forwards tagged traffic even for the Native VLAN. |

Using **no** before the command disables this feature.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable VLAN tag persistence:

```
Switch(config)# vlan dot1q tag native
```

vlan filter

Configures VLAN access map filtering.

Syntax

```
[no] vlan filter <name> vlan-list <vlan id or range>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| <name> | Name of the VLAN access-map. |
| <vlan id or range> | VLAN ID or range. |

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure VLAN access-map filtering:

```
Switch(config)# vlan filter testAccessMap vlan-list 2
```

vrf context

Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) allows multiple instances of a routing table to exist in a router and work simultaneously. For more details, see [VRF Configuration Mode Commands](#).

Syntax

vrf context {<VRF instance> | **default** | **management**}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| <i>VRF instance</i> | The name of the custom VRF instance. |
| default | Default VRF. For data interfaces, a default VRF with ID 0 is created and associated with default FIB. All data IP interfaces are attached to default VRF. |
| management | Management VRF. By default, a VRF with ID1 is created. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | Added <i>VRF instance name</i> option. |

Example

The following shows how to access an already existing VRF instance, for example the management VRF instance:

```
Switch(config)# vrf context management
Switch(config-vrf)#
```

The following shows how to create a custom VRF instance:

```
Switch(config)# vrf context VRF-Red
Switch(config-vrf)#
```

Chapter 5. Interface Mode Commands

These commands enter you into an advanced configuration mode for the selected interface type.

interface

Enter the Interface Configuration Mode.

Syntax

```
interface {<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|  
loopback <loopback interface>|mgmt 0|port-channel <LAG number>|  
vlan <VLAN ID>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>interface name</i> | Enters Interface Configuration mode for the named ethernet interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Enters Interface Configuration mode for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Enters Interface Configuration mode for the specified loopback interface (an integer from 0-7). |
| mgmt 0 | Enters Interface Configuration mode for the specified management interface (0). |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Enters Interface Configuration mode for the specified LAG (an integer from 1-4096). |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Enters Interface Configuration mode for the specified VLAN (an integer from 1-4093). |

Mode

Global Command Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command enters interface command mode for LAG 4001:

```
Switch(config)# interface port-channel 4001  
Switch(config-if)#
```

Restrictions

If you use **interface** *<interface name>*, the command does not work unless the interface with that name exists.

auto-policy enable

Enables or disables automatic policy provisioning on the current interface. The policy elements include VLAN, Access Control Lists (ACLs), and Quality of Service (QoS).

By default, the automatic policy provisioning is disabled.

Syntax

[no] auto-policy enable

Using **no** before the command disables automatic policy provisioning.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables automatic policy provisioning on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# auto-policy enable
```

auto-policy host-discovery

Enables or disables the transmission of Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) packets for discovering ESXi hosts on the current interface.

By default, automatic policy host discovery is disabled.

Syntax

[no] auto-policy host-discovery

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the transmission of CDP packets for ESXi host discovery:

```
Switch(config-if)# auto-policy host-discovery
```

Restrictions

Automatic policy host discovery can be enabled only on ethernet ports.

bfd authentication

Configures Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) authentication for the current switch interface.

By default, BFD authentication is disabled.

Syntax

```
[no] bfd [ipv4|ipv6] authentication {keyed-md5|keyed-sha1|keyed-sha256|meticulous-keyed-md5|meticulous-keyed-sha1|meticulous-keyed-sha256|simple} {key-chain <key chain name>|key-id <key number> key <authentication key string>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| ipv4 | Configures authentication only for IPv4 BFD sessions. |
| ipv6 | Configures authentication only for IPv6 BFD sessions. |
| keyed-md5 | Keyed Message Digest 5 hash algorithm. |
| keyed-sha1 | Keyed Secure Hash Algorithm I (SHA-1). |
| keyed-sha256 | Keyed Secure Hash Algorithm 256 (SHA-256). |
| meticulous-keyed-md5 | Meticulous keyed Message Digest 5 hash algorithm. |
| meticulous-keyed-sha1 | Meticulous keyed Secure Hash Algorithm I. |
| meticulous-keyed-sha256 | Meticulous keyed Secure Hash Algorithm 256. |
| simple | Plain-text password. |
| key-chain <i>key chain name</i> | Specifies the use an already configured authentication key chain. The maximum length for the <i>key chain name</i> is 32 characters. |
| key-id <i>key number</i> | Specifies the use of a new authentication key. The <i>key number</i> is from 0 to 255. |
| key <i>authentication key string</i> | Specifies the key to be used for BFD authentication. It is encrypted with the previously selected algorithm. |

Use the **no** form of the command to disable the use of a BFD authentication.

Modes

Interface Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | Added meticulous-keyed-sha256 and keyed-sha256 options. |

Examples

The following command configures BFD authentication using Keyed SHA-1 encryption and key chain 'bfd-chain-3':

```
Switch(config-if)# bfd authentication keyed-sha1 key-chain bfd-chain-3
```

The following command configures BFD authentication using Keyed SHA-256 encryption and a new key:

```
Switch(config-if)# bfd authentication keyed-sha256 key-id 35 key  
test-bfd-auth-key
```

bfd echo

Puts the BFD session into echo mode.

Syntax

[no] bfd [ipv4|ipv6] echo

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| ipv4 | Configures echo mode only IPv4 BFD sessions. |
| ipv6 | Configures echo mode only IPv6 BFD sessions. |

Using **no** before the command turns off echo mode.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command puts the BFD session into echo mode:

```
Switch(config-if)# bfd echo
```

bfd interval

Sets the BFD transmit interval, minimum receive interval, and hello multiplier.

Syntax

```
[no] bfd [ipv4|ipv6] interval <transmit interval> minrx <receive interval> multiplier <multiplier value>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| ipv4 | Configures only IPv4 BFD sessions. |
| ipv6 | Configures only IPv6 BFD sessions. |
| interval <i>transmit interval</i> | Configures the BFD transmit interval. The <i>transmit interval</i> is from 50 to 999 milliseconds. |
| minrx <i>receive interval</i> | Configures the BFD minimum receive interval. The <i>receive interval</i> is from 50 to 999 milliseconds. |
| multiplier <i>multiplier value</i> | Configures the BFD Hello multiplier. The <i>multiplier value</i> is an integer from 3 to 50. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default settings.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the BFD transmit interval to 60 milliseconds with a minimum receive interval of 60 milliseconds and a Hello multiplier of 10:

```
Switch(config-if)# bfd interval 60 minrx 60 multiplier 10
```

bfd neighbor

Configures a BFD neighbor.

Syntax

```
[no] bfd neighbor src-ip <IP address> dest-ip <IP address>  
[multihop] [non-persistent] [admin-down]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| src-ip | The source IP address of the BFD session. |
| <i>IP address</i> | An IPv4 or IPv6 address. |
| dest-ip | The destination IP address of the BFD neighbor. |
| multi-hop | Multi-hop session. |
| non-persistent | Non-persistent sessions will be removed from the running configuration after they go down. |
| admin-down | Administrative shutdown of the session. |

Using **no** before the command removes the neighbor.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the a BFD neighbor with the source IP address 10.32.4.55, the destination IP address 10.32.4.56, and designates it as a multi-hop, non-persistent session where the session admin is down:

```
Switch(config-if)# bfd neighbor src-ip 10.32.4.55 dest-ip 10.32.4.56  
multihop non-persistent admin-down
```

Restrictions

The optional arguments **multihop**, **non-persistent**, and **admin-down** can be applied on the same line *only* if they are applied in the following order:

1. **multi-hop**
2. **non-persistent**
3. **admin-down**

bgp unnumbered

Enables or disables BGP unnumbered capability for a specific interface. Through this capability, the router is able to establish a BGP session via IPv6 link local address.

This feature is disabled by default.

Note: Make sure to enable first the unnumbered functionality under BGP Configuration mode.

Syntax

```
[no] bgp unnumbered
```

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable BGP unnumbered on a specific interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# bgp unnumbered
```

Restrictions

The command is available only for Layer 3 routed ports.

cee dcbx enable

Enables or disables the Data Center Bridging eXchange (DCBX) protocol on the current switch interface.

By default, the DCBX protocol is enabled on all the interfaces of the switch.

Syntax

[no] cee dcbx enable

Using **no** before the command disables the DCBX protocol on the interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the DCBX protocol on ethernet port 1/12:

```
Switch(config-if)# cee dcbx enable
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

cee dcbx advertise

Enables or disables the advertisement of the local application protocol, Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS), or Priority Flow Control (PFC) configuration to the switch's Data Center Bridging eXchange (DCBX) peer.

This command is interface-based.

By default, the switch will advertise to its DCBX peer the local application protocol, ETS, and PFS configurations.

Syntax

[no] cee dcbx [app-proto|ets|pfc] advertise

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| app-proto | Configures the advertisement of the local application protocol configuration to the switch's DCBX peer. |
| ets | Configures the advertisement of the local ETS configuration to the switch's DCBX peer. |
| pfc | Configures the advertisement of the local PFC configuration to the switch's DCBX peer. |

Using **no** before the command disables the advertisement of the local application protocol, ETS, or PFC configuration the switch's DCBX peer.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the advertisement of the local ETS configuration on interface 1/12:

```
Switch(config-if)# cee dcbx ets advertise
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

cee pfc enable

Enables or disables Priority Flow Control (PFC) on the current switch interface.

By default, PFC is enabled on all the interfaces of the switch.

Note: By default, PFC is globally disabled on the switch. PFC will not function on the interface until PFC is also globally enabled.

Syntax

[no] cee pfc enable

Using **no** before the command disables PFC.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command will disable PFC on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# no cee pfc enable
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

channel-group

Assigns the interface to a Link Aggregation Group (LAG).

Syntax

channel-group <LAG number> **mode** {**active**|**on**|**passive**}

no channel-group

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>LAG number</i> | The LAG to which to assign the current interface. The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| mode | Configures the aggregation mode of the interface. |
| active | Enables Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) on the current LAG. |
| on | Enables channeling mode, thus enabling the current LAG as a static LAG. |
| passive | Enables LACP on the current LAG only if an LACP device is detected at the other end of the link. |

Using **no** before the command with no other arguments removes the interface from the LAG.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed aggregation-group to channel-group . |

Example

The following command assigns the current interface to LAG 1:

```
Switch(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode on
```

description

Sets the interface description.

Syntax

[no] description *<description>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <i><description></i> | Interface description (string up to 80 characters long). |

Using **no** before the command with no other arguments removes the description.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the interface description to “my interface”:

```
Switch(config-if)# description my interface
```

duplex

Sets the duplex mode for the interface.

The default duplex mode is auto-negotiate.

Syntax

[no] duplex {auto|full|half}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|-----------------|
| auto | Auto-negotiate. |
| full | Full-duplex. |
| half | Half-duplex. |

Using **no** before the command resets the duplex mode to the default setting.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets the duplex mode to auto-negotiate:

```
Switch(config-if)# duplex auto
```

Restrictions

Ports on the NE0152T do not support half duplex mode.

encapsulation dot1q

Enables or disables 802.1Q VLAN tagging on the current Layer 3 interface.

802.1Q encapsulation adds a 802.1Q tag after the source and destination MAC address fields of the outgoing routed packet. The tag contains the VLAN identifier which can be configured for each Layer 3 routed interface.

By default, 802.1Q VLAN tagging is disabled on the interface.

Syntax

encapsulation dot1q <VLAN number (1-4093)>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>VLAN number</i> | The number of the VLAN to be tagged. The <i>VLAN number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4093. |

To disable 802.1Q VLAN tagging, use the following command:

no encapsulation dot1q

Modes

Interface Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables 802.1Q VLAN tagging on the current Layer 3 interface for VLAN 137:

```
Switch(config-if)# encapsulation dot1q 137
```

Restrictions

802.1Q VLAN tagging can be enabled only on Layer 3 routed ports.

fec

Configures the Forwarding Error Correction (FEC) for the current interface.

By default, FEC is automatically configured by the switch.

Note: This command is available only on the NE10032 and NE2572.

Syntax

fec {auto|c174|c191|off}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| auto | Enables and configures FEC automatically based on the port speed of the interface: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● clause 74 for 25 Gb/s and 50 Gb/s port speeds● clause 91 for 100 Gb/s port speed● off for 40 Gb/s port speed |
| c174 | Enables FEC with clause 74 for interfaces configured with 25 Gb/s, 40 Gb/s, or 50 Gb/s port speeds. |
| c191 | Enables FEC with clause 91 for interfaces configured with 100 Gb/s port speeds. |
| off | Disables FEC on the interface. |

To reset FEC to its default value, use the following command:

no fec

Modes

Interface Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command disables FEC on the current interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# no fec
```

flowcontrol

Turns IEEE 802.3x flow control on or off.

Syntax

[no] flowcontrol {receive|send} {on|off}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| receive on off | Set flow control on receive. |
| send on off | Set flow control on send. |

Using **no** before the command with no other arguments turns off flow control.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command turns on flow control on send.

```
Switch(config-if)# flowcontrol send on
```

Restrictions

You cannot set flow control for both send and receive on the same line.

ip access-group

Applies IPv4 port ACLs on physical routed ports or on L3 VLAN interfaces (SVIs).

Syntax

```
[no] ip access-group <group name> {in|out}  
[apply-routed-packets-only]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <i>group name</i> | The name of the access group. |
| in | Inbound packets. |
| out | Outbound packets. |
| apply-routed-packets-only | Only match those IPv4 packets that are routed in the specified VLAN by the IPv4 ACLs already applied on L3 VLAN interfaces. Note: Applicable only when applying IP ACLs on SVIs. |

Using **no** before the command with no other arguments turns off access control for the specified direction.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | Added the apply-routed-packets-only option. |

Example

The following command sets access control for inbound packets for the group MyAccessGroup.

```
Switch(config-if)# ip access-group MyAccessGroup in
```

ip address

Sets the IP address for an interface.

Syntax

```
[no] ip address {<IPv4 address> <IPv4 mask> | <IPv4 address>/<mask>}  
[secondary]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | IPv4 address (<i>n.n.n.n</i>). |
| <i>IPv4 mask</i> | IPv4 address/mask(<i>n.n.n.n/m</i>). |
| <i>mask</i> | Mask number (maximum value of 32). |
| secondary | Set this as a secondary IP address for the interface. |

Using **no** before the command with no other arguments removes the IP address from this interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets 10.2.4.3 with a bitmask of 255.255.255.0 as the primary IP address for the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip address 10.2.4.3 255.255.255.0
```

The following command sets 10.2.4.33 with a mask of 22 as a secondary IP address for the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip address 10.2.4.33/22 secondary
```

ip address default

Sets the default IP address on the management interface (mgmt 0).

Note: The default IP address is automatically enabled on the switch.

Syntax

[no] ip address default

Using **no** before the command removes the default IP address from this interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command disables the default IP address on the management interface (mgmt 0):

```
Switch(config)# interface mgmt 0
Switch(config-if)# no ip address default
```

ip address dhcp

Sets the interface to use Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP).

Syntax

[no] ip address dhcp

Using **no** before the command unsets DHCP from this interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the interface to use DHCP:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip address dhcp
```

Restrictions

DHCP client service can not be enabled or disabled on a switchport.

ip dhcp client class-id

Configures Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) client vendor class identifier (VCI) for the current interface.

Syntax

```
[no] ip dhcp client class-id <VCI>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| VCI | The vendor class identifier name. |

To remove the configured VCI, use the following command:

```
no ip dhcp client class-id
```

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the DHCP client class identifier to R2D2:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip dhcp client class-id R2D2
```

ip dhcp client request

Configures the interface Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) client request settings.

Syntax

```
[no] ip dhcp client request {bootfile-name|dns-nameserver|  
host-name|log-server|ntp-server|tftp-server-name}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| bootfile-name | Requests the startup file name (option 67). |
| dns-nameserver | Requests the DNS server name (option 6). |
| host-name | Requests the host name (option 12). |
| log-server | Requests the log server name (option 7). |
| ntp-server | Requests the NTP server name (option 42). |
| tftp-server-name | Requests the TFTP server name (option 66). |

Note: Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) mode needs both **tftp-server-name** and **startupfile-name** options enabled.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.2 | ZTP mode prerequisites were added. |

Example

The following command configures the DHCP client to request the name of the DNS server (option 6):

```
Switch(config-if)# ip dhcp client request dns-nameserver
```

Restrictions

DHCP client service cannot be enabled or disabled on a switchport.

ip dhcp relay

Sets the interface Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) relay IP address.

Syntax

```
[no] ip dhcp relay address <IPv4 address>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | IPv4 address (<i>n.n.n.n</i>). |

Using **no** before the command removes the specified DHCP relay address from this interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the DHCP relay address to 10.3.23.3:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip dhcp relay address 10.3.23.3
```

Restrictions

DHCP relay addresses cannot be enabled or disabled on a switchport.

ip dhcp snooping trust

Enables or disables the current interface to act as a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping trusted port. A trusted port is an interface connected to a legitimate DHCP server.

The switch will discard DHCPDISCOVER, DHCPACK, DHCPNAK, or DHCPLEASEQUERY packets received from untrusted ports, assuming that no legitimate server is found there.

By default, all switch interfaces are configured as untrusted ports.

Syntax

```
[no] ip dhcp snooping trust
```

Modes

Interface Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the current interface as a DHCP Snooping trusted port:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip dhcp snooping trust
```

ip ospf

Sets the interface Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) LSA outbound filter for the specified address.

Syntax

ip ospf <IPv4 address> **database-filter all out**

no ip ospf <IPv4 address> **database-filter all**

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | IPv4 address (<i>n.n.n.n</i>). |
| database-filter | Filter OSPF link-state advertisements (LSAs) during synchronization and flooding. |
| all | Filter all OSPF link-state advertisements (LSAs). |
| out | Filter all outbound OSPF link-state advertisements (LSAs). |

Using **no** before the command with all but the **out** argument removes the OSPF filter from this interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the OSPF outbound LSA filter for IP address 10.2.3.22:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip ospf 10.2.3.22 database-filter all out
```

ip ospf authentication

Sets the interface Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) authentication scheme.

Syntax

```
[no] ip ospf authentication [message-digest|null]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| message-digest | Use message-digest authentication. |
| null | Use no authentication. |

Using **no** before the command with no argument removes OSPF authentication from this interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets OSPF message-digest authentication:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip ospf authentication message-digest
```

ip ospf authentication-key

Sets the interface Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) authentication key.

Syntax

```
[no] ip ospf authentication-key [0] <OSPF password>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| 0 | Do not encrypt the authentication key. |
| <i>OSPF password</i> | The authentication key; a text string. |

Using **no** before the command with no argument removes the OSPF authentication key from this interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the OSPF authentication key to Authkey and stores it in encrypted format:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip ospf authentication-key Authkey
```

Restrictions

The **no** form of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ip ospf bfd

Enables or disables Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for this interface.

Syntax

[no] ip ospf bfd [disable]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| disable | Disables Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for this interface. |

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables OSPF Bidirectional Forwarding Detection:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip ospf bfd
```

ip ospf cost

Sets the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) cost for this interface.

Syntax

[no] ip ospf cost *<cost>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| <i>cost</i> | The OSPF cost; an integer from 1-65535. |

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the OSPF cost to 333:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip ospf cost 333
```

Restrictions

The **no** form of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ip ospf database-filter all out

Configures the local router to suppress all link-state advertisements (LSAs) going out this interface during synchronization and flooding.

Syntax

ip ospf [*<IP address>*] **database-filter all out**

no ip ospf [*<IP address>*] **database-filter all**

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>IP address</i> | Configures the local router to suppress LSAs only for the specified IP address. |

Using **no** before the command with all but the **out** argument removes the OSPF filter from this interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the OSPF outbound LSA filter:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip ospf database-filter all out
```

ip ospf dead-interval

Sets the interface Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) interval in seconds after which a neighbor is declared “dead.”

Syntax

[no] ip ospf dead-interval <*seconds*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>seconds</i> | Timeout value in seconds; an integer from 1-65535. |

Using **no** before the command with all but the last argument removes the OSPF dead-interval timeout from this interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the OSPF dead-interval timeout to 600 seconds (10 minutes):

```
Switch(config-if)# ip ospf dead-interval 600
```

ip ospf hello-interval

Sets the time between transmission of “hello” packets in seconds for Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) for the interface.

Syntax

```
[no] ip ospf hello-interval <seconds>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>seconds</i> | Timeout value in seconds; an integer from 1-65535. |

Using **no** before the command with all but the last argument removes the OSPF hello transmission interval time from this interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the OSPF hello-interval transmission interval to 600 seconds (10 minutes):

```
Switch(config-if)# ip ospf hello-interval 600
```

ip ospf message-digest-key

Sets the interface Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) message digest authentication key.

Syntax

```
[no] ip ospf message-digest-key <key ID> {md5|sha256} [0]  
<OSPF password>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>key ID</i> | The message digest key ID; an integer from 1-255. |
| md5 | Configures MD5 as the message digest algorithm. |
| sha256 | Configures SHA-256 as the message digest algorithm. |
| 0 | Do not encrypt the authentication key. |
| <i>OSPF password</i> | The authentication key; a text string. |

Using **no** before the command with no argument removes the OSPF message digest key from this interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | Added md5 and sha256 options. |

Example

The following command sets the OSPF message digest key ID to 33, sets the key to AuthOSPFkey, and stores it in encrypted format using SHA-256:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip ospf message-digest-key 33 sha256 AuthOSPFkey
```

Restrictions

The **no** form of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ip ospf mtu

Sets the interface Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size in bytes.

Syntax

```
[no] ip ospf mtu <size>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| <i>size</i> | The MTU size, in bytes; an integer from 576-65535. |

Using **no** before the command with no argument removes the OSPF MTU from this interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the OSPF MTU to 50000 bytes:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip ospf mtu 50000
```

Restrictions

The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ip ospf mtu-ignore

Sets the interface to ignore the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size when dealing with database descriptor (DBD) packets.

Syntax

[no] ip ospf mtu-ignore

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command tells the interface to ignore the OSPF MTU in DBD packets:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip ospf mtu-ignore
```

Restrictions

The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ip ospf network

Sets the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) network type.

Syntax

```
[no] ip ospf network {broadcast|point-to-point}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| broadcast | OSPF broadcast multi-access network. |
| point-to-point | OSPF point-to-point network. |

Using **no** before the command removes the OSPF network type.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the OSPF network type to broadcast:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip ospf network broadcast
```

Restrictions

The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ip ospf passive-interface

Suppress routing updates on this interface.

Syntax

[no] ip ospf passive-interface

Using **no** before the command enables routing updates on this interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command suppresses routing updates on this interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip ospf passive-interface
```

Restrictions

The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ip ospf priority

Sets the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) router priority used in DR/BDR election process.

Syntax

[no] ip ospf priority <priority>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>priority</i> | OSPF router priority; an integer from 0-255. |

Using **no** before the command removes the OSPF priority.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the OSPF router priority to 10:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip ospf priority 10
```

Restrictions

The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ip ospf retransmit-interval

Sets the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) time, in seconds, between retransmission of lost link state advertisements.

Syntax

[no] ip ospf retransmit-interval *<retransmit interval>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| <i>retransmit interval</i> | Time, in seconds, between retransmission of lost link state advertisements; an integer from 1-65535. The default value is 5. |

Using **no** before the command removes the retransmission interval.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the OSPF retransmission interval to 10:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip ospf retransmit-interval 10
```

Restrictions

The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ip ospf shutdown

Shut down OSPF on this interface.

Syntax

[no] ip ospf shutdown

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command shuts down OSPF on this interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip ospf shutdown
```

Restrictions

The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ip ospf transmit-delay

Sets the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) link state transmit delay in seconds.

Syntax

[no] ip ospf transmit-delay <*transmit delay*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>transmit delay</i> | Time, in seconds, between when the link state changes and the information is transmitted; an integer from 1-3600 (one hour). The default value is 1 |

Using **no** before the command removes the link state transmit delay.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the OSPF link state transmit delay to 10:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip ospf transmit-delay 10
```

Restrictions

The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ip port

Configures port policies.

Syntax

[no] ip port access-group <*list name*> **in**

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| access-group | Specifies access control for packets. |
| <i>list name</i> | List of packets. |
| in | Inbound packets. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures port policies:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip port access-group aaaa in
```

ip port-unreachable

Enables sending ICMP port-unreachable.

Syntax

[no] ip port-unreachable

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables sending ICMP port-unreachables:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip port-unreachable
```

ip proxy-arp

Enables or disables Proxy ARP for the given interface.

By default, Proxy ARP is disabled.

Syntax

[no] ip proxy-arp

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables Proxy ARP

```
Switch(config-if)# ip proxy-arp
```

ip redirects

Enables sending ICMP redirect messages.

Syntax

[no] ip redirects

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables sending ICMP redirect messages:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip redirects
```

ip router ospf

Enables a routing process.

Syntax

```
[no] ip router ospf 0 {area|multi-area} {<decimal value>|<IP address>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| area | Sets an OSPF area ID. |
| multi-area | Sets an OSPF multi-area-adjacency. |
| <i>decimal value</i> | Area ID as a decimal value (a number from 0 to 4294967295). |
| <i>IP address</i> | Area ID as an IP address. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets an OSPF routing process:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip router ospf 0 area 500
```

ip unreachable

Enables sending ICMP unreachables (others than port-unreachable).

Syntax

[no] ip unreachable

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables sending ICMP unreachables:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip unreachable
```

ipv6 address

Sets the IPv6 address for an interface.

Syntax

[no] ipv6 address {<IPv6 address>/<mask>} [**anycast**] [**secondary**]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| <i>IPv6 address</i> | IPv6 address (<i>aaaa:bbbb::cccc:dddd</i>). |
| <i>mask</i> | Network mask. |
| anycast | Set this as an anycast IP address for the interface. |
| secondary | Set this as a secondary IP address for the interface. |

Using **no** before the command with no other arguments removes the IPv6 address from this interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Examples

The following command sets 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334 with a mask of 22 as the primary IPv6 address for the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address  
2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334/22
```

The following command sets 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334 with a mask of 22 as a secondary IP address for the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address  
2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334/22 secondary
```

Restrictions

- IPv6 commands do not work on LAG or ethernet interfaces.
- The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ipv6 address dhcp

Sets the IPv6 address to use Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP).

Syntax

[no] ipv6 address dhcp

Using **no** before the command with no other arguments removes DHCP from the interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the interface to use DHCP:

```
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address dhcp
```

Restrictions

- IPv6 commands do not work on LAG or ethernet interfaces.
- The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ipv6 dhcp relay

Sets the interface Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) relay IPv6 address.

Syntax

```
[no] ipv6 dhcp relay address <IPv6 address> [interface {ethernet <chassis number>|vlan <vlan interface>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <i>IPv6 address</i> | IPv6 address (<i>n:n::n:n</i>). |
| interface | Sets outgoing interface parameters. |
| ethernet < <i>chassis number</i> > | Ethernet interface number. |
| vlan < <i>vlan interface</i> > | VLAN interface number (a number from 1 to 4094). |

Using **no** before the command removes the specified DHCP relay address from this interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the DHCP relay address to 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334:

```
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 dhcp relay address  
2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334
```

Restrictions

- DHCP relay addresses cannot be enabled or disabled on a switchport.
- IPv6 commands do not work on LAG or ethernet interfaces.
- The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ipv6 link-local

Sets the IPv6 link local address.

Syntax

[no] ipv6 address link-local <IPv6 address>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| IPv6 address | IPv6 address (<i>n:n:n:n</i>). |

Using **no** before the command with no other arguments removes the link-local address from the interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the link-local address to `aaaa:bbbb::dddd:ffff`:

```
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address link-local aaaa:bbbb::dddd:ffff
```

Restrictions

- IPv6 commands do not work on LAG or ethernet interfaces.
- The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ipv6 nd dad attempts

Sets the IPv6 neighbor discovery Duplicate Address Detection (DAD) attempts.

Syntax

[no] ipv6 nd dad attempts <*DAD attempts*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| <i>DAD attempts</i> | Number of DAD attempts available; an integer from 0-600. Default value is 1. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default value.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the number of DAD attempts to 3:

```
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd attempts 3
```

Restrictions

- IPv6 commands do not work on LAG or ethernet interfaces.
- The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ipv6 nd hop-limit

Sets the IPv6 neighbor discovery hop limit to use in router advertisement (RA) messages when originating IPv6 packets.

Syntax

[no] ipv6 nd hop-limit <*number of hops*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>number of hops</i> | Maximum number of hops to use in an RA message; an integer from 0-255. Default value is 64. |

Using **no** before the command with no other arguments removes the hop limit from the interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the hop limit to 30:

```
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd hop-limit 30
```

Restrictions

- IPv6 commands do not work on LAG or ethernet interfaces.
- The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ipv6 nd managed-config-flag

In IPv6 neighbor discovery router advertisement (RA) messages, tells the host to use DHCP for address configuration.

Syntax

[no] ipv6 nd managed-config-flag

Using **no** before the command with no other arguments negates the command.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command tells the host to use DHCP for address configuration:

```
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd managed-config-flag
```

Restrictions

- IPv6 commands do not work on LAG or ethernet interfaces.
- The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ipv6 nd mtu

Sets the IPv6 neighbor discovery advertised Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) option.

Syntax

[no] ipv6 nd mtu <link MTU value>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>link MTU value</i> | Maximum transmission unit size, in bytes; an integer from 1280-65535. Default value is 1500. |

Using **no** before the command with no other arguments removes the MTU option from the interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the MTU size to 30000:

```
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd mtu 30000
```

Restrictions

- IPv6 commands do not work on LAG or ethernet interfaces.
- The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ipv6 nd other-config-flag

Sets IPv6 neighbor discovery to use DHCP for non-address configuration.

Syntax

[no] ipv6 nd other-config-flag

Using **no** before the command with no other arguments sets the IPv6 neighbor discovery to not use DHCP for non-address configuration on the interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets IPv6 neighbor discovery to use DHCP for non-address configuration:

```
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd other-config-flag
```

Restrictions

- IPv6 commands do not work on LAG or ethernet interfaces.
- The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ipv6 nd prefix

Sets the interface IPv6 neighbor discovery prefix parameters.

Syntax

```
[no] ipv6 nd prefix [{<valid-lifetime> | infinite} {<preferred-lifetime> | infinite}] [no-advertise] [no-autoconfig] [no-onlink] [off-link]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>IPv6 address</i> | IPv6 address (<i>n:n:n:n</i>). |
| <i>mask</i> | Mask. |
| default | Set the default prefix parameters. |
| <i>valid-lifetime</i> | Valid lifetime, in seconds. Default value is 2592000. |
| <i>preferred-lifetime</i> | Preferred lifetime, in seconds. Default value is 604800. |
| infinite | Set an indefinite valid or preferred lifetime. |
| no-advertise | Do not advertise the prefix. |
| no-autoconfig | Do not use this prefix for autoconfiguration. |
| no-onlink | Use this prefix for offlink determination. |
| off-link | Do not use this prefix for onlink determination. |

Using **no** before the command with no other arguments removes prefix from the interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the ND prefix to 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334/38 with a lifetime of 60000 seconds, with no advertising, no autoconfiguration, offlink determination, and no onlink determination:

```
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd prefix  
2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334/38 60000 no-onlink off-link  
no-autoconfig
```

Restrictions

- IPv6 commands do not work on LAG or ethernet interfaces.
- The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ipv6 nd ra-interval

Sets the interface IPv6 neighbor discovery Route Advertisement interval.

Syntax

[no] ipv6 nd ra-interval <interval>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>interval</i> | The interval, in seconds, between sending RA messages; an integer from 4-1800. Default value is 600. |

Using **no** before the command with no other arguments removes the RA interval from the interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the ND RA interval to 1200 seconds:

```
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd ra-interval 1200
```

Restrictions

- IPv6 commands do not work on LAG or ethernet interfaces.
- The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ipv6 nd ra-lifetime

Sets the interface IPv6 neighbor discovery Route Advertisement lifetime of a default router.

Syntax

[no] ipv6 nd ra-lifetime <lifetime>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>lifetime</i> | The lifetime, in seconds, of a default router; an integer from 0-9000. Default value is 1800; a value of 0 means this is not the default router. |

Using **no** before the command with no other arguments removes the RA lifetime from the interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the ND RA lifetime to 3600 seconds:

```
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd ra-lifetime 3600
```

Restrictions

- IPv6 commands do not work on LAG or ethernet interfaces.
- The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ipv6 nd reachable-time

Sets the interface IPv6 neighbor discovery advertised time when a node considers a neighbor to be up.

Syntax

[no] ipv6 nd reachable-time <time>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|
| <i>time</i> | The time, in milliseconds, sent via an RA message that determines when a node considers a neighbor to be up; an integer from 0-3600000. Default value is 0. |

Using **no** before the command with no other arguments removes the reachable time from the interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the ND reachable time to 3600 milliseconds:

```
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd reachable-time 3600
```

Restrictions

- IPv6 commands do not work on LAG or ethernet interfaces.
- The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ipv6 nd retrans-timer

Sets the interface IPv6 neighbor discovery advertised retransmission timer.

Syntax

```
[no] ipv6 nd retrans-timer <time>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| <i>time</i> | The time, in milliseconds, between advertised retransmissions; an integer from 0-4294967295. Default value is 0. |

Using **no** before the command with no other arguments removes the advertised retransmission timer from the interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the ND advertised retransmission timer to 6000 milliseconds:

```
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd retrans-timer 6000
```

Restrictions

- IPv6 commands do not work on LAG or ethernet interfaces.
- The **no** version of this command does not work in a nested configuration mode.

ipv6 nd suppress-ra

Sets the interface IPv6 neighbor discovery to suppress Router Advertisement messages.

Syntax

[no] ipv6 nd suppress-ra [mtu]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| mtu | Disables sending the MTU in Router Advertisement messages. |

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command disables sending MTU in ND router advertisement messages:

```
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 nd suppress-ra mtu
```

Restrictions

IPv6 commands do not work on LAG or ethernet interfaces.

ipv6 neighbor

Sets the interface IPv6 neighbor.

Syntax

[no] ipv6 neighbor <IPv6 address> <MAC address>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>IPv6 address</i> | IPv6 address (<i>n:n:n:n</i>). |
| <i>MAC address</i> | MAC address (<i>NNNN.NNNN.NNNN</i>) |

Using **no** before the command removes the neighbor.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the IPv6 neighbor to 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334 with a MAC of AAAA.BBBB.CCCC:

```
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 neighbor 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334  
AAAA.BBBB.CCCC
```

Restrictions

- The neighbor must be on the local interface subnet.
- IPv6 commands do not work on LAG or ethernet interfaces.

lACP min-links

Configures the minimum number of Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) links. The minimum number of LACP links is the minimum number of Link Aggregation Group (LAG) member ports that must be in the link-up state and aggregated into the LAG for the interface to forward traffic. If the number of LAG member ports that are in the link-up state and aggregated into the LAG is smaller than the configured minimum number of LACP links, then the LAG member ports will transition into the standby state. Interfaces in the standby state will continue running LACP, but will not forward traffic.

By default, the minimum number of LACP links is one.

Syntax

lACP min-links <number of minimum LACP links>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <i>number of minimum LACP links</i> | The <i>number of minimum LACP links</i> is from 1 to 32. |

The following command resets the minimum number of LACP links to its default value:

no lACP min-links

Modes

Interface Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the minimum number of LACP links to 6:

```
Switch(config-if)# lACP min-links 6
```

Restrictions

This command only works on LAGs and will only work when the LAG is an LACP port aggregation.

lACP port-priority

Configures the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) priority for the current interface.

By default, the LACP priority of an interface has a value of 32768.

Syntax

lACP port-priority <LACP priority>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>LACP priority</i> | The LACP priority for the current interface. The <i>LACP priority</i> is from 1 to 65535. |

The following command resets the LACP priority of the current interface to its default value:

no lACP port-priority

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the LACP port priority to 28000:

```
Switch(config-if)# lACP port-priority 28000
```

lACP suspend-individual

Configures the state of the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) Link Aggregation Group (LAG). It sets the LACP port into the **INDIVIDUAL** state instead of the **SUSPENDED** state if it does not get the LACP BPDU from the peer ports in the LAG.

By default, the LACP port is in the **SUSPENDED** state.

Syntax

```
[no] lACP suspend-individual
```

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | The default command value has changed. |

Example

The following command sets the LACP port into the **INDIVIDUAL** state:

```
Switch(config-if)# lACP suspend-individual
```

Restrictions

This command only works on LAGs.

lACP timeout

Configures the interface Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) timeout. If the configured timeout interval expires and the switch did not receive any LACP Data Units (LACPDU)s, the LACP interface times out. The peer LACP interface then sends LACPDU)s at a third of the value of the configured LACP timeout interval.

By default, the timeout interval is `long` (90 seconds).

Syntax

```
[no] lACP timeout {long|short}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <code>long</code> | Configures the LACP timeout interval to 90 seconds. After the interface times out, the peer LACP interface will send LACPDU)s every 30 seconds. |
| <code>short</code> | Configures the LACP timeout interval to 3 seconds. After the interface times out, the peer LACP interface will send LACPDU)s every second. |

The following command resets the LACP timeout interval to its default value:

```
no lACP timeout
```

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the LACP timeout to `short` (3 seconds):

```
Switch(config-if)# lACP timeout short
```

lldp receive

Enables Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) reception on the interface

Syntax

[no] lldp receive

Using **no** before the command disables LLDP reception on interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables LLDP reception on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# lldp receive
```

Restrictions

LLDP must be supported on the interface.

lldp tlv-select

Sets the optional Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) TLV (type-length-value) to be included in outgoing LLDP messages, along with the mandatory attributes.

Syntax

[no] lldp tlv-select <TLV type>

where *TLV type* is one of the following:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| link-aggregation | Link Aggregation TLV |
| mac-phy-status | MAC/PHY Configuration/Status TLV |
| management-address | Management Address TLV (set by default). |
| max-frame-size | Maximum Frame Size TLV |
| port-description | Port Description TLV (set by default). |
| port-protocol-vlan | Port and Protocol VLAN ID TLV |
| port-vlan | Port VLAN ID TLV (set by default). |
| power-mdi | Power Via MDI TLV |
| protocol-identity | Protocol Identity TLV |
| system-capabilities | System Capabilities TLV (set by default). |
| system-description | System Description TLV (set by default). |
| system-name | System Name TLV (set by default). |
| vid-management | Vid Management TLV |
| vlan-name | VLAN Name TLV |

Using **no** before the command removes the optional LLDP TLV from the outgoing LLDP messages.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the LLDP TLV type to be a port description:

```
Switch(config-if)# lldp tlv-select port-description
```

Restrictions

LLDP must be supported on the interface.

lldp transmit

Enables Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) transmission on the interface

Syntax

[no] lldp transmit

Using **no** before the command disables the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) transmission on the interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables LLDP transmission on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# lldp transmit
```

Restrictions

LLDP must be supported on the interface.

lldp trap-notification

Enables Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) trap-notification on the interface

Syntax

[no] lldp trap-notification

Using **no** before the command disables trap notification on the interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables LLDP trap-notification on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# lldp trap-notification
```

Restrictions

LLDP must be supported on the interface.

load-interval

Sets the interface load-interval delay.

Syntax

```
[no] load-interval [counter <counter>] <delay>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| counter | Specify a counter for this load interval (optional). |
| <i>counter</i> | The counter for the load interval; an integer from 1-3. |
| <i>delay</i> | The load interval delay, in seconds; an integer from 30-300. The default values for each counter are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1: 30 seconds;• 2: 300 seconds;• 3: not configured. |

Using **no** before the command with no *delay* argument removes the load-interval delay.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the load-interval delay for counter 2 to 90 seconds:

```
Switch(config-if)# load-interval counter 2 90
```

mac port access-group

Applies a MAC Access Control List (ACL) to a Layer 2 interface.

Syntax

[no] mac port access-group <*name*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>name</i> | The name of the MAC access group. |

Using **no** before the command removes the MAC port AG name.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command applies MAC ACL `mac1-Red` to the current Layer 2 interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# mac port access-group mac1-Red
```

mac-learn disable

Disables MAC learning to use the switch as a HUB.

Syntax

[no] mac-learn disable

Using **no** before the command enables MAC learning.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command disables MAC learning:

```
Switch(config-if)# mac-learn disable
```

Restrictions

This command does not work on a VLAN interface.

microburst-detection enable

Enables microburst detection on the interface.

Syntax

microburst-detection enable threshold <threshold>

no microburst-detection enable

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| <i>threshold</i> | The threshold in unit of buffer cell (208 bytes). |

Using **no** before the command without a threshold disables microburst-detection.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables microburst detection with a threshold of 200:

```
Switch(config-if)# microburst-detection enable threshold 200
```

Restrictions

The interface must support microburst detection.

mtu

Sets the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size on the interface.

By default, the size of the MTU is:

- 9,216 bytes for Layer 2 interfaces
- 1,500 bytes for Layer 3 interfaces

Syntax

[no] mtu <MTU size>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>MTU size</i> | In bytes, the size of the MTU: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• L2 packet: An integer from 64-9,216• L3 IPv4 packet:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ G8272, G8296, G8332, NE10032, NE2572, NE0152T: An integer from 576-9,216○ NE1032, NE1032T, NE1072T: An integer from 576-9,198• L3 IPv6 packet:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ G8272, G8296, G8332, NE10032, NE2572, NE0152T: An integer from 1,280-9,216○ NE1032, NE1032T, NE1072T: An integer from 1,280-9,198 |

Using **no** before the command without an argument removes the MTU.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the MTU to 1000:

```
Switch(config-if)# mtu 1000
```

service

Enter Ethernet Virtual Connection (EVC) service configuration mode on the interface. For full information on the subcommands, see [Chapter 32, “EVC Service Mode Commands.”](#)

Syntax

service instance <Instance ID> **evc-id** <EVC ID>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Instance ID</i> | The instance ID to map to the EVC |
| <i>EVC ID</i> | The EVC ID of the SVLAN. |

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enters EVC service configuration mode with instance ID 1 and EVC ID 1:

```
Switch(config-if)# service instance 1 evc-id 1
```

service-policy copp-system-policy

Attaches the specified Control Plane Policing (CoPP) service policy to the interface.

Syntax

```
[no] service-policy copp-system-policy class {<COPP class>|all}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>COPP class</i> | The COPP class name to attach |
| all | Attach all COPP classes.. |

Using **no** before the command detaches the COPP class.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command attaches COPP class MyClass to the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# service-policy copp-system-policy class MyClass
```

The following command attaches all COPP classes to the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# service-policy copp-system-policy class all
```

Restrictions

This command only works on Ethernet interfaces and not on virtual interfaces.

service-policy input

Attaches the specified ingress service policy to the interface.

Syntax

[no] service-policy input <policy name>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>policy name</i> | The name of the policy to attach |

Using **no** before the command detaches the policy.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command attaches service policy MyPolicy to incoming traffic on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# service-policy input MyPolicy
```

Restrictions

- The policy map must exist before you can attach it to the interface.

service-policy output

Attaches the specified egress service policy to the interface.

Syntax

[no] service-policy output <policy name>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>policy name</i> | The name of the policy to attach |

Using **no** before the command detaches the policy.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command attaches service policy MyPolicy to outgoing traffic on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# service-policy output MyPolicy
```

Restrictions

- This command only works on Ethernet interfaces and not on virtual interfaces.
- The policy map must exist before you can attach it to the interface.

service-policy type qos

Attaches the specified Quality of Service (QoS) service policy to the interface in the specified direction.

Syntax

```
[no] service-policy type qos input <policy name>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| input | Attach an input QoS policy. |
| <i>policy name</i> | The name of the QoS policy to attach |

Using **no** before the command detaches the policy.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command attaches QoS service policy MyPolicy to incoming traffic on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# service-policy type qos input MyPolicy
```

Restrictions

The QoS policy for the specified direction must exist before you can attach it to the interface.

service-policy type queuing

Attaches the specified queuing service policy to the interface in the output direction.

Syntax

[no] service-policy type queuing output <policy name>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| output | Attach an output queuing policy. |
| <i>policy name</i> | The name of the queuing policy to attach |

Using **no** before the command detaches the policy.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command attaches queuing service policy MyPolicy to outgoing traffic on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# service-policy type queuing output MyPolicy
```

Restrictions

- This command only works on Ethernet interfaces and not on virtual interfaces.
- The queue policy for the specified direction must exist before you can attach it to the interface.

sflow enable

Enables or disables sFlow on a specific interface.

Syntax

[no] sflow enable

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables sFlow on a specific interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# sflow enable
```

shutdown

Shuts down the interface.

Syntax

[no] shutdown

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command shuts down the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# shutdown
```

snmp trap link-status

Displays status for SNMP linkup and linkdown traps on the interface.

Syntax

```
snmp trap link-status
```

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command displays status for SNMP linkup and linkdown traps on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# snmp trap link-status
```

spanning-tree bpdudfilter

Enables or disables the spanning-tree Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU) filter on the interface.

Syntax

[no] spanning-tree bpdudfilter {enable|disable}

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the spanning-tree BPDU filter on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree bpdudfilter enable
```

spanning-tree bpduguard

Enables or disables the blockage of spanning-tree Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs) on the interface.

Syntax

[no] spanning-tree bpduguard {enable|disable}

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the spanning-tree BPDU guard on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree bpduguard enable
```

spanning-tree cost

Sets the spanning-tree port path cost on the interface.

Syntax

[no] spanning-tree cost {<*port path cost*>|**auto**}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>port path cost</i> | The port path cost; an integer from 1-200000000. |
| auto | Automatically determine the port path cost based on the media speed of this interface. |

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the spanning-tree port path cost to 100 for the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree cost 100
```

spanning-tree disable

Disables spanning-tree protocol on the interface.

Syntax

```
spanning-tree disable
```

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command disables spanning-tree protocol on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree disable
```

spanning-tree enable

Enables spanning-tree protocol on the interface.

Syntax

spanning-tree enable

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables spanning-tree protocol on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree enable
```

spanning-tree guard loop

Enables or disables loop guard on a port.

Note: If root guard is configured, loop guard is automatically disabled.

Syntax

spanning-tree guard loop

no spanning-tree guard

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables loop guard on a port:

```
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree guard loop
```

spanning-tree guard root

Sets the spanning-tree guard mode on the interface.

Note: Enabling root guard automatically disables loop guard.

Syntax

spanning-tree guard root

no spanning-tree guard

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the spanning-tree guard mode to root guard on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree guard root
```

spanning-tree link-type

Sets the spanning-tree link type on the interface.

Syntax

[no] spanning-tree link-type {auto|point-to-point|shared}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| auto | Sets the spanning-tree link type based on the media duplex of the interface. |
| point-to-point | Sets the spanning-tree link type to point-to-point on the interface. |
| shared | Sets the spanning-tree link type to shared on the interface. |

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the spanning-tree guard mode to root guard on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree link-type point-to-point
```

spanning-tree mst

Sets parameters for a multiple spanning-tree configuration on the interface.

Syntax

```
[no] spanning-tree mst <MST instance> {cost {<port path cost>|auto}|port-priority <port priority>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>MST instance</i> | An instance or a range of instances. |
| <i>port path cost</i> | The port path cost; an integer from 1-200000000. |
| auto | Automatically determine the port path cost based on the media speed of this interface. |
| <i>port priority</i> | The port priority for interface; a multiple of 32 from 0-224. |

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the spanning-tree port path cost to 300 for instances 0-3 on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree mst 0-3 cost 300
```

The following command sets the spanning-tree port priority to 128 for instances 7-9 on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree mst 7-9 port-priority 128
```

spanning-tree port

Sets the spanning-tree port type on the interface.

Syntax

[no] spanning-tree port type edge

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the spanning-tree port type to edge port on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree port type edge
```

spanning-tree port-priority

Sets the spanning-tree port priority for the interface.

Syntax

[no] spanning-tree port-priority *<port priority>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>port priority</i> | The port priority for interface; a multiple of 32 from 0-224. |

Using **no** before the command with no argument removes the port priority from the interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the spanning-tree port priority to 128 on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree port-priority 128
```

spanning-tree vlan <vlan number> cost

Sets the RPVST+ port path cost on the interface.

Syntax

[no] spanning-tree vlan <VLAN number> **cost** <port path cost>|**auto**

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>VLAN number</i> | The VLAN number. Range is from 1 to 4094. |
| <i>port path cost</i> | The port path cost; an integer from 1-200000000. |
| auto | Automatically determine the port path cost based on the media speed of this interface. |

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the RPVST+ port path cost to 100 for the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree vlan 3 cost 100
```

spanning-tree vlan <vlan number> port-priority

Sets the RPVST+ port priority for the interface.

Syntax

[no] spanning-tree vlan <VLAN number> **port-priority** <port priority>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>VLAN number</i> | The VLAN number. Range is from 1 to 4094. |
| <i>port priority</i> | The port priority for interface; a multiple of 32 from 0-224. |

Using **no** before the command with no argument removes the port priority from the interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the RPVST+ port priority to 128 on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree vlan 3 port-priority 128
```

speed

Configures the port speed for the interface.

By default, the switch the port speed is determined by the default hardware profile, except for the management port.

To reset the port speed to its default value, use the following command:

no speed

Syntax

For the management port:

speed {10|100|1000|auto}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 10 | Sets the port speed to 10 Mbps. |
| 100 | Sets the port speed to 100 Mbps. |
| 1000 | Sets the port speed to 1 Gbps. |
| auto | Auto-negotiates the port speed. |

For data ports (ethernet ports, Link Aggregation Groups (LAGs), loopback and VLAN interfaces):

- G8272, G8296, G8332:

speed {1000|10000|40000|auto}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1000 | Sets the port speed to 1 Gbps. |
| 10000 | Sets the port speed to 10 Gbps. |
| 40000 | Sets the port speed to 40 Gbps. |

- NE1032:

speed {1000|10000|auto}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1000 | Sets the port speed to 1 Gbps. |
| 10000 | Sets the port speed to 10 Gbps. |

- NE1032T:
speed {100|1000|10000|auto}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 100 | Sets the port speed to 100 Mbps. |
| 1000 | Sets the port speed to 1 Gbps. |
| 10000 | Sets the port speed to 10 Gbps. |
| auto | Auto-negotiates the port speed. |

- NE1072T:
speed {100|1000|10000|40000|auto}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 100 | Sets the port speed to 100 Mbps. |
| 1000 | Sets the port speed to 1 Gbps. |
| 10000 | Sets the port speed to 10 Gbps. |
| 40000 | Sets the port speed to 40 Gbps. |
| auto | Auto-negotiates the port speed. |

- NE10032 and NE2572:
speed {10000|25000|40000|50000|100000|auto}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 10000 | Sets the port speed to 10 Gbps. |
| 25000 | Sets the port speed to 25 Gbps. |
| 40000 | Sets the port speed to 40 Gbps. |
| 50000 | Sets the port speed to 50 Gbps. |
| 100000 | Sets the port speed to 100 Gbps. |
| auto | Auto-negotiates the port speed. |

Note: For the NE10032 and the NE2572, switch ports configured in 25Gbps hardware profile port mode can have their port speed change to 10Gbps or back to 25Gbps without needing to reload the switch. You need to configure the hardware profile port mode and the same port speed for both end-ports of the link. You need to install transceivers that support both 25Gbps and 10Gbps speeds, else the transceivers also need to be changed each time the port speed is modified.

- NE0152T:
speed {10|100|1000|10000|auto}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 10 | Sets the port speed to 10 Mbps. |
| 100 | Sets the port speed to 100 Mbps. |
| 1000 | Sets the port speed to 1 Gbps. |
| 10000 | Sets the port speed to 10 Gbps. |
| auto | Auto-negotiates the port speed. |

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | The command was updated to support NE1032, NE1032T, NE1072T, NE10032, and NE2572. |
| 10.7 | Added 100 Mbps for NE1032T and NE1072T. |
| 10.8 | Dynamic port mode for NE10032 and NE2572 was added. |

Example

The following command sets the port speed to 1 Gbps on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# speed 1000
```

storm-control

Sets storm-control for the interface.

Syntax

[no] storm-control {broadcast|multicast|unicast} level *<level>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| broadcast | Sets broadcast address storm control. |
| multicast | Sets multicast address storm control. |
| unicast | Sets unicast address storm control. |
| <i>level</i> | Level; a whole number or a decimal number. |

Using **no** before the command with all but the last argument negates it.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the broadcast storm control to 4.5 on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# storm-control broadcast level 4.5
```

switchport access

Configures the access VLAN of the current interface.

Syntax

[no] switchport access vlan <VLAN ID>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| VLAN ID | Configures the specified VLAN as the access VLAN. The VLAN ID is an integer from 1 to 4093. |

Using **no** before the command with all but the last argument resets the VLAN ID to the default value.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed bridge-port to switchport . |

Example

The following command configures VLAN 2 as the access VLAN:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport access vlan 2
```

switchport hybrid native vlan

Configures the native VLAN for the hybrid switchport:

Syntax

switchport hybrid native vlan <VLAN ID>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------|
| VLAN ID | The ID of the VLAN. |

Using **no** before the command with all but the last argument resets the VLAN ID to the default value.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed bridge-port to switchport . |

Example

The following command sets the native VLAN when the port is in hybrid mode:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport hybrid native vlan 5
```

switchport hybrid allowed vlan

Adds or removes VLANs from the allowed VLAN list for the hybrid switchport.

Syntax

```
[no] switchport hybrid allowed vlan {<allowed VLAN list>|add  
<allowed VLAN list>|all|except <allowed VLAN list>|none|clear <allowed  
VLAN list>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <i>allowed VLAN list</i> | A range or comma-separated list of allowed VLANs. |
| add | Add the following VLANs to the allowed list. |
| all | Add all VLANs. |
| except | Add all VLANs except the following. |
| none | No VLANs. |
| clear | Remove the following VLANs from the allowed list. |

Using **no** before the command resets the allowed VLAN list for the hybrid switchport to the default: **all**.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed bridge-port to switchport . |

Example

The following command resets the allowed VLAN list to its default state:

```
Switch(config-if)# no switchport hybrid allowed vlan
```

switchport hybrid egress-tagged vlan

Sets the egress traffic type to tagged for specific VLANs.

Syntax

switchport hybrid egress-tagged vlan <VLAN list>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| <i>VLAN list</i> | The list of VLANs to use tagged egress traffic. The default is untagged VLAN traffic. |

Using **no** before the command removes the egress traffic type from tagged for specific VLANs.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed bridge-port to switchport . |

Example

The following command sets the egress traffic type to tagged for specific VLANs:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport hybrid egress-tagged vlan 5
```

switchport mode

Configures the switchport mode for the current interface.

Syntax

```
[no] switchport mode {access|dot1q-tunnel|hybrid|  
private-vlan|trunk}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| access | Configures switchport mode to port mode access for the interface. |
| dot1q-tunnel | Configures switchport mode to port mode PVID Ingress Tagging for the interface. |
| hybrid | Configures switchport to function in hybrid mode. |
| private-vlan | Configures the current switch port to function as a Private VLAN port. |
| trunk | Configures switchport mode to port mode trunk for the interface. |

Using **no** before the command with all but the last argument restores the trunking characteristics to default when interface is in trunk mode.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.2 | Added the dot1q-tunnel option. |
| 10.6 | Added the hybrid option. |
| 10.7 | Changed bridge-port to switchport . |
| 10.8 | Added the private-vlan option. |

Example

The following command sets switchport mode to port mode access for the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode access
```

switchport private-vlan association

Configures a Private VLAN association between a primary VLAN and a secondary VLAN on the current interface.

Syntax

[no] switchport private-vlan association <*primary VLAN (2-4093)*>
<*secondary VLAN (2-4093)*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>primary VLAN</i> | Specifies the VLAN ID of the primary VLAN. The <i>primary VLAN</i> is an integer between 2 and 4093. |
| <i>secondary VLAN</i> | Specifies the VLAN ID of the secondary VLAN. The <i>secondary VLAN</i> is an integer between 2 and 4093. |

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command creates a Private VLAN mapping between primary VLAN 137 and secondary VLAN 3670:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan association 137 3670
```

switchport private-vlan mapping

Configures an association between an promiscuous port and a primary VLAN.

Syntax

[no] switchport private-vlan mapping <*primary VLAN (2-4093)*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| <i>primary VLAN</i> | Specifies the VLAN ID of the primary VLAN. The <i>primary VLAN</i> is an integer between 2 and 4093. |

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command maps the current interface, configured as promiscuous port, to the primary VLAN 137:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan mapping 137
```

switchport trunk allowed vlan

Sets the list of allowed VLANs in switchport trunk mode for the interface.

Syntax

[no] switchport trunk allowed vlan <VLAN ID>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| VLAN ID | The list of allowed VLANs for the interface when this port is in trunk mode. |

Using **no** before the command with all but the last argument clears all VLANs from the list of allowed VLANs when this port is in trunk mode.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed bridge-port to switchport . |

Example

The following command sets the list of allowed VLANs in switchport trunk mode to 1-3 for the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 1-3
```

Restrictions

The switch must be in trunk mode for this command to work.

switchport trunk allowed vlan add

Adds VLANs to the list of allowed VLANs in switchport trunk mode for the interface.

Syntax

```
switchport trunk allowed vlan add <VLANs>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| VLANs | The list of VLANs added to allowed VLANs for the interface when this port is in trunk mode. |

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed bridge-port to switchport . |

Example

The following command adds VLANs 4-6 to the list of allowed VLANs in switchport trunk mode for the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 4-6
```

Restrictions

The switch must be in trunk mode for this command to work.

switchport trunk allowed vlan all

Adds all VLANs to the list of allowed VLANs in switchport trunk mode for the interface.

Syntax

```
switchport trunk allowed vlan all
```

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed bridge-port to switchport . |

Example

The following command adds all VLANs to the list of allowed VLANs in switchport trunk mode for the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan all
```

Restrictions

The switch must be in trunk mode for this command to work.

switchport trunk allowed vlan except

Adds all VLANs *except* for the specified VLANs to the list of allowed VLANs in switchport trunk mode for the interface.

Syntax

switchport trunk allowed vlan except <VLANs>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| VLANs | The list of VLANs that are not part of allowed VLANs for the interface when this port is in trunk mode. |

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed bridge-port to switchport . |

Example

The following command adds all VLANs except 4-6 to the list of allowed VLANs in switchport trunk mode for the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan except 4-6
```

Restrictions

The switch must be in trunk mode for this command to work.

switchport trunk allowed vlan none

Allows no VLANs in switchport trunk mode for the interface.

Syntax

```
switchport trunk allowed vlan none
```

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed bridge-port to switchport . |

Example

The following command allows no VLANs in switchport trunk mode for the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan none
```

Restrictions

The switch must be in trunk mode for this command to work.

switchport trunk allowed vlan remove

Removes the specified VLANs from the list of allowed VLANs in switchport trunk mode for the interface.

Syntax

switchport trunk allowed vlan remove <VLANs>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| VLANs | The list of VLANs that are removed from allowed VLANs for the interface when this interface is in trunk mode. |

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed bridge-port to switchport . |

Example

The following command removes VLANs 4-6 from the list of allowed VLANs in switchport trunk mode for the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan remove 4-6
```

Restrictions

The switch must be in trunk mode for this command to work.

switchport trunk native vlan

Configures the Native VLAN settings for the current interface when in switchport trunk mode.

Syntax

```
switchport trunk native vlan {<VLAN ID>|tag {enable|
egress-only|disable}}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <i>VLAN ID</i> | Configures the specified VLAN as the Native VLAN for the current interface. The VLAN ID is an integer from 1 to 3999. |
| tag enable | Enables IEEE 802.1Q Native VLAN tagging on the interface. |
| tag egress-only | Enables IEEE 802.1Q Native VLAN tagging on the interface for egress traffic only. |
| tag disable | Disables IEEE 802.1Q Native VLAN tagging on the interface. |

To remove the specified VLAN as the Native VLAN, use the following command:

```
no switchport trunk native vlan
```

To reset IEEE 802.1Q Native VLAN tagging to its default settings, use the following command:

```
no switchport trunk native vlan tag
```

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables IEEE 802.1Q native VLAN tagging on the interface for egress traffic only:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk native vlan tag egress-only enable
```

vlan classifier subnet-vlan enable

Enables or disables subnet-based VLAN on the current interface.

Syntax

```
[no] vlan classifier subnet-vlan enable
```

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables subnet-based VLAN on the current interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# vlan classifier subnet-vlan enable
```

vrf member

Associates the current switch interface with the specified Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance.

Note: When changing the VRF instance membership of an interface, its Layer 3 configuration is discarded. The following message appears after issuing the command:

```
% Warning: Deleted all L3 config on interface(s)
```

Syntax

```
[no] vrf member {<VRF instance name> | default | management}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <i>VRF instance name</i> | Associates the current switch interface with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| default | Associates the current switch interface with the default VRF instance. |
| management | Associates the current switch interface with the management VRF instance. |

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command associates the current switch interface with the default VRF instance:

```
Switch(config-if)# vrf member default
```

vrrp

Enters Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) configuration mode for the interface.

Syntax

vrrp <virtual router identifier> [**ipv6**]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>virtual router identifier</i> | The virtual router identifier; an integer from 1-255. |
| ipv6 | Optional; assume IPv6 address family. |

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enters VRRP mode, configuring virtual router 2:

```
Switch(config-if)# vrrp 2
```

vxlan enable

Enables VXLAN on the current switch interface.

Note: VXLAN cannot be enabled on Layer 3 routed ports.

Syntax

[no] vxlan enable

Using **no** before the command disables VXLAN on the current switch interface.

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables VXLAN at a physical interface level:

```
Switch(config-if)# vxlan enable
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

Chapter 6. Line Mode Commands

This chapter describes how to enter Line Configuration Mode and the commands available in this mode.

line console

Enter Primary Terminal Line Configuration Mode.

Syntax

[no] line console <*first line number*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------|--|
| <i>first line number</i> | The console line number; default value is 0. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enters Primary Terminal Line Configuration Mode:

```
Switch(config)# line console 0
Switch(config-line)#
```

line vty

Enter Virtual Terminal Configuration Mode.

Syntax

[no] line vty <VTY number>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------|--|
| <i>VTY number</i> | The virtual terminal number; an integer from 0-63. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enters Virtual Terminal Configuration Mode to configure virtual terminal 3:

```
Switch(config)# line vty 3
Switch(config-line)#
```

exec-timeout

Sets the length of idle time before the terminal is automatically logged out.

Syntax

[no] **exec-timeout** <timeout minutes> [<seconds>]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>timeout minutes</i> | The number of minutes of idle time before the terminal is logged out; an integer from 0-35791. Default value is 10. A value of 0 indicates infinite idle time (no automatic logout). |
| <i>seconds</i> | The number of seconds of idle time before the terminal is logged out; an integer from 0-2147483. |

Using **no** before restores the default setting.

Modes

Line Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the idle timeout to 60:

```
Switch(config-line)# exec-timeout 60 5
```

history

Sets the maximum number of commands stored in history.

Note: This command does not affect the behavior of the existing connected vty. It will only take effect after closing the session and reconnecting.

Syntax

[no] **history max** <commands>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>commands</i> | The maximum number of commands to be kept in the CLI history; an integer from 0-2147483647. |

Using **no** before the command without the last argument negates it.

Modes

Line Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the maximum number of commands to be retained in history to 60:

```
Switch(config-line)# history max 60
```

privilege

Sets the default privilege level for the line.

Syntax

[no] privilege level *<privilege level>*

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>privilege level</i> | The privilege level for the line; an integer from 1-15, or 16 for the maximum privilege level. |

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

Line Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the privilege level for the line to 1:

```
Switch(config-line)# privilege level 1
```

Chapter 7. Class Map Mode Commands

This chapter describes the commands for entering and using Class Map Configuration Mode, Quality of Service (QoS) Class Map Configuration Mode, and Queuing Class Map Configuration Mode.

class-map type qos

Adds or removes a Quality of Service (QoS) class map that is used to match packets to a specified class. After creating a class map, the user enters QoS Class Map Configuration mode.

Syntax

```
[no] class-map [type qos] [{match-all|match-any}] <class map name>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|--|
| match-all | Configures the class map to use the logical AND function for packet evaluation when dealing with multiple match rules. |
| match-any | Configures the class map to use the logical OR function for packet evaluation when dealing with multiple match rules. |
| <i>class map name</i> | The name of the class map. |

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds QoS class map 'cmap-qos-01' that uses the logical AND function when evaluating packets:

```
Switch(config)# class-map type qos match-all cmap-qos-01
```

Restrictions

For this release, the switch supports **match-any** only; **match-all** command will have the same effect as **match-only**.

class-map type control-plane

Modifies a control-plane class map that is used to match packets to a specified class.

Syntax

[no] class-map type control-plane match-any <class map name>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|---|
| match-any | Configures the class map to use the logical OR function for packet evaluation when dealing with multiple match rules. |
| <i>class map name</i> | The name of the class map. |

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command modifies control-plane class map 'copp-s-igmp-query' that uses the logical AND function when evaluating packets:

```
Switch(config)# class-map type control-plane match-any copp-s-igmp-query
```

match

Defines the classification criteria when evaluating packets used for the current Quality of Service (QoS) class map.

Syntax

```
[no] match [not] {access-group name <ACL name>|cos <CoS value>|  
dscp <DSCP value>|ip rtp <TCP port>|precedence <precedence value>|  
protocol <protocol name>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| not | Match all criteria except the specified one. |
| access-group name <i>ACL name</i> | Defines the specified Access Control List (ACL) as the classification criterion. |
| cos <i>CoS value</i> | Defines the specified Class of Service (CoS) as the classification criterion. The <i>CoS value</i> is from 0 to 7 and it can be specified as a range. |
| dscp <i>DSCP value</i> | Defines the specified DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) as the classification criterion. The <i>DSCP value</i> is from 0 to 63 or one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● af11 - AF11 DSCP (001010)● af12 - AF12 DSCP (001100)● af13 - AF13 DSCP (001110)● af21 - AF21 DSCP (010010)● af22 - AF22 DSCP (010100)● af23 - AF23 DSCP (010110)● af31 - AF31 DSCP (011010)● af32 - AF32 DSCP (011100)● af33 - AF33 DSCP (011110)● af41 - AF41 DSCP (100010)● af42 - AF42 DSCP (100100)● af43 - AF43 DSCP (100110)● cs1 - CS1(precedence 1) DSCP (001000)● cs2 - CS2(precedence 2) DSCP (010000)● cs3 - CS3(precedence 3) DSCP (011000)● cs4 - CS4(precedence 4) DSCP (100000)● cs5 - CS5(precedence 5) DSCP (101000)● cs6 - CS6(precedence 6) DSCP (110000)● cs7 - CS7(precedence 7) DSCP (111000)● default - Default DSCP (000000)● ef - EF DSCP (101110) |

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| <code>ip rtp TCP port</code> | Defines the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) port used by Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) processes as the classification criterion. The <i>TCP port</i> can be from 2000 to 65535. |
| <code>precedence precedence value</code> | Defines the precedence as the classification criterion. The precedence value is from 0 to 7 or it can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <code>routine</code> - Routine precedence (0) ● <code>priority</code> - Priority precedence (1) ● <code>immediate</code> - Immediate precedence (2) ● <code>flash</code> - Flash precedence (3) ● <code>flash-override</code> - Flash override precedence (4) ● <code>critical</code> - Critical precedence (5) ● <code>internet</code> - Internetwork control precedence (6) ● <code>network</code> - Network control precedence (7) |
| <code>protocol protocol name</code> | Defines a protocol as the classification criterion. The <i>protocol name</i> can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <code>arp</code> - Address Resolution Protocol ● <code>bridging</code> - Bridging ● <code>cdp</code> - CISCO Discovery Protocol ● <code>clns</code> - Connectionless Network Service ● <code>clns-es</code> - CLNS End Systems ● <code>clns-is</code> - CLNS Intermediate Systems ● <code>dhcp</code> - Dynamic Host Configuration ● <code>isis</code> - Intermediate System to Intermediate System ● <code>ldp</code> - Label Distribution Protocol ● <code>netbios</code> - NetBIOS extended user interface |

Modes

QoS Class Map Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command defines the classification criterion as protocol ARP:

```
Switch(config-cmap-qos)# match protocol arp
```

class-map type queuing

Modifies a queuing class map that is used to match packets to a specified class. After creating a class map, enters Queuing Class Map Configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] class-map type queuing match-any *<queue name>*

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>match-any</code> | Configures the class map to use the logical OR function for packet evaluation when dealing with multiple match rules. |
| <i>queue name</i> | The name of the queue. The possible options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">o <code>1p7q1t-out-q-default</code> (queue 0 or default queue)o <code>1p7q1t-out-pq1</code> (queue 1 or priority queue)o <code>1p7q1t-out-q2</code> (queue 2)o <code>1p7q1t-out-q3</code> (queue 3)o <code>1p7q1t-out-q4</code> (queue 4)o <code>1p7q1t-out-q5</code> (queue 5)o <code>1p7q1t-out-q6</code> (queue 6)o <code>1p7q1t-out-q7</code> (queue 7) |

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command modifies queuing class map `1p7q1t-out-q3` that uses the logical OR function when evaluating packets:

```
Switch(config)# class-map type queuing match-any 1p7q1t-out-q3
```

match

Defines the classification criteria when evaluating packets used for the current queuing class map.

Syntax

```
[no] match {cos <CoS value>|qos-group <QoS group value>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------------------|---|
| cos <i>CoS value</i> | Defines the specified Class of Service (CoS) as the classification criterion. The <i>CoS value</i> is from 0 to 7 and it can be specified as a range. |
| qos-group <i>QoS group value</i> | Defines the specified Quality of Service (QoS) group as the classification criterion. The <i>QoS group value</i> is from 0 to 7 and it can be specified as a range. |

Modes

Queuing Class Map Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command defines the classification criterion as CoS value 3:

```
Switch(config-cmap-que)# match cos 3
```

Chapter 8. Route Map Mode Commands

These commands enter you into an advanced configuration mode for the selected routing map.

route-map

Enters the Route Map Configuration Mode or creates a route map.

Syntax

[no] route-map <route-map name> [{deny|permit} <sequence number>]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------|--|
| <route-map name> | Enters route map configuration mode for the named routing map. |
| deny | Denies to distribute route if the match criteria are met. |
| permit | Accepts to distribute route if the match criteria are met. |
| <sequence number> | Indicates the position of a new clause in the specified route map (an integer from 1-65535). |

Using **no** before the command turns off route map or deletes an entry.

Mode

Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enters route map configuration for route map 'rmap-10' and clause '2330':

```
Switch(config)# route-map rmap-10 permit 2330
```

Restrictions

Specifying multiple match condition in a single match command is not supported.

match as-path

Matches a BGP autonomous system path access list.

Syntax

```
[no] match as-path <name>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| <name> | The name of AS path access list. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the as-path matching.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following configures a matching BGP as-path access-list named *test*:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# match as-path test
```

match community

Matches a BGP community list in a route map.

Syntax

[no] match community <name> [**exact match**]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <name> | The name of the BGP community list. |
| exact match | Indicates that an exact match is required. All of the communities and only those communities specified in the selected community list must be present. |

Using **no** before the command removes BGP community list entry.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following configures a match for BGP community:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# match community test exact-match
```

match extcommunity

Matches a BGP extended community list in a route map.

Syntax

```
[no] match extcommunity <name> [exact match]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <name> | The name of the BGP extended community. |
| exact match | Indicates that an exact match is required. All of the extended communities and only those communities specified in the selected extended community list must be present. |

Using **no** before the command removes BGP extended community list entry.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following configures a match for BGP extended community:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# match extcommunity test exact-match
```

match interface

Specifies the next-hop interface name of a route to be matched.

Syntax

```
[no] match interface {<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number>|loopback <loopback interface number>|mgmt 0|port-channel <LAG number>|vlan <VLAN number>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <interface name> | IP interface name. |
| ethernet <chassis number> | Ethernet chassis number. |
| loopback <loopback interface number> | Loopback interface value (a number from 0 to 7). |
| mgmt 0 | Management interface. |
| port-channel <LAG number> | LAG value (a number from 1 to 4096). |
| vlan <VLAN number> | VLAN interface number (a number from 1 to 4094). |

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following configures a match on interface ethernet 1/12:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# match interface ethernet 1/12
```

match ip

Matches the IPv4 prefix lists in a route map.

Syntax

```
[no] match ip {address|next-hop} prefix-list <name>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| address | Destination IP address. |
| next - hop | Next-hop address of route. |
| prefix-list | Predefined list to match distributed routes. |
| <name> | Name of the prefix list. |

Using **no** before the command removes the address or next-hop entry.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following distributes routes that have a next-hop router address passed by the prefix list named test:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# match ip next-hop prefix-list test
```

The following distributes routes that have a destination network number address passed by the prefix list named test:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# match ip address prefix-list test
```

match ipv6

Matches the IPv6 prefix lists in a route map.

Syntax

```
[no] match ipv6 {address|next-hop} prefix-list <name>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| address | Destination IP address. |
| next - hop | Next-hop address of route. |
| prefix - list | Predefined list to match distributed routes. |
| <name> | Name of the prefix list. |

Using **no** before the command removes the address or next-hop entry.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following distributes routes that have a next-hop router address passed by the prefix list named test:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# match ipv6 next-hop prefix-list test
```

The following distributes routes that have a destination network number address passed by the prefix list named test:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# match ipv6 address prefix-list test
```

match metric

Matches the metric values configured in a route map.

Syntax

```
[no] match metric <metric-value>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <metric-value> | Route metric (a number from 0 to 4294967295). |

Using **no** before the command removes the metric match.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following redistributes routes that match routing metric value 10:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# match metric 10
```

match origin

Redistributes routes that match the BGP origin code.

Syntax

```
[no] match origin {egp|igp|incomplete}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| egp | Remote exterior gateway protocol (EGP) system. |
| igp | Local interior gateway protocol (IGP) system. |
| incomplete | Unknown origin. |

Using **no** before the command removes the origin match.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following redistributes routes that match an incomplete origin:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# match origin incomplete
```

match route-type

Redistributes routes that match the specified route type.

Syntax

```
[no] match route-type external [type-1|type-2] [internal  
[inter|intra]] [nssa-external [type-1|type-2]]
```

```
[no] match route-type internal [inter|intra] [external  
[type-1|type-2]] [nssa-external [type-1|type-2]]
```

```
[no] match route-type nssa-external [type-1|type-2] [external  
[type-1|type-2]] [internal [inter|intra]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| external | Redistributes external OSPF routes. |
| nssa-external | Redistributes Not-so-stubby Area (NSSA) external routes. |
| type-1 | Redistributes OSPF type 1 routes. |
| type-2 | Redistributes OSPF type 2 routes. |
| internal | Redistributes internal OSPF routes. |
| intra | Redistributes OSPF intra-area internal routes. |
| inter | Redistributes OSPF inter-area internal routes. |

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command redistributes NSSA OSPF type 1 external routes, OSPF type 1 external routes, and all internal routes:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# match route-type nssa-external type-1 external  
type-1 internal
```

match tag

Redistributes routes that match the specified tags.

Syntax

[no] match tag *<route tag value>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i><route tag value></i> | List of route tag values (a number from 0 to 4294967295). |

Using **no** before the command removes the tag match.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following redistributes routes that match the tag value 4:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# match tag 4
```

set aggregator

Sets the BGP aggregator attribute.

Syntax

[no] set aggregator as <AS number> <IP address>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| <AS number> | The aggregator's autonomous system path number. |
| <IP address> | The aggregator's BGP identifier of the originator router. |

Using **no** before the command disables the function.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed apply to set . |

Example

The following configures the BGP aggregator attribute:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# set aggregator as 1 9.1.0.0
```

set as-path

Modifies an autonomous system path (as-path) for BGP routes.

Syntax

```
[no] set as-path {tag|prepend {<AS number>|last-as <prepend number>}}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| tag | Tag of a route. |
| prepend | Adds an as-path number to the AS path of the route. |
| <AS number> | Autonomous system path number. |
| last-as | Prepends the last AS to the AS path. |
| <prepend number> | The number of times the last AS is prepended to the AS path. |

Using **no** before the command disables the function.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed apply to set . |

Example

The following prepends 50 to all routes:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# set as-path prepend 50
```

set atomic-aggregate

Sets the BGP atomic aggregate attribute.

Syntax

[no] set atomic-aggregate

Using **no** before the command disables the function.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed apply to set . |

Example

The following configures the BGP atomic aggregate attribute:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# set atomic-aggregate
```

Restrictions

This parameter is set automatically when an aggregate route is created with the **aggregate-address** command.

set comm-list

Removes the BGP community attribute from the route map configuration.

Syntax

[no] set comm-list <community list name> **delete**

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <community list name> | The community list name. Communities from this list will be removed. |

Using **no** before the command removes a previous **set** command.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed apply to set . |

Example

The following delete the community-list named test:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# set comm-list test delete
```

set community

Sets the BGP community attribute.

Syntax

```
[no] set community {none|<community number>[<community number list>]|additive|internet|local-AS|no-advertise|no-export}}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| none | Removes the community attribute from prefix that passed the route-map. |
| <community number> | Sets the BGP community attribute (a number from 1 to 65535). Enter up to 32 communities strings using the format, aa:nn. |
| additive | Adds to existing community. |
| internet | Specifies the internet community. |
| local-AS | Specifies the local-AS community. Outside local AS are not sent. |
| no-advertise | Specifies the no-advertise community. Routes are not advertised to any peers. |
| no-export | Specifies the no-export community. Routes are not exported to the next AS. |

Using **no** before the command removes the entry.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed apply to set . |

Example

The following configures the BGP community attribute:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# set community 3:1
```

set dampening

Sets the BGP route dampening factors.

Syntax

```
[no] set dampening [<half-life> [<reuse> [<suppress> [<max-duration> [<unreach half-life>]]]]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| <half-life> | Time after which a penalty is decreased by half (a number from 1 to 45). The default is 15 minutes. |
| <reuse> | Value to start reusing a route (a number from 1 to 20000). The default is 750. |
| <suppress> | Value to start suppressing a route (a number from 1 to 20000). The default is 2000. |
| <max-duration> | Maximum duration to suppress a stable route (a number from 1 to 255). The default value is 4 times the half-life time (60 minutes). |
| <unreach half-life> | Time after which an unreachable route's penalty is decreased by half (a number from 1 to 45). The default is 15 minutes. |

Using **no** before the command disables the feature.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed apply to set . |

Example

The following configures the BGP route dampening factors:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# set dampening 10 750 1500 20 15
```

set extcommunity

Sets an extended community attribute.

Syntax

```
[no] set extcommunity {rt|soo} <AA:NN> [<AA:NN list>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| rt | Specifies the route target extended community. |
| soo | Specifies the site-of-origin extended community. |
| <i>AA:NN</i> | Extended community number (AS and network numbers). |

Using **no** before the command removes the entry.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed apply to set . |

Example

The following configures an extended community attribute:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# set extcommunity rt 3:1
```

set ip next-hop

Sets the specified next-hop value.

Syntax

```
[no] set ip next-hop {<IP address>|peer-address}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| <IP address> | Sets the IP addresses for the next-hop for the matched routes. When multiple addresses are specified they are prioritized in the order in which they are entered. Each next-hop must be an adjacent router. |
| peer-address | Applied on output, sets the next-hop of the advertised matching routes to the current local address of the local router. Applied on input, sets the next-hop of the received matching routes to the neighbor address, overriding other existing next-hops. |

Using **no** before the command removes the next-hop configuration.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed apply to set . |

Example

The following configures the next-hop IP address:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# set ip next-hop 10.0.0.2
```

set ipv6 next-hop

Sets the specified next-hop value.

Syntax

```
[no] set ipv6 next-hop {<IPv6 address>|peer-address}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <IPv6 address> | Sets the IP addresses for the next-hop for the matched routes. When multiple addresses are specified they are prioritized in the order in which they are entered. Each next-hop must be an adjacent router. |
| peer-address | Applied on output, sets the next-hop of the advertised matching routes to the current local address of the local router. Applied on input, sets the next-hop of the received matching routes to the neighbor address, overriding other existing next-hops. |

Using **no** before the command removes the next-hop configuration.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed apply to set . |

Example

The following configures the next-hop IPv6 address:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# set ipv6 next-hop 2001:db8::8a2e:370:7334
```

set local-preference

Sets the local preference. The path with the higher value is preferred.

Syntax

[no] set local-preference <number value>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <number value> | Preference value (a number from 0 to 4294967295). |

Using **no** before the command removes the entry.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed apply to set . |

Example

The following configures the BGP local-preference attribute:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# set local-preference 5
```

set metric

Sets a metric value for the matching routes.

Syntax

```
[no] set metric <metric value>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <metric value> | Metric value (a number from 1 to 4294967295). |

Using **no** before the command removes the entry.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed apply to set . |

Example

The following configures the metric value:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# set metric 5
```

set metric-type

Sets the type of OSPF metric.

Syntax

```
[no] set metric-type {type-1|type-2}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| type-1 | External routes are calculated using both internal and external metrics. |
| type-2 | External routes are calculated using only the external metrics. Type 1 routes are preferred over Type 2. |

Using **no** before the command removes the OSPF metric of the current route map.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed apply to set . |

Example

The following configures the OSPF metric type to type-1:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# set metric-type type-1
```

set origin

Sets the BGP origin code. This attribute defines the origin of the path information.

Syntax

```
[no] set origin {egp <AS number>|igp|incomplete}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| egp | Specifies the AS number for a remote exterior gateway protocol (EGP) system. |
| <AS number> | AS number value. You can specify the value also in ASDOT format. |
| igp | Specifies a local interior gateway protocol (IGP) system. |
| incomplete | Specifies an unknown heritage. |

Using **no** before the command removes the entry.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed apply to set . |

Example

The following configures the BGP origin:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# set origin egp 5
```

set originator-id

Sets the originator ID attribute.

Syntax

[no] set originator-id <IP address>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| <IP address> | Identifier of the originator router. |

Using **no** before the command removes the entry.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed apply to set . |

Example

The following configures the originator ID attribute:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# set originator-id 1.1.1.1
```

set tag

Sets a tag value of the destination routing protocol.

Syntax

```
[no] set tag <tag value>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| <tag value> | Identifier of the tag value (a number from 0 to 4294967295). |

Using **no** before the command removes the tag.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed apply to set . |

Example

The following configures the tag attribute:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# set tag 4
```

set weight

Sets the weight of matching routes.

Syntax

[no] set weight *<number>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i><number></i> | Weight value (a number from 0 to 65535). |

Using **no** before the command removes the entry.

Modes

Route Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed apply to set . |

Example

The following configures the weight:

```
Switch(config-route-map)# set weight 5
```

Chapter 9. BGP Configuration Mode Commands

These commands enter you into an advanced configuration mode for configuring the switch to receive routes and to advertise static routes, fixed routes and virtual server IP addresses with other internal and external routers.

router bgp

Configures BGP for an autonomous system (AS) number and then enters BGP configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] router bgp <AS number>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------|---|
| <i>AS number</i> | The number of an AS (a integer from 1 to 4294967295). |

Using **no** before the command removes an AS assignment.

Mode

Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed routing-protocol to router . |

Example

The following command shows how to configure a BGP process for autonomous system 100:

```
Switch(config)# router bgp 100
```

vrf

Creates a new BGP instance using the specified VRF instance. After issuing the command, you enter BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode.

Syntax

vrf <VRF instance name>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <i>VRF instance name</i> | The name of the custom VRF instance (a string up to 63 characters). |

To delete the BGP VRF instance, use the following command:

no vrf <VRF instance name>

Modes

BGP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | Added <i>VRF instance name</i> option. |

Example

The following command configures a new BGP VRF instance using a custom VRF instance:

```
Switch(config-router)# vrf BGP_VRF_RED
Switch(config-router-vrf)#
```

Restrictions

To configure a custom BGP VRF instance, the following requirements must be met:

- the VRF instance must be created beforehand using the following command:
vrf context <VRF instance>
- the VRF instance must be configured with a Route Distinguisher (RD)

For more details, see [“VRF Configuration Mode Commands” on page 1011](#).

address-family

Enters address family configuration mode while configuring BGP routing.

Syntax

[no] address-family {ipv4|ipv6} unicast

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| ipv4 | Internet Protocol version 4. |
| ipv6 | Internet Protocol version 6. |
| unicast | Unicast address support. |

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode
- BRG VRF Instance Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following places the router in global address family configuration mode for the IPv4 unicast address family:

```
Switch(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast  
Switch(config-router-af)#
```

address-family l2vpn evpn

Enters EVPN address family configuration mode while configuring BGP routing.

Syntax

[no] address-family l2vpn evpn

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

BGP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command allows you to enter EVPN address family configuration mode:

```
Switch(config-router)# address-family l2vpn evpn  
Switch(config-router-af)#
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

bestpath

Changes the default best path selection.

Syntax

[no] bestpath *<arguments>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| always-compare-med | Compares the MED on paths from a different AS. |
| as-path ignore | Ignores as-path length in selecting a route. |
| as-path multipath-relax | Allows load sharing across providers with different (but equal-length) AS paths. The AS paths must be identical for load sharing. |
| compare-confed-as-path | Specifies that the AS confederation path length must be used when available in the BGP best path decision process. |
| compare-routerid | Compares the router IDs for identical eBGP paths. |
| dont-compare-originator-id | Avoids comparing an originator-ID for an identical eBGP path. |
| tie-break-on-age | Selects always the older preferred route even when the compare-route-id command is set. |
| med confed | Enables MED comparison among paths learned from confederation peers. |
| med missing-as-worst | Handles a missing MED as the highest MED. |
| med non-deterministic | Does not always select the best MED path from among the paths from the same AS numbers. |
| med remove-recv-med | Removes received MED attribute. |
| med remove-send-med | Remove send MED attribute. |

Using **no** before the command returns the BGP routing process to the default operation.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following changes the default best-path selection algorithm to compare the MED on paths from different AS:

```
Switch(config-router)# bestpath always-compare-med
```

bgp as-local-count

Configures the number of times to append the local AS.

Syntax

[no] bgp as-local-count <number of times (2-64)>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>number of times</i> | Number of times local AS to be appended. |

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following appends 4 times the local AS:

```
Switch(config-router)# bgp as-local-count 4
```

cluster-id

Specifies the router's Cluster ID used when operating as a route reflector. Route reflectors that are part of the same cluster (assigned to the same group of clients) must use identical Cluster IDs.

Syntax

[no] cluster-id {<number>|<IP address>}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| <number> | Cluster-ID as 32 bit quantity (a number from 1 to 4294967295). |
| <IP address> | Cluster-ID in IP address format. |

Using **no** before the command removes router's Cluster ID.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following configures the cluster ID in IP address format:

```
Switch(config-router)# cluster-id 1.1.1.1
```

confederation

Sets AS confederation parameters for the BGP.

Syntax

[no] confederation {identifier <AS number>|peers <AS numbers>}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| identifier | The routing domain confederation AS number. It is an externally visible AS number that identifies a BGP confederation as a whole. |
| <AS number> | Autonomous system path number (a number from 1 to 65535). |
| peers | The peer AS numbers for a BGP confederation. It is an identifier visible only within a BGP confederation and used to represent a Member-AS within that confederation. |
| <AS numbers> | List of AS peers (a number from 1 to 65535). |

Using **no** before the command deletes the AS number or the peer AS.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure the confederation identifier:

```
Switch(config-router)# confederation identifier 5
```

dscp

Configures a DSCP value with BGP.

Syntax

dscp *<value>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i><value></i> | DSCP value; an integer from 0-63. |

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to add a DSCP value:

```
Switch(config-router)# dscp 10
```

enforce-first-as

Enforces the neighbor AS to be the first AS number listed in the AS_path attribute for eBGP.

Syntax

[no] enforce-first-as

Using **no** before the command turns off this enforcement.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enforce the neighbor AS to be the first AS number listed in the AS_path attribute:

```
Switch(config-router)# enforce-first-as
```

fast-external-failover

Enables BGP fast external failover.

Syntax

[no] fast-external-failover

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows to enable BGP fast external failover:

```
Switch(config-router)# fast-external-failover 5
```

graceful-restart

Specifies the maximum time to keep a restarting peer's stale routes.

Syntax

[no] graceful-restart stalepath-time *<delay value>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <i><delay value></i> | Time value in seconds (a number from 1 to 3600). Default value is 360 seconds. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure graceful restart delay value:

```
Switch(config-router)# graceful-restart stalepath-time 180
```

graceful-restart-helper

Enables BGP gracefully restart helper mode feature. BGP router can work as receiving speaker.

Syntax

[no] graceful-restart-helper

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to turn on BGP graceful restart helper mode:

```
Switch(config-router)# graceful-restart-helper
```

log-neighbor-changes

Generates a system message when a neighbor changes state.

Syntax

[no] log-neighbor-changes

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure this feature:

```
Switch(config-router)# log-neighbor-changes
```

maxas-limit

Configures the eBGP to discard routes that have a high number of autonomous system (AS) numbers in the AS-path attribute.

Syntax

[no] maxas-limit <number>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| <number> | Maximum number of AS numbers (a number from 1 to 2000). |

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets the maximum number of AS numbers to 10:

```
Switch(config-router)# maxas-limit 10
```

neighbor

Sets the remote autonomous system number for the specified peer or enters the Neighbor mode.

Syntax

```
[no] neighbor {<IPv4 address> | <IPv4 prefix> | <IPv6 address> | <IPv6 prefix>}  
[remote-as <AS number>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <IPv4 address> | Neighbor IPv4 address. |
| <IPv4 prefix> | Neighbor IPv4 prefix. |
| <IPv6 address> | Neighbor IPv6 address. |
| <IPv6 prefix> | Neighbor IPv6 prefix. |
| <AS number> | AS value (a number from 1 to 4294967295). |

Using **no** before the command removes an AS number.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure the neighbor AS number for an IPv4 address:

```
Switch(config-router)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 2  
Switch(config-router-neighbor)#
```

router-id

Manually defines the router ID for a BGP speaker.

Syntax

[no] router-id <IP address>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--------------------|
| <IP address> | Router identifier. |

Using **no** before the command reverts to the previous router ID behavior.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure the router ID:

```
Switch(config-router)# router-id 1.1.1.1
```

timers

Configures the routing timers.

Syntax

[no] timers bgp *<keep alive interval>* *<hold time>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <i><keep alive interval></i> | Time interval (in seconds) the switch awaits before sending another keepalive message to the BGP neighbor (a number from 0 to 3600). The default is 60. |
| <i><hold time></i> | Time interval (in seconds) the switch awaits before transitioning the BGP neighbor to IDLE state, if the switch doesn't receive an update or keepalive message from the neighbor (a number from 0 to 3600). The default is 180. |

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode
- BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure timers:

```
Switch(config-router)# timers bgp 60 180
```

unnumbered

Enables BGP unnumbered capability and enters BGP Unnumbered configuration mode. Through this capability, the router is able to establish a BGP session via IPv6 link local address.

This feature is disabled by default.

Syntax

[no] unnumbered

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Added the BGP Unnumbered configuration mode. |

Example

The following shows how to enable BGP unnumbered:

```
Switch(config-router)# unnumbered  
Switch(config-router-unnumbered)#
```

bfd

Enables BFD for all BGP unnumbered neighbors. Through this capability, the router is able to establish BFD sessions.

This feature is disabled by default.

Syntax

[no] bfd

Modes

BGP Unnumbered Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 10.7 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable BFD capability:

```
Switch(config-router-unnumbered)# bfd
```

Chapter 10. Address Family Mode Commands

This chapter describes the commands for entering and using BGP Address Family mode.

address-family

Enters address family configuration mode while configuring BGP routing.

Syntax

[no] address-family {ipv4|ipv6} unicast

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| ipv4 | Internet Protocol version 4. |
| ipv6 | Internet Protocol version 6. |
| unicast | Unicast address support. |

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following places the router in global address family configuration mode for the IPv4 unicast address family:

```
Switch(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast  
Switch(config-router-af)#
```

aggregate-address

Creates an aggregate entry in the BGP routing table if any more-specific BGP routes are available in the specified range.

Syntax

```
[no] aggregate-address {<address>|<length>} [as-set]
[summary-only]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| as-set | Generates the autonomous system set path information and community information from the contributing paths. |
| summary-only | Filters all more-specific routes from updates. |

Using **no** before the command removes the summary address.

Modes

BGP Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to create an aggregate BGP address:

```
Switch(config-router-af)# aggregate-address 1.1.1.1/8 as set
```

client-to-client reflection

Enables route reflection from a BGP route reflector to clients.

Syntax

[no] client-to-client reflection

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

BGP Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure router as a router reflection:

```
Switch(config-router-af)# client-to-client reflection
```

dampening

Enables BGP route dampening or changes BGP route dampening factors.

Syntax

```
[no] dampening [<half-life> [<reuse> <suppress> <max-duration> [<unreach  
half-life>]]] | route-map <name>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| <half-life> | Time after which a penalty is decreased by half (a number from 1 to 45). The default is 15 minutes. |
| <reuse> | Value to start reusing a route (a number from 1 to 20000). The default is 750. |
| <suppress> | Value to start suppressing a route (a number from 1 to 20000). The default is 2000. |
| <max-duration> | Maximum duration to suppress a stable route (a number from 1 to 255). The default value is 4 times the half-life time (60 minutes). |
| <unreach half-life> | Time after which an unreachable route's penalty is decreased by half (a number from 1 to 45). The default is 15 minutes. |
| route-map <name> | Name of the route map that controls where BGP route dampening is enabled. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables BGP route dampening with a half-life of one minute, a reuse route value of 500, a suppress route value of 2000, and a maximum duration value of three times the half-life time:

```
Switch(config-route-af)# dampening 1 500 2000 3
```

distance

Configures BGP administrative distances (AD).

Syntax

[no] distance <external AD> <internal AD> <local AD>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| <internal AD> | Administrative distance to routes inside the AS. The <i>internal AD</i> is from 1 to 255. The default is 200. |
| <external AD> | Administrative distance to routes outside the AS. The <i>external AD</i> is from 1 to 255. The default is 200. |
| <local AD> | Administrative distance for local routes. The <i>local AD</i> is from 1 to 255. The default is 200. |

Using **no** before the command restore the system to its default value.

Modes

BGP Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets distance:

```
Switch(config-router-af)# distance 100 120 150
```

Restrictions

A higher distance value means a lower trust rating (e.g., an administrative distance of 255 means that the routing information source cannot be trusted and should be ignored).

maximum-paths

Sets maximum paths allowed for an internal or external route.

Syntax

[no] maximum-paths {ebgp|ibgp} <multipath numbers>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| ebgp | The maximum paths allowed for an external route. |
| ibgp | The maximum paths allowed for an internal route. |
| <multipath numbers> | Value for maximum path numbers (a number from 2 to 32). The default value is 8. |

Using **no** before the command resets the maximum paths allowed for a route to its default value.

Modes

BGP Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure the maximum paths number:

```
Switch(config-router-af)# maximum-paths ibgp 4
```

network

Configures an IP prefix for advertisement.

Syntax

```
[no] network {<IP address> [mask <network mask>] | <IP prefix length>}  
[backdoor | route-map <name>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| <IP address> | IPv4 address in the format A.B.C.D. |
| mask <network mask> | IP subnet address mask. |
| <IP prefix length> | IPv4 address in the format A.B.C.D./length |
| backdoor | BGP backdoor route. The administrative distance assigned to the network is forced to the administrative distance of the local routes. IGP-learned routes are preferred. A network that is marked as a backdoor is not sourced by the local router, but should be learned from external neighbors. |
| route-map <name> | Route map attributes. |

Using **no** before the command removes the IP prefix to advertise.

Modes

BGP Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure an IP prefix:

```
Switch(config-router-af)# network 1.1.1.1/2 backdoor
```

Restrictions

For the **backdoor** command, make sure to verify the route is in the BGP table. Otherwise, the command will not have the desired effect.

network synchronization

Performs IGP synchronisation on network routes.

Syntax

[no] network synchronization

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure IGP synchronization:

```
Switch(config-router-af)# network synchronisation
```

nexthop

Specifies the next-hop address tracking delay timer for critical or non-critical next-hop reachability routes

Syntax

```
[no] nexthop trigger-delay {critical <delay value> non-critical <delay value>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| <delay value> | Delay value in milliseconds (a number from 1 to 4294967295). |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure delay for next-hop tracking:

```
Switch(config-router-af)# nexthop trigger-delay critical 5 non-critical 4
```

redistribute

Redistributes routes from a routing domain to BGP.

Syntax

[no] redistribute {direct|ospf|static} [route-map <map name>]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| direct | Routes directly connected on an interface. |
| ospf | Routes belonging to OSPF protocol. |
| static | IP static routes. |
| route-map <map name> | Specifies the route maps used for redistribution. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to redistribute routes:

```
Switch(config-router-af)# redistribute direct route-map test
```

synchronization

Prevents a BGP router from advertising routes learned from iBGP neighbors, unless those routes are also present in an IGP (for example, OSPF).

Syntax

[no] synchronization

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

- BGP Address Family Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable synchronization:

```
Switch(config-router-af)# synchronization
```

address-family l2vpn evpn

Enters EVPN address family configuration mode while configuring BGP routing.

Syntax

[no] address-family l2vpn evpn

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

BGP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command allows you to enter EVPN address family configuration mode:

```
Switch(config-router)# address-family l2vpn evpn  
Switch(config-router-af)#
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

redistribute host-info

Enables or disables the redistribution of MAC and IP host information learned on VXLAN access ports.

Note: The redistribution of MAC and IP host information must be enabled only if the switch is configured as a Virtual Tunnel End Point (VTEP).

Syntax

[no] redistribute host-info

Modes

BGP EVPN Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to redistribute routes:

```
Switch(config-router-af)# redistribute host-info
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

Chapter 11. Neighbor Mode Commands

This chapter describes the commands for entering and using BGP Neighbor mode.

neighbor

Configures a static or dynamic BGP neighbor and enters the BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode.

Syntax

```
[no] neighbor {<IPv4 address> | <IPv4 prefix> | <IPv6 address> | <IPv6 prefix>}  
[remote-as <AS number>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <IPv4 address> | Static Neighbor IPv4 address. |
| <IPv4 prefix> | Dynamic Neighbor IPv4 prefix. |
| <IPv6 address> | Static Neighbor IPv6 address. |
| <IPv6 prefix> | Dynamic Neighbor IPv6 prefix. |
| <AS number> | AS value (a number from 1 to 4294967295). |

Using **no** before the command removes an AS number.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure a static BGP neighbor:

```
Switch(config-router)# neighbor 10.137.15.100 remote-as 200  
Switch(config-router-neighbor)#
```

The following shows how to configure a dynamic BGP neighbor:

```
Switch(config-router)# neighbor 10.137.15.100/24 remote-as 200  
Switch(config-router-neighbor)#
```

address-family

Enters neighbor address family configuration modes while configuring BGP routing.

Syntax

[no] address-family {ipv4|ipv6} unicast

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| ipv4 | Internet Protocol version 4. |
| ipv6 | Internet Protocol version 6. |
| unicast | Unicast address support. |

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following places the router in global address family configuration mode for the IPv4 unicast address family:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# address-family ipv4 unicast  
Switch(config-router-neighbor-af)#
```

address-family l2vpn evpn

Enters EVPN address family configuration mode while configuring BGP routing.

Syntax

[no] address-family l2vpn evpn

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command allows you to enter EVPN address family configuration mode:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# address-family l2vpn evpn  
Switch(config-router-neighbor-af)#
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

advertisement-interval

Sets the minimum interval for sending BGP routing updates.

Syntax

[no] advertisement-interval *<time interval>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i><time interval></i> | Advertisement time interval in seconds (a number from 1 to 65535). The default value is 5 seconds for IBGP and 30 seconds for EBGP. |

Using **no** before the command restores the configuration to its default value.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure the time interval:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# advertisement-interval 10
```

bfd

Enables BFD for a BGP peer.

Syntax

[no] bfd [multihop]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| multihop | Configures the BFD session as multihop. Use this if the peer is multiple hops away. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following enables BFD on the current BGP neighbor:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# bfd
```

connection-retry-time

Sets the connection retry time.

Syntax

[no] connection-retry-time *<time value>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i><time value></i> | Connect timer in seconds (a number from 1 to 65535). The default value is 30. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets the connection retry time:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# connection-retry-time 120
```

description

Sets a description for the BGP peer.

Syntax

[no] description <text>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| <text> | Text description (a string from 1 to 80 alphanumeric characters). |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets a BGP peer description:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# description BGP peer
```

disallow-infinite-holdtime

Disallows configuration of infinite hold-time.

Syntax

[no] disallow-infinite-holdtime

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to disallow configuration of infinite holdtime:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# disallow-infinite-holdtime
```

dont-capability-negotiate

Disables capabilities negotiation.

Syntax

[no] dont-capability-negotiate

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to disable capabilities negotiation:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# dont-capability-negotiate
```

Restrictions

BGP sessions must be manually reset after configuring this feature.

dynamic-capability

Enables dynamic capability. The command triggers an automatic notification and resets session for the BGP neighbor sessions.

Syntax

[no] dynamic-capability

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable dynamic capability:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# dynamic-capability
```

ebgp-multihop

Configures the eBGP time-to-live (TTL) value to support eBGP multihop.

Syntax

[no] ebgp-multihop <*maximum hop count*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| < <i>maximum hop count</i> > | Maximum hop count number (a number from 1 to 255). |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure an ebgp multihop value of 10:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# ebgp-multihop 10
```

local-as

Specifies AS number to use with BGP neighbor.

Syntax

```
[no] local-as <number> [no-prepend [replace-as [dual-as]]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| <number> | AS number (a number from 1 to 4294967295). |
| no-prepend | Prepends only the configured local-as number. |
| replace-as | Establishes eBGP using real AS or configured local-as. |
| dual-as | AS number. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets the local AS number:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# local-as 100
```

maximum-peers

Specifies maximum number of BGP neighbors for a prefix.

Syntax

[no] maximum-peers <*BGP neighbor limit (1-96)*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>BGP neighbor limit</i> | The maximum number of BGP neighbors. The <i>BGP neighbor limit</i> is an integer from 1 to 96. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure the maximum number of BGP neighbors:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# maximum-peers 40
```

Restrictions

You can configure the maximum number of BGP neighbors only for a dynamic BGP neighbor group.

password

Configures BGP to use MD5 authentication.

Syntax

[no] password [0] <string>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| 0 | Uses an un-encrypted key. |
| <string> | Password string. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets a BGP password that will be stored in the local configuration file in an encrypted format:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# password 1qaz2wsx
```

remote-private-AS

Removes private AS numbers from outbound route updates to an eBGP peer.

Syntax

[no] remote-private-AS

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets remote-private-AS:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# remote-private-as
```

shutdown

Shuts down the neighbor. A session reset for the BGP neighbor sessions is performed.

Syntax

[no] shutdown

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to shut down a neighbor:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# shutdown
```

timers

Configures the routing timers.

Syntax

[no] timers *<keep alive interval>* *<hold time>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <i><keep alive interval></i> | Time interval (in seconds) the switch awaits before sending another keepalive message to the BGP neighbor (a number from 0 to 3600). The default is 60. |
| <i><hold time></i> | Time interval (in seconds) the switch awaits before transitioning the BGP neighbor to IDLE state, if the switch doesn't receive an update or keepalive message from the neighbor (a number from 0 to 3600). The default is 180. |

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP Neighbor Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure timers:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# timers 120 360
```

transport

Configures the local system to not initiate TCP connections to this peer.

Syntax

[no] transport connection-mode passive

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to allow a single passive connection:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# transport connection-mode passive
```

Restrictions

BGP speaker does not initiate a TCP connection to a BGP peer. You must manually reset the BGP sessions after configuring this command.

ttl-security

Sets the minimum number of TTL router hops an IP packet must have to not be discarded.

Syntax

[no] ttl-security hops *<number>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i><number></i> | AS number (a number from 1 to 254). |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets the minimum TTL value:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# ttl-security hops 60
```

update-source

Sets the source of the BGP session and updates.

Syntax

```
[no] update-source {<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number>|loopback <loopback interface number>|vlan <id>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <interface name> | IP interface name. |
| ethernet <chassis number> | Ethernet chassis number. |
| loopback <loopback interface number> | Loopback interface value (a number from 0 to 7). |
| vlan <id> | VLAN interface number (a number from 1 to 4094). |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure the update source:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# update-source loopback 2
```

weight

Sets the default weight for routes from a specific neighbor.

Syntax

[no] weight *<number>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i><number></i> | Weight value (a number from 0 to 65535). |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets the default weight:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# weight 5
```

Chapter 12. Neighbor Address Family Configuration Mode Commands

This chapter describes the commands for entering and using BGP Neighbor Address Family Configuration mode.

address-family

Enters Neighbor Address Family Configuration modes while configuring BGP routing.

Syntax

[no] address-family {ipv4|ipv6} unicast

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| ipv4 | Internet Protocol version 4. |
| ipv6 | Internet Protocol version 6. |
| unicast | Unicast address support. |

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode
- BGP VRF Instance Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following places the router in global address family configuration mode for the IPv4 unicast address family:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# address-family ipv4 unicast  
Switch(config-router-neighbor-af)
```

address-family l2vpn evpn

Enters Neighbor EVPN Address Family Configuration mode while configuring BGP routing.

Syntax

[no] address-family l2vpn evpn

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

- BGP Configuration Mode
- BGP Neighbor Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command allows you to enter EVPN address family configuration mode:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor)# address-family l2vpn evpn  
Switch(config-router-neighbor-af)#
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

allowas-in

Enables the allowas-in feature for BGP and configures the number of occurrences of the AS number.

Note: The command is not available in EVPN Address Family Configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] allowas-in [*<number>*]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i><number></i> | Number of occurrences of AS number (a number from 1 to 10). The default value is 3. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable this feature:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# allowas-in
```

default-originate

Sets a BGP routing process to distribute a default route.

Note: The command is not available in EVPN Address Family Configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] default-originate [route-map <name>]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| route-map <number> | Name of the route map. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable this feature:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# default-originate
```

filter-list

Configures AS-path access-list to BGP neighbor.

Note: The command is not available in EVPN Address Family Configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] filter-list <access-list name> {in|out}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <access-list name> | AS-path access-list name. |
| in | Applies the filter to incoming routes. |
| out | Applies the filter to outgoing routes. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to apply an AS-path filter to outgoing routes via AS path access-list ACL1:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# filter-list ACL1 out
```

maximum-prefix

Controls how many prefixes can be received from a neighbor.

Note: The command is not available in EVPN Address Family Configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] maximum-prefix <number> [*<threshold value>*] [**warning-only**]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| <number> | Maximum number of prefix limit (a number from 1 to 15870). |
| <threshold value> | The percentage of the maximum-prefix limit at which the router starts to generate a warning message. (a number from 1 to 100). |
| warning-only | Sends warning messages only when the limit is exceeded. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable this feature:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# maximum-prefix 5 warning-only
```

next-hop-self

Sets the local BGP speaker address as the next-hop address in route updates.

Note: The command is not available in EVPN Address Family Configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] next-hop-self

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable this feature:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# next-hop-self
```

prefix-list

Configures prefix-list for BGP neighbor.

Note: The command is not available in EVPN Address Family Configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] prefix-list <name> {in|out}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| <name> | Name of a prefix list. |
| in | Applies the filter to incoming routes. |
| out | Applies the filter to outgoing routes. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable this feature:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# prefix-list test in
```

route-map

Adds route-map in incoming or outgoing direction to the neighbor.

Note: The command is not available in EVPN Address Family Configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] route-map <name> {in|out}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| <name> | Name of a route map. |
| in | Applies the filter to incoming routes. |
| out | Applies the filter to outgoing routes. |

Using **no** before the command removes all route maps or a specific route map from in-route or out-route map list.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable this feature:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# route-map test in
```

route-reflector-client

Enables the peer as a route reflector client. Configuring route reflector clients, implicitly sets up the local router as a route reflector.

Syntax

[no] route-reflector-client

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable this feature:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# route-reflector-client
```

send-community

Enables sending a community attribute to a BGP neighbor.

Syntax

[no] send-community [extended]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| extended | Sends extended community attributes. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable this feature:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# send-community
```

soft-reconfiguration

Sets the switch software to start storing BGP peer updates.

Note: The command is not available in EVPN Address Family Configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] soft-reconfiguration inbound

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable this feature:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# soft-reconfiguration
```

unsuppress-map

Sets route map to selectively unsuppress suppressed routes.

Note: The command is not available in EVPN Address Family Configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] unsuppress-map *<name>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| <i><name></i> | Name of a route map. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

BGP Neighbor Address Family Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable this feature:

```
Switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# unsuppress-map test
```

Chapter 13. OSPF Configuration Mode Commands

These commands enter you into an advanced configuration mode for configuring the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing instances.

router ospf

Configures an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing instance and enters the OSPF configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] router ospf

Using **no** before the command terminates an OSPF routing process.

Mode

Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed routing-protocol to router . |

Example

The following command shows how to enter OSPF configuration mode:

```
Switch(config)# router ospf
Switch(config-router)#
```

area <area id> authentication

Enables authentication for a specific area.

Syntax

[no] area <area id> authentication [message-digest]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <area id> | Decimal value (a number from 0 to 4294967295) or IP address. |
| message-digest | Enables MD5 authentication. |

Using **no** before the command removes the authentication for a specific area.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable authentication for a specific area:

```
Switch(config-router)# area 1.1.1.1 authentication
```

area <area id> default-cost

Sets a cost for the default summary route sent into a stub or NSSA area.

Syntax

```
[no] area <area id> default-cost <cost value>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| <area id> | Decimal value (a number from 0 to 4294967295) or IP address. |
| <cost value> | Stub's advertised default summary cost (a number from 0 to 16777215). |

Using **no** before the command removes the assigned default-cost route.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets a cost:

```
Switch(config-router)# area 1.1.1.1 default-cost 1000
```

Restrictions

Use this command only on an area border router that is attached to the NSSA or stub area.

area <area id> filter-list

Sets a filter to advertise summary routes on an Area Border Router (ABR). This command suppresses incoming and outgoing summary routes between the specified area and others.

Syntax

```
[no] area <area id> filter-list route-map <map name> {in|out}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <area id> | Decimal value (a number from 0 to 4294967295) or IP address. |
| route-map <map name> | Name of the route map. |
| in | Applies the filter to incoming routes. |
| out | Applies the filter to outgoing routes. |

Using **no** before the command removes a filter.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to apply an area filter to incoming routes:

```
Switch(config-router)# area 1.1.1.1 filter-list route-map test in
```

area <area id> nssa

Sets an area as a Not-So-Stubby-Area (NSSA).

Syntax

```
[no] area <area id> nssa [default-information-originate [metric <metric value>] [metric-type <metric type value>] [route-map <map-name>]] [no-redistribution] [no-summary] [translate type7 always] [stability-interval <value>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| <area id> | Decimal value (a number from 0 to 4294967295) or IP address. |
| default-information-originate | Generates a Type7 default into the NSSA area. |
| metric <metric value> | OSPF default metric value (a number from 0 to 16777214). |
| metric-type <metric type value> | OSPF metric type for default routes (a number from 1 to 2). |
| route-map <map name> | Name of the route map. |
| no-redistribution | Blocks redistributed link-state advertisements (LSAs) from entering this NSSA area. |
| no-summary | Allows an area to be an NSSA area. Summary routes are not injected into it. |
| translate type7 always | Always translates Type 7 LSAs to type 5 LSAs. |
| stability-interval <value> | Time interval in seconds (a number from 0 to 2147483647). |

Using **no** before the command removes this setting.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets a NSSA area:

```
Switch(config-router)# area 1.1.1.1 nssa
```

Restrictions

- You cannot redistribute from another protocol into a stub area.
- An area can be configured to be either a stub area or an NSSA, but not both.

area <area id> range

Sets the OSPF summary range.

Syntax

```
[no] area <area-id> range <ip prefix>/<netnum> <mask> [advertise]  
[not-advertise]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <area id> | Decimal value (a number from 0 to 4294967295) or IP address. |
| <ip prefix> | IPv4 address prefix. |
| <netnum> | Subnet mask length. |
| <mask> | Area range prefix mask. |
| advertise | Advertises a specific range. |
| not-advertise | Does not advertise a specific range. |

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets OSPF summary range:

```
Switch(config-router)# area 1.1.1.1 range 1.1.1.1 255.0.0.0 advertise
```

area <area id> stub

Sets an area as a stub area.

Syntax

[no] area <area id> stub [no-summary]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| <area id> | Decimal value (a number from 0 to 4294967295) or IP address. |
| no-summary | Sets a totally stubby area. Apply this command when routers in the area do not need to learn about summary LSAs from other areas. |

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets a stub area:

```
Switch(config-router)# area 1.1.1.1 stub
```

area <area id> virtual-link

Configures a virtual link between two backbone areas that are physically separated by a non-backbone area.

Enters the virtual link configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] area <area id> **virtual-link** <IP address>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| <area id> | Decimal value (a number from 0 to 4294967295) or IP address. |
| <IP address> | The router ID of the virtual link neighbor. |

Using **no** before the command removes a virtual link.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure a virtual link:

```
Switch(config-router)# area 1.1.1.1 virtual-link 255.0.0.0
```

auto-cost reference-bandwidth

Controls how OSPF calculates the default metric for the interface.

Syntax

auto-cost reference-bandwidth {<Gbps bandwidth> | <Mbps bandwidth>}
[gbps|mbps]

no auto-cost reference-bandwidth

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| <Gbps bandwidth> | Bandwidth for Gbps (a number from 1 to 4294). |
| <Mbps bandwidth> | Bandwidth for Mbps (a number from 1 to 4294967). |
| gbps | The reference bandwidth in terms of gigabits per second. |
| mbps | The reference bandwidth in terms of megabits per second. |

Using **no** before the command assigns cost based only on the interface bandwidth.

Note: If no value is provided, **gbps** is used by default.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to control OSPF bandwidth:

```
Switch(config-router)# auto-cost reference-bandwidth 2000 gbps
```

Restrictions

For multiple links with high bandwidth, please specify a larger reference bandwidth value to differentiate cost on those links.

bfd

Enables BFD on all interfaces.

Syntax

[no] bfd

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable BFD:

```
Switch(config-router)# bfd
```

default-information originate

Creates a default external route into an OSPF routing domain.

Syntax

```
[no] default-information originate [always] [metric <metric value>] [metric-type <metric type value>] [route-map <map-name>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|--|
| always | Always advertise default route. |
| metric <metric value> | OSPF default metric value (a number from 0 to 16777214). |
| metric-type <metric type value> | OSPF metric type for the default route (a number from 1 to 2). |
| route-map <map name> | Name of the route map. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to create a default external route:

```
Switch(config-router)# default-information originate route-map test
```

Restrictions

When using this command, you should specify a route-map to avoid a dependency on the default network in the routing table.

default-metric

Configures a default metric for OSPF external LSA. Use this command to have the same metric value for all redistributed routes.

Syntax

[no] default-metric *<value>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <i><value></i> | Default metric value (a number from 1 to 16777214). |

Using **no** before the command returns the configuration to the default state.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets a default metric for OSPF external LSA:

```
Switch(config-router)# default-metric 3000
```

distance

Configures OSPF administrative distance.

Syntax

[no] distance *<value>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i><value></i> | Distance value. The default is 110. |

Using **no** before the command restores the distance to its default value.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets distance :

```
Switch(config-router)# distance 120
```

Restrictions

A higher distance value means a lower trust rating (e.g., an administrative distance of 255 means that the routing information source cannot be trusted and should be ignored).

enable db-summary-op

Enables OSPF Database Summary Optimization. This feature is enabled by default.

Syntax

[no] enable db-summary-op

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable this feature:

```
Switch(config-router)# enable db-summary-op
```

log-adjacency-changes

Configures the router to send a syslog message whenever the state of an OSPF neighbor changes.

Syntax

[no] log-adjacency-changes [detail]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| detail | Logs all state changes. |

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets a syslog message:

```
Switch(config-router)# log-adjacency-changes
```

max-concurrent-dd

Configures the number of neighbors that can negotiate adjacency at the same time.

Syntax

[no] max-concurrent-dd *<value>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <i><value></i> | Number of DD processes (a number from 1 to 32). The default value is 5. |

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets this feature:

```
Switch(config-router)# max-concurrent-dd 10
```

overflow

Sets the maximum number of LSAs that can be installed in LSDB. The feature is disabled by default.

Syntax

```
[no] overflow database {<max lsas>[hard|soft]|external <max lsas>  
<recovery time>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <max lsas> | Maximum number of LSAs (a number from 1 to 4294967294). |
| hard | Shut downs the instance if the limit is exceeded. |
| soft | Sends a warning message if the limit is exceeded. |
| external <max lsas> | External link maximum number of LSAs (a number from 1 to 2147483647). |
| <recovery time> | Time to recover, in seconds (a number from 0 to 65535). |

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure this feature:

```
Switch(config-router)# overflow database 400 soft
```

redistribute

Redistributes routes from a routing protocol, static route, and connected routes into an OSPF routing table.

Syntax

```
redistribute {bgp|direct|static} [metric <metric value>]  
[metric-type <metric type value>] [route-map <map-name>] [tag <tag value>]
```

```
no redistribute {bgp|direct|static} [metric|metric-type|  
route-map|tag]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| bgp | Routes belonging to BGP protocol. |
| direct | Routes directly connected on an interface. |
| static | IP static routes. |
| metric <metric value> | OSPF default metric value (a number from 0 to 16777214). |
| metric-type <metric type value> | OSPF metric type for default routes (a number from 1 to 2). |
| route-map <map name> | Name of the route map. |
| tag <tag value> | Tag value (a number from 0 to 4294967295). |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable redistribution of routes into an OSPF routing table:

```
Switch(config-router)# redistribute bgp metric 100
```

rfc1583compatibility

Enables the RFC1583 compatibility flag and changes how summary and external routes are calculated.

Syntax

[no] rfc1583compatibility

Using **no** before the command turns off this feature.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable RFC 1583 compatibility:

```
Switch(config-router)# rfc1583compatibility
```

router-id

Manually defines the router ID for a OSPF speaker.

Syntax

[no] router-id <IP address>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--------------------|
| <IP address> | Router identifier. |

Using **no** before the command reverts to the previous router ID behavior.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure the router ID:

```
Switch(config-router)# router-id 1.1.1.1
```

shutdown

Disables the OSPF process.

The **no** form of the command enables the OSPF process.

Syntax

[no] shutdown

Modes

OSPF Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the OSPF process:

```
Switch(config-router)# no shutdown
```

summary-address

Summarizes or suppresses external routes with the specified address range.

Syntax

```
[no] summary-address {<ip address>| <ip-prefix/length> <ip mask>}  
[not-advertise] [tag <tag value>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <ip address> | IP summary prefix. |
| <ip-prefix/length> | IP summary prefix/length. |
| <ip mask> | IP summary prefix mask. |
| not-advertise | Suppresses routes that match the specified prefix. |
| tag <tag value> | Tag value (a number from 0 to 4294967295). |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets summary address:

```
Switch(config-router)# summary-address 255.0.0.0/8 tag 19
```

timers lsa-arrival

Sets the minimum interval for accepting the same LSA from OSPF neighbors.

Syntax

```
[no] timers lsa-arrival <delay value>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| <delay value> | Minimum delay time, in milliseconds (a number from 10 to 600000). The default value is 1000. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default value.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets the lsa timer:

```
Switch(config-router)# timers lsa-arrival 2000
```

timers throttle lsa

Sets rate limiting values for OSPF LSA.

Syntax

timers throttle lsa *<start time>* *<hold interval>* *<max time>*

no timers throttle lsa

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i><start time></i> | Starting delay for LSA generation calculation, in milliseconds (a number from 0 to 5000). The default value is 0. |
| <i><hold interval></i> | Incremental delay for LSA generation calculation, in milliseconds (a number from 50 to 30000). The default value is 5000. |
| <i><max time></i> | Maximum delay for LSA generation calculation, in milliseconds (a number from 50 to 30000). The default value is 5000. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default values.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure rate limiting values for OSPF LSA:

```
Switch(config-router)# timers throttle lsa 100 6000 8000
```

timers throttle spf

Sets the SPF best-path schedule initial delay time and the minimum hold between SPF best-path calculation for OSPF.

Syntax

[no] timers throttle spf *<initial time>* *<min time>* *<max time>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <i><initial time></i> | Initial SPF scheduled delay, in milliseconds (a number from 1 to 600000). |
| <i><min time></i> | Minimum delay between two consecutive SPF calculations (a number from 1 to 600000). |
| <i><max time></i> | Maximum delay between two consecutive SPF calculations, in milliseconds (a number from 1 to 600000). |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets SPF timers:

```
Switch(config-router)# timers throttle spf 200 400 1000
```

Chapter 14. Virtual Link Mode Commands

This chapter describes the commands for entering and using OSPF Virtual Link mode.

area <area id> virtual-link

Configures a virtual link between two backbone areas that are physically separated by a non-backbone area.

Enters the virtual link configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] area <area id> **virtual-link** <IP address>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| <area id> | Decimal value (a number from 0 to 4294967295) or IP address. |
| <IP address> | IPv4 address associated with virtual link neighbor. |

Using **no** before the command removes a virtual link.

Modes

OSPF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure a virtual link:

```
Switch(config-router)# area 1.1.1.1 virtual-link 255.0.0.0
```

authentication

Sets an authentication type between virtual-link neighbors.

Syntax

[no] authentication [message-digest|null]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| message-digest | Enables MD5 authentication. |
| null | Null authentication. |

Using **no** before the command removes a virtual link authentication type.

Modes

OSPF Virtual Link Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets an authentication type:

```
Switch(config-router-vlink)# authentication
```

authentication-key

Sets an authentication key between virtual-link neighbors.

Syntax

[no] authentication-key [0] <string>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| 0 | Uses an un-encrypted key. |
| <string> | Password string. |

Using **no** before the command removes a virtual link authentication.

Modes

OSPF Virtual Link Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets an authentication between virtual link neighbors:

```
Switch(config-router-vlink)# authentication-key password
```

dead-interval

Sets the health parameters of a hello packet, in seconds, before declaring a silent router to be down.

Syntax

[no] dead-interval *<seconds>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <i><seconds></i> | Time interval (a number from 1 to 65535). The default value is 40 seconds. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default time.

Modes

OSPF Virtual Link Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets a dead interval value:

```
Switch(config-router-vlink)# dead-interval 120
```

hello-interval

Sets the interval, in seconds, between the hello packets.

Syntax

[no] hello-interval <*seconds*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| < <i>seconds</i> > | Time interval (a number from 1 to 65535). The default value is 10 seconds. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default time.

Modes

OSPF Virtual Link Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets the interval between hello packets:

```
Switch(config-router-vlink)# hello-interval 50
```

message-digest-key

Configures a message digest key on a virtual link for MD5 or SHA-256 authentication.

Syntax

```
[no] message-digest-key <key id> {md5|sha256} [0] <password>
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--|
| <key id> | Key Identifier (a number from 1 to 255). |
| md5 | MD5 authentication. |
| sha256 | SHA-256 authentication. |
| 0 | Uses an un-encrypted key. |
| <password> | Password string. |

Using **no** before the command removes a previous configured password.

Modes

OSPF Virtual Link Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | Added sha256 option. |

Example

The following shows how to configure the message digest authentication on a virtual link:

```
Switch(config-router-vlink)# message-digest-key 1 md5 myPassword
```

retransmit-interval

Configures the interval in seconds, between LSA retransmissions for adjacencies belonging to the virtual link.

Syntax

[no] retransmit-interval <*seconds*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| < <i>seconds</i> > | Time interval (a number from 1 to 65535). The default value is 1 seconds. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default time.

Modes

OSPF Virtual Link Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets the retransmit-interval value:

```
Switch(config-router-vlink)# retransmit-interval 100
```

transmit-delay

Configures the estimated time, in seconds, taken to transmit LS update packet over the specified virtual link.

Syntax

[no] transmit-delay *<seconds>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| <i><seconds></i> | Time interval (a number from 1 to 3600). The default value is 5 seconds. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default time.

Modes

OSPF Virtual Link Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following sets the transmit delay value:

```
Switch(config-router-vlink)# transmit-delay 100
```

Chapter 15. TACACS+ Server Mode Commands

This chapter explains how to enter TACACS+ Server Configuration Mode and the commands within that mode.

Note: TACACS+ has the following restrictions:

- o Username: maximum 32 characters, only lowercase letters and numbers; must start with a letter.
- o Password: maximum 255 characters, including uppercase lowercase numbers and special characters.

aaa group server tacacs+

Creates or deletes a group of Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) servers for Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA). After creating a group, you enter TACACS+ server configuration mode for that group.

Syntax

[no] aaa group server tacacs+ <server group name>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------|--|
| <i>server group name</i> | The name of the TACACS+ server group. The <i>server group name</i> can be up to 127 characters in length, must start with a letter, and must contain only lowercase letters and numbers. |

Modes

Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command creates TACACS+ server group 'tacacs-group-1':

```
Switch(config)# aaa group server tacacs+ tacacs-group-1
Switch(config-tacacs)#
```

server

Adds or removes a server to or from the current Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) group.

Syntax

[no] server <*server address*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>server address</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the TACACS+ server. |

Modes

TACACS+ Server Group Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds a TACACS+ server to the current group:

```
Switch(config-tacacs)# server 10.190.45.76
```

use-vrf

Sets the Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance for this group. Only users who login from an interface that is in this VRF instance will have a chance to login. Other users will get a timeout when trying to authenticate to the servers.

Syntax

[no] use-vrf {<VRF instance>|**default**|**management**}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------|--|
| <i>VRF instance</i> | Configures the TACACS+ group to use the specified custom VRF instance. |
| default | Configures the TACACS+ group to use the default VRF instance. |
| management | Configures the TACACS+ group to use the management VRF instance. |

Modes

TACACS+ Server Group Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | Added <i>VRF instance</i> option. |

Example

The following command configures the current group to use the default VRF instance:

```
Switch(config-tacacs)# use-vrf default
```

Chapter 16. LDAP Mode Commands

This chapter describes how to enter Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) Configuration Mode and the commands in the LDAP modes:

- LDAP Profile Configuration Mode
- LDAP Configuration Mode

feature ldap

Enables the LDAP feature.

Syntax

[no] feature ldap

Using **no** before the command disables the LDAP feature.

Modes

Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following enables the LDAP feature:

```
Switch(config)# feature ldap
```

ldap-server profile

Configures LDAP profile information and enters LDAP Profile Configuration mode.

Syntax

ldap-server profile <profile name>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| <i>profile name</i> | The profile name; a string of maximum 16 characters. |

Modes

Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure LDAP profile information and enter LDAP Configuration mode:

```
Switch(config)# ldap-server profile test
Switch(config-ldap-profile)#
```

attribute

Configures customized LDAP attributes.

Syntax

```
[no] attribute {group <group name>|permission-name <permission name>|permission-value {bitmap|role} {admin|deny|oper} <name>|username <username>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| <i>group name</i> | LDAP group attribute; a string of maximum 64 characters. |
| permission-name <i>permission name</i> | LDAP permission attribute; a string of maximum 32 characters. If no value is configured, the switch automatically uses the default value <code>LenovoNetworkPermission</code> . |
| bitmap | Permission string bitmap. One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● admin: 0100000000000000● oper: 0010000000000000● deny: 1000000000000000 |
| role | Role-Based Access Control (default). One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● admin: cn=classC,ou=Groups,dc=my-domain,dc=com● oper: cn=classD,ou=Groups,dc=my-domain,dc=com● deny: cn=classE,ou=Groups,dc=my-domain,dc=com |
| admin | LDAP server attribute administrator permission. |
| deny | LDAP server attribute deny permission. |
| oper | LDAP server attribute operator permission. |
| <i>name</i> | The bitmap or permission value name; a string of maximum 16 characters. |
| username <i>username</i> | The customized LDAP username; a string of maximum 32 characters. If no value is configured, the switch automatically uses the default value <code>uid</code> . |

Using **no** before the command deletes a specific attribute.

Modes

LDAP Profile Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to set a customized LDAP username:

```
Switch(config-ldap-profile)# attribute username test
```

authorization

Configures the local authorization method.

Syntax

[no] authorization {rbac|bitmap}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| rbac | Role-Based Access Control (default). |
| bitmap | Permission string bitmap. |

Using **no** before the configured local authorization method.

Modes

LDAP Profile Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to set the RBAC authorization method:

```
Switch(config-ldap-profile)# authorization rbac
```

base-dn

Configures the LDAP distinguished name (DN).

Syntax

[no] base-dn <*distinguished name*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>distinguished name</i> | The name of the DN; a string of maximum 128 characters. |

Using **no** before the command deletes a specific DN.

Modes

LDAP Profile Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to delete a DN:

```
Switch(config-ldap-profile)# no base-dn test
```

bind-mode

Defines a LDAP binding method.

Syntax

[no] bind-mode {prompted|predefined}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| prompted | LDAP server predefined bind mode. |
| predefined | LDAP server prompted bind mode. |

Using **no** before the command disables a specific binding method.

Modes

LDAP Profile Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable prompted binding method:

```
Switch(config-ldap-profile)# bind-mode prompted
```

group-filter

Defines a LDAP group filter.

Syntax

[no] group-filter <*words*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| <i>words</i> | The group filter string for searching; a string of maximum 256 characters. |

Using **no** before the command deletes a specific group filter.

Modes

LDAP Profile Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to delete a specific group filter:

```
Switch(config-ldap-profile)# no group-filter test1
```

host

Configures LDAP server IPv4 or IPv6 address.

```
[no] host {<IPv4 address>|<hostname>|<IPv6> [interface {ethernet  
<chassis number/port number>|mgmt 0}]}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|---|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | The name of the IPv4 address. |
| <i>hostname</i> | The host name or DNS name of the LDAP server. |
| <i>IPv6 address</i> | The name of the IPv6 address. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Ethernet interface used when connecting to LDAP server IPv6 link local address. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface mgmt 0 | Management interface used when connecting to LDAP server IPv6 link local address. |

Using **no** before the command deletes a configured host address.

Modes

LDAP Profile Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to set LDAP server IPv4 address:

```
Switch(config-ldap-profile)# host 1.1.1.1
```

pki

Configures Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) to use for a LDAP profile.

Syntax

[no] pki <*name*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|--|
| <i>name</i> | The name of the PKI; a string of maximum 16 characters. If no value is configured, the switch automatically uses the global PKI. |

Using **no** before the command deletes a specific PKI name.

Modes

LDAP Profile Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable a specific PKI name:

```
Switch(config-ldap-profile)# pki test1
```

port

Defines the TCP port to use for LDAP.

Syntax

[no] port <*port number*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>port number</i> | The TCP port number; an integer from 1-65535. If no value is set, the switch automatically uses the default TCP port 389. |

Using **no** before the command deletes a specific assigned port number.

Modes

LDAP Profile Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to assign a specific port number to LDAP:

```
Switch(config-ldap-profile)# port 45
```

predefined-credential

Specifies LDAP server predefined-credential information.

Syntax

```
[no] predefined-credential {dn <dn name>|key [0|7|] <key name>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| dn <dn name> | The DN for binding with LDAP server; a string of maximum 256 characters. |
| key [0 7] <key name> | The DN password; a string of maximum 64 characters. Use 0 for clear-form text or 7 for encrypted text. |

Using **no** before the command deletes specific predefined credentials.

Modes

LDAP Profile Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to set an encrypted DN password:

```
Switch(config-ldap-profile)# predefined-credential dn test1
Switch(config-ldap-profile)# predefined-credential key 7 welcome!
```

retransmit

Defines the retransmission counter for LDAP connections.

Syntax

[no] retransmit <counter>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <i>counter</i> | The value of the retransmit counter; an integer from 1-5. The default value is 1. |

Using **no** before the command resets the setting to its default value.

Modes

LDAP Profile Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how set a retransmit LDAP counter:

```
Switch(config-ldap-profile)# retransmit 2
```

security

Defines the LDAP transmit mode and security options.

Syntax

```
security {ldaps [ignore]|startTLS [ignore]|clear}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| ldaps | Secure LDAP. |
| ignore | No LDAP client identity check of the peer. |
| startTLS | Transport layer security (TLS). |
| clear | Clear text. |

Using **no** before the command disables a specific security check.

Modes

LDAP Profile Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable TLS security check:

```
Switch(config-ldap-profile)# security startTLS
```

timeout

Defines the LDAP server time out.

Syntax

[no] timeout <*seconds*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>seconds</i> | The time out interval (in seconds); an integer from 1-60. The default value is 10. |

Using **no** before the command resets the setting to its default value.

Modes

LDAP Profile Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to set a time out interval:

```
Switch(config-ldap-profile)# timeout 20
```

aaa group server ldap

Creates or deletes a group of Lightweight Directory Access Protocol servers for Authentication and Authorization. After creating a group, you enter LDAP server configuration mode for that group.

Syntax

[no] aaa group server ldap <*server group name*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| <i>server group name</i> | The name of the LDAP server group. The server group name can be up to 127 characters, it must start with a letter, and it must contain only lowercase letters and numbers. |

Modes

Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable a LDAP group:

```
Switch(config)# aaa group server ldap test
Switch(config-ldap)#
```

server

Adds or removes a server to or from the current LDAP group.

Syntax

[no] server <*name*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| <i>name</i> | The service profile name. |

Modes

LDAP Server Group Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds a LDAP server to the current group:

```
Switch(config-ldap)# server test
```

use-vrf

Sets the Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance for this group. Only users who login from an interface that is in this VRF instance will have a chance to login. Other users will get a timeout when trying to authenticate to the servers.

Syntax

[no] use-vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------|---|
| <i>VRF instance</i> | Configures the LDAP group to use the VRF instance name. |
| default | Configures the LDAP group to use the default VRF instance. |
| management | Configures the LDAP group to use the management VRF instance. |

Modes

LDAP Server Group Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the current group to use the default VRF instance:

```
Switch(config-ldap)# use-vrf default
```

Chapter 17. RADIUS Server Mode Commands

This chapter explains how to enter RADIUS Server Configuration Mode and the commands within that mode.

Note: RADIUS has the following restrictions:

- o Username: maximum 32 characters, only lowercase letters and numbers; must start with a letter.
- o Password: maximum 255 characters, including uppercase lowercase numbers and special characters.

aaa group server radius

Creates or deletes a group of Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) servers for Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA). After creating a group, you enter RADIUS server configuration mode for that group.

Syntax

[no] aaa group server radius <*server group name*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------|---|
| <i>server group name</i> | The name of the RADIUS server group. The <i>server group name</i> can be up to 127 characters, it must start with a letter, and it must contain only lowercase letters and numbers. |

Modes

Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command creates RADIUS server group 'radius-group-1':

```
Switch(config)# aaa group server radius radius-group-1
Switch(config-radius)#
```

server

Adds or removes a server to or from the current Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) group.

Syntax

[no] server <*server address*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>server address</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the RADIUS server. |

Modes

RADIUS Server Group Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds a RADIUS server to the current group:

```
Switch(config-radius)# server 10.190.45.76
```

source-interface

Configures the source switch interface to be used to connect to the Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) server.

Syntax

```
[no] source-interface {<interface name>|loopback <loopback interface> |  
|mgmt 0|vlan <VLAN ID>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <i>interface name</i> | Configures the switch interface identified by its name to be used to connect to the RADIUS server. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Configures the specified loopback interface to be used to connect to the RADIUS server. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt 0 | Configures the management interface to be used to connect to the RADIUS server. |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Configures the specified VLAN to be used to connect to the RADIUS server. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

RADIUS Server Group Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures VLAN 105 as the source interface to be used to connect to the RADIUS server:

```
Switch(config-radius)# source-interface vlan 105
```

use-vrf

Sets the Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance for this group. Only users who login from an interface that is in this VRF instance will have a chance to login. Other users will get a timeout when trying to authenticate to the servers.

Syntax

[no] use-vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------|---|
| <i>VRF instance</i> | Configures the RADIUS group to use the specified custom VRF instance. |
| default | Configures the RADIUS group to use the default VRF instance. |
| management | Configures the RADIUS group to use the management VRF instance. |

Modes

RADIUS Server Group Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | Added <i>VRF instance</i> option. |

Example

The following command configures the current group to use the default VRF instance:

```
Switch(config-radius)# use-vrf default
```

Chapter 18. SPAN Session Mode Commands

This chapter describes how to enter SPAN Session Configuration Mode and the commands in this mode.

monitor session

Adds or removes a Switch Port Analyzer (SPAN) session. After the creation of a SPAN session, enters SPAN Session Configuration Mode.

Syntax

[no] monitor session *<session number>*

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>session number</i> | The SPAN session number. The <i>session number</i> is from 1 to 18. |

The **no** version of this command with the argument **all** removes all SPAN sessions:

Modes

Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds a SPAN session:

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 7
```

description

Adds or removes a short description of the current Switch Port Analyzer (SPAN) session.

Syntax

[no] description <*description*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>description</i> | The description string of the SPAN session. The <i>description</i> can be up to 32 characters in length. |

Modes

SPAN Session Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command describes the current SPAN session as 'SPAN session 3':

```
Switch(config-monitor)# description SPAN session 3
```

destination

Adds or removes a destination interface for the current Switch Port Analyzer (SPAN) session.

Syntax

```
[no] destination interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|  
port-channel <LAG number>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Sets the specified ethernet interface as the SPAN session destination interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Sets the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG) as the SPAN session destination interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

SPAN Session Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets ethernet interface 1/8 as the SPAN session destination interface:

```
Switch(config-monitor)# destination interface ethernet 1/8
```

shut

Configures the Switch Port Analyzer (SPAN) session as being shut down for monitoring.

Using the **no** form of the command configures the SPAN session as not being shut down for monitor.

Syntax

[no] shut

Modes

SPAN Session Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the SPAN session as being shut down:

```
Switch(config-monitor)# shut
```

source

Adds or removes a source interface for the current Switch Port Analyzer (SPAN) session.

Syntax

```
[no] source interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|  
port-channel <LAG number>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Sets the specified ethernet interface as the SPAN session source interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Sets the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG) as the SPAN session source interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

SPAN Session Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets ethernet interface 1/8 as the SPAN session source interface:

```
Switch(config-monitor)# source interface ethernet 1/8
```

Chapter 19. Control Plane Mode Commands

This chapter describes how to enter Control Plane Configuration Mode and the commands available in this mode.

control-plane

Enters Control Plane Configuration mode.

Syntax

control-plane

Modes

Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enters Control Plane Configuration Mode:

```
Switch(config)# control-plane
```

service-policy

Defines the control plane service policy.

Syntax

service-policy input *copp-system-policy*

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------|---|
| input | Defines the ingress service policy. |
| <i>copp-system-policy</i> | The name of the control plane service policy. |

Modes

Control Plane Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command defines the control plane ingress service policy as *copp-system-policy*:

```
Switch(config-cp)# service-policy input copp-system-policy
```

Chapter 20. Key Chain Mode Commands

This chapter describes commands for configuring authentication keychains and keys.

key chain

Adds an authentication keychain and enters Key Chain Configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] key chain <*key chain name*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>key chain name</i> | The name of the authentication keychain. |

Using **no** before this command removes the authentication keychain.

Modes

- Configuration Mode
- Key Chain Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds an authentication keychain named 'kc-30':

```
Switch(config)# key chain kc-30
```

key

Adds or removes an authentication key. After creating an authentication key, the user enters Key Configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] key <*key ID*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------|--|
| <i>key ID</i> | The authentication key identification number. The <i>key ID</i> is from 0 to 2147483647. |

Modes

- Key Chain Configuration Mode
- Key Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds an authentication key '1900':

```
Switch(config-keychain)# key 1900
```

accept-lifetime

Configures the time interval during which the authentication key on the key chain is accepted as valid when received.

The earliest acceptable starting date is January 1, 1993.

Syntax

```
[no] accept-lifetime <start time> <start day> <start month> <start year>  
{<end time> <end day> <end month> <end year>|duration <duration>|  
infinite}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <i>start time</i> | The key is considered valid starting with this time. The <i>start time</i> format is <i>HH:mm:ss</i> , where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>HH</i> is the hour of the day (range is 00 to 24)• <i>mm</i> is the minute of the hour (range is 00 to 60)• <i>ss</i> is the second of the minute (range is 00 to 60) |
| <i>start day</i> | The key is considered valid starting with this day. The <i>start day</i> is from 1 to 31. Default value is 1. |
| <i>start month</i> | The key is considered valid starting with this month. The <i>start month</i> is from January to December. Default value is 1. |
| <i>start year</i> | The key is considered valid starting with this year. The <i>start year</i> is from 1993 to 2035. Default value is 1993. |
| <i>end time</i> | The key is considered valid until this time. The <i>end time</i> format is <i>HH:mm:ss</i> , where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>HH</i> is the hour of the day (range is 00 to 24)• <i>mm</i> is the minute of the hour (range is 00 to 60)• <i>ss</i> is the second of the minute (range is 00 to 60) |
| <i>end day</i> | The key is considered valid until this day. The <i>end day</i> is from 1 to 31. |
| <i>end month</i> | The key is considered valid until this month. The <i>end month</i> is from January to December. |
| <i>end year</i> | The key is considered valid until this year. The <i>end year</i> is from 1993 to 2035. |
| duration <i>duration</i> | The key is valid for specified amount of seconds. The <i>duration</i> is from 1 to 2147483646. |
| infinite | The key never expires. |

Using the **no** form of the command resets the accept lifetime interval to its default value.

Modes

Key Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures an authentication key to be valid from January 20, 2016 starting at 8 AM for one year, as specified in seconds:

```
Switch(config-keychain-key)# accept-lifetime 8:0:0 30 January 2016  
duration 31536000
```

key-string

Adds or removes an authentication key string. The key string must be included in sent or received packets by the routing protocol being authenticated.

Syntax

[no] key-string <*key string*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------|--|
| <i>key string</i> | The <i>key string</i> can be up to 80 alphanumeric characters in length. |

Modes

Key Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds the string 'key01' to the current authentication key:

```
Switch(config-keychain-key)# key-string key01
```

send-lifetime

Configures the time interval during which the authentication key on the key chain is valid when sent.

The earliest acceptable starting date is January 1, 1993.

Syntax

[no] send-lifetime <start time> <start day> <start month> <start year> {<end time> <end day> <end month> <end year>}|**duration** <duration>|**infinite**}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <i>start time</i> | The key is considered valid starting with this time. The <i>start time</i> format is <i>HH:mm:ss</i> , where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>HH</i> is the hour of the day (range is 00 to 24)• <i>mm</i> is the minute of the hour (range is 00 to 60)• <i>ss</i> is the second of the minute (range is 00 to 60) |
| <i>start day</i> | The key is considered valid starting with this day. The <i>start day</i> is from 1 to 31. Default value is 1. |
| <i>start month</i> | The key is considered valid starting with this month. The <i>start month</i> is from January to December. Default value is January. |
| <i>start year</i> | The key is considered valid starting with this year. The <i>start year</i> is from 1993 to 2035. Default value is 1993. |
| <i>end time</i> | The key is considered valid until this time. The <i>end time</i> format is <i>HH:mm:ss</i> , where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>HH</i> is the hour of the day (range is 00 to 24)• <i>mm</i> is the minute of the hour (range is 00 to 60)• <i>ss</i> is the second of the minute (range is 00 to 60) |
| <i>end day</i> | The key is considered valid until this day. The <i>end day</i> is from 1 to 31. |
| <i>end month</i> | The key is considered valid until this month. The <i>end month</i> is from January to December. |
| <i>end year</i> | The key is considered valid until this year. The <i>end year</i> is from 1993 to 2035. |
| duration <i>duration</i> | The key is valid for specified amount of seconds. The <i>duration</i> is from 1 to 2147483646. |
| infinite | The key never expires. |

Using the **no** form of the command resets the send lifetime interval to its default value.

Modes

Key Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures an authentication key to be valid from January 30, 2016, starting at 8 AM, for one year, as specified in seconds:

```
Switch(config-keychain-key)# send-lifetime 8:0:0 30 January 2016 duration  
31536000
```

Chapter 21. IP ACL Mode Commands

This chapter describes the commands available to configure IP Access Control Lists (ACL).

ip access-list

Adds or removes an Access Control List (ACL). After creating an ACL, you enter IP ACL Configuration Mode.

Syntax

[no] ip access-list <ACL name>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------|------------------|
| <i>ACL name</i> | The name of ACL. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command creates an ACL named `acl-03`:

```
Switch(config)# ip access-list acl-03
```

deny

Enables or disables the discarding of packets.

Syntax

```
[no] [<ACL sequence number>] deny {<IANA protocol number>|ahp|any|  
eigrp|esp|gre|icmp|igmp|ip|nos|ospf|pcp|pim|tcp|udp} {<source  
address>|any|host <single source address>} {<destination address>|any|host  
<single destination address>} [dscp <dscp value>|precedence <precedence  
value>] [fragments] [log]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>ACL sequence number</i> | The sequence number of the IPv4 Access Control List (ACL). The <i>ACL sequence number</i> is from 1 to 2147483645. |
| <i>IANA protocol number</i> | Discards packets based on the protocol number assigned by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). The <i>IANA protocol number</i> is from 1 to 255. |
| ahp | Discards Authentication Header (AH) packets. |
| any | Depending on the position where this parameter is used it can mean the discarding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• packets regardless of their source protocol, or• packets regardless of their source address, or• packets regardless of their destination address. |
| eigrp | Discards Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) packets. |
| esp | Discards Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) packets. |
| gre | Discards Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) packets. |
| icmp | Discards Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) packets. |
| igmp | Discards Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) packets. |
| ip | Discards Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) encapsulation packets. |
| nos | Discards KA9Q NOS compatible IP over IP tunneling packets. |
| ospf | Discards Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) packets. |

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| pcp | Discards IP Payload Compression Protocol (PCP) packets. |
| pim | Discards Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) packets. |
| tcp | Discards Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) packets. |
| udp | Discards User Datagram Protocol (UDP) packets. |
| <i>source address</i> | Discards packets received from the specified source address. It can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>source IPv4 address source wildcard mask</i> • <i>source IPv4 address/network mask length</i> |
| host <i>single source address</i> | Discards packets received from the specified single source IPv4 address. |
| <i>destination address</i> | Discards packets sent to the specified destination address. It can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>destination IPv4 address destination wildcard mask</i> • <i>destination IPv4 address/network mask length</i> |
| host <i>single destination address</i> | Discards packets sent to the specified single destination IPv4 address. |
| dscp <i>dscp value</i> | Discards packets based on their DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) value. The <i>DSCP value</i> is from 0 to 63 or one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • af11 - AF11 DSCP (001010) • af12 - AF12 DSCP (001100) • af13 - AF13 DSCP (001110) • af21 - AF21 DSCP (010010) • af22 - AF22 DSCP (010100) • af23 - AF23 DSCP (010110) • af31 - AF31 DSCP (011010) • af32 - AF32 DSCP (011100) • af33 - AF33 DSCP (011110) • af41 - AF41 DSCP (100010) • af42 - AF42 DSCP (100100) • af43 - AF43 DSCP (100110) • cs1 - CS1(precedence 1) DSCP (001000) • cs2 - CS2(precedence 2) DSCP (010000) • cs3 - CS3(precedence 3) DSCP (011000) • cs4 - CS4(precedence 4) DSCP (100000) • cs5 - CS5(precedence 5) DSCP (101000) • cs6 - CS6(precedence 6) DSCP (110000) • cs7 - CS7(precedence 7) DSCP (111000) • default - Default DSCP (000000) • ef - EF DSCP (101110) |

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| <code>precedence</code> <i>precedence value</i> | Discards packets based on their precedence value. The <i>precedence value</i> is from 0 to 7 or it can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <code>routine</code> - Routine precedence (0) ● <code>priority</code> - Priority precedence (1) ● <code>immediate</code> - Immediate precedence (2) ● <code>flash</code> - Flash precedence (3) ● <code>flash-override</code> - Flash override precedence (4) ● <code>critical</code> - Critical precedence (5) ● <code>internet</code> - Internetwork control precedence (6) ● <code>network</code> - Network control precedence (7) |
| <code>fragments</code> | Checks non-initial fragments. |
| <code>log</code> | Enables ACL logging per ACE. |

Modes

IP ACL Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | Added the log option. |

Example

The following command enables the discarding of OSPF packets received from the single source address 10.240.35.78 with any destination:

```
Switch(config-acl)# deny ospf host 10.240.35.78 any
```

deny icmp

Enables or disables the discarding of Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) packets.

Syntax

```
[no] [<ACL sequence number>] deny icmp {<source address>|any|host  
<single source address>} {<destination address>|any|host <single destination  
address>} [<ICMP type>|administratively-prohibited|  
alternate-address|conversion-error|dod-host-prohibited|  
dod-net-prohibited|dscp <dscp value>|echo|echo-reply|  
general-parameter-problem|host-isolated|  
host-precedence-unreachable|host-redirect|host-tos-redirect|  
host-tos-unreachable|host-unknown|host-unreachable|  
information-reply|information-request|mask-reply|  
mask-request|mobile-redirect|net-redirect|net-tos-redirect|  
net-tos-unreachable|net-unreachable|network-unknown|  
no-room-for-option|option-missing|packet-too-big|  
parameter-problem|port-unreachable|precedence <precedence value>|  
precedence-unreachable|protocol-unreachable|  
reassembly-timeout|redirect|router-advertisement|  
router-solicitation|source-quench|source-route-failed|  
time-exceeded|timestamp-reply|timestamp-request|traceroute|  
ttl-exceeded|unreachable] [fragments] [log]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| <i>ACL sequence number</i> | The sequence number of the IPv4 Access Control List (ACL). The <i>ACL sequence number</i> is from 1 to 2147483645. |
| <i>source address</i> | Discards ICMP packets received from the specified source address. It can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>source IPv4 address source wildcard mask</i>• <i>source IPv4 address/network mask length</i> |
| any | Discards ICMP packets received or sent from or to any source or destination address. |
| host <i>single source address</i> | Discards ICMP packets received from the specified single source IPv4 address. |
| <i>destination address</i> | Discards ICMP packets sent to the specified destination address. It can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>destination IPv4 address destination wildcard mask</i>• <i>destination IPv4 address/network mask length</i> |
| host <i>single destination address</i> | Discards ICMP packets sent to the specified single destination IPv4 address. |

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>ICMP type</i> | Discards ICMP packets based on their type. The <i>ICMP type</i> is from 0 to 255. |
| administratively-prohibited | Discards ICMP administratively prohibited packets. |
| alternate-address | Discards ICMP alternate address packets. |
| conversion-error | Discards ICMP datagram conversion error packets. |
| dod-host-prohibited | Discards ICMP host prohibited packets. |
| dod-net-prohibited | Discards ICMP network prohibited packets. |
| dscp <i>dscp value</i> | Discards ICMP packets based on their DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) value. The <i>DSCP value</i> is from 0 to 63 or one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● af11 - AF11 DSCP (001010) ● af12 - AF12 DSCP (001100) ● af13 - AF13 DSCP (001110) ● af21 - AF21 DSCP (010010) ● af22 - AF22 DSCP (010100) ● af23 - AF23 DSCP (010110) ● af31 - AF31 DSCP (011010) ● af32 - AF32 DSCP (011100) ● af33 - AF33 DSCP (011110) ● af41 - AF41 DSCP (100010) ● af42 - AF42 DSCP (100100) ● af43 - AF43 DSCP (100110) ● cs1 - CS1(precedence 1) DSCP (001000) ● cs2 - CS2(precedence 2) DSCP (010000) ● cs3 - CS3(precedence 3) DSCP (011000) ● cs4 - CS4(precedence 4) DSCP (100000) ● cs5 - CS5(precedence 5) DSCP (101000) ● cs6 - CS6(precedence 6) DSCP (110000) ● cs7 - CS7(precedence 7) DSCP (111000) ● default - Default DSCP (000000) ● ef - EF DSCP (101110) |
| echo | Discards ICMP echo packets. |
| echo-reply | Discards ICMP echo replies. |
| general-parameter-problem | Discards ICMP packets that have a problem. |
| host-isolated | Discards ICMP host isolated packets. |
| host-precedence-unreachable | Discards ICMP host unreachable for precedence packets. |

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|--|
| host-redirect | Discards ICMP host redirect packets. |
| host-tos-redirect | Discards ICMP host redirects for Type of Services (ToS). |
| host-tos-unreachable | Discards ICMP host unreachable for ToS packets. |
| host-unknown | Discards ICMP host unknown packets. |
| host-unreachable | Discards ICMP host unreachable packets. |
| information-reply | Discards ICMP information replies. |
| information-request | Discards ICMP information requests. |
| mask-reply | Discards ICMP network mask replies. |
| mask-request | Discards ICMP network mask requests. |
| mobile-redirect | Discards ICMP mobile redirects. |
| net-redirect | Discards ICMP network redirects. |
| net-tos-redirect | Discards ICMP network redirects for ToS. |
| net-tos-unreachable | Discards ICMP network unreachable for ToS packets. |
| net-unreachable | Discards ICMP network unreachable packets. |
| network-unknown | Discards ICMP network unknown packets. |
| no-room-for-option | Discards ICMP packets where a parameter is required but there is no space available. |
| option-missing | Discards ICMP packets where a parameter is required but it is missing. |
| packet-too-big | Discards ICMP packets that are too large requiring fragmentation. |
| parameter-problem | Discards all ICMP packets with parameter problems. |
| port-unreachable | Discards ICMP port unreachable packets. |

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| precedence <i>precedence value</i> | Discards ICMP packets based on their precedence value. The <i>precedence value</i> is from 0 to 7 or it can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● routine - Routine precedence (0) ● priority - Priority precedence (1) ● immediate - Immediate precedence (2) ● flash - Flash precedence (3) ● flash-override - Flash override precedence (4) ● critical - Critical precedence (5) ● internet - Internetwork control precedence (6) ● network - Network control precedence (7) |
| precedence-unreachable | Discards ICMP precedence cutoff packets. |
| protocol-unreachable | Discards ICMP protocol unreachable packets. |
| reassembly-timeout | Discards ICMP reassembly timeouts. |
| redirect | Discards all ICMP redirects. |
| router-advertisement | Discards ICMP router discovery advertisements. |
| router-solicitation | Discards ICMP router discovery solicitations. |
| source-quench | Discards ICMP source quenches. |
| source-route-failed | Discards ICMP source route failed packets. |
| time-exceeded | Discards all ICMP time exceeded messages. |
| timestamp-reply | Discards ICMP timestamp replies. |
| timestamp-request | Discards ICMP timestamp requests. |
| traceroute | Discards ICMP trace route packets. |
| ttl-exceeded | Discards ICMP Time to Live (TTL) exceeded packets. |
| unreachable | Discards all ICMP unreachable packets. |
| fragments | Checks non-initial fragments. |
| log | Enables ACL logging per ACE. |

Modes

IP ACL Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | Added the log option. |

Example

The following command enables the discarding of ICMP packets received from the single source address 10.240.35.78 with any destination:

```
Switch(config-acl)# deny icmp host 10.240.35.78 any
```

deny tcp

Enables or disables the discarding of Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) packets.

Syntax

```
[no] [<ACL sequence number>] deny tcp {<source address>|any|host <single source address>} [{eq|gt|lt|neq} <source port>|range <source port range>} {<destination address>|any|host <single destination address>} [{eq|gt|lt|neq} <destination port>|range <destination port range>} [ack] [established] [fin] [psh] [rst] [syn] [urg] [dscp <dscp value>] [precedence <precedence value>] [fragments] [log]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>ACL sequence number</i> | The sequence number of the IPv4 Access Control List (ACL). The <i>ACL sequence number</i> is from 1 to 2147483645. |
| <i>source address</i> | Discards TCP packets received from the specified source address. It can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>source IPv4 address source wildcard mask</i>• <i>source IPv4 address/network mask length</i> |
| any | Discards TCP packets received or sent from or to any source or destination address. |
| eq | Discards TCP packets with source port number equal to the specified value. |
| gt | Discards TCP packets with source port number greater than the specified value. |
| lt | Discards TCP packets with source port number lower than the specified value. |
| neq | Discards TCP packets with source port number not equal to the specified value. |
| <i>source port</i> | The TCP source port number. It is from 0 to 65535. |
| <i>destination port</i> | The TCP destination port number. It is from 0 to 65535. |
| range | Discards TCP packets with port numbers included in the specified port range. |
| <i>source port range</i> | The TCP source port range. It is from 0 to 65535. |
| <i>destination port range</i> | The TCP destination port range. It is from 0 to 65535. |
| <i>host single source address</i> | Discards TCP packets received from the specified single source IPv4 address. |

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>destination address</i> | Discards TCP packets sent to the specified destination address. It can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>destination IPv4 address destination wildcard mask</i> • <i>destination IPv4 address / network mask length</i> |
| host <i>single destination address</i> | Discards TCP packets sent to the specified single destination IPv4 address. |
| ack | Discards TCP packets that have matching acknowledgment bits. |
| established | Discards TCP packets that belong to an established TCP connection. The established TCP packets have TCP flags ACK or RST set in the TCP header, hence they will be matched by the ACL rule. If additional TCP flags are also configured along with established , then ACL rule will match the packets that have those additional flags set along with ACK or RST set. |
| fin | Discards TCP packets that have matching finish bits. |
| psh | Discards TCP packets that have matching push bits. |
| rst | Discards TCP packets that have matching reset bits. |
| syn | Discards TCP packets that have matching synchronize bits. |
| urg | Discards TCP packets that have matching urgent bits. |

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <code>dscp</code> <i>dscp value</i> | Discards TCP packets based on their DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) value. The <i>DSCP value</i> is from 0 to 63 or one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <code>af11</code> - AF11 DSCP (001010) ● <code>af12</code> - AF12 DSCP (001100) ● <code>af13</code> - AF13 DSCP (001110) ● <code>af21</code> - AF21 DSCP (010010) ● <code>af22</code> - AF22 DSCP (010100) ● <code>af23</code> - AF23 DSCP (010110) ● <code>af31</code> - AF31 DSCP (011010) ● <code>af32</code> - AF32 DSCP (011100) ● <code>af33</code> - AF33 DSCP (011110) ● <code>af41</code> - AF41 DSCP (100010) ● <code>af42</code> - AF42 DSCP (100100) ● <code>af43</code> - AF43 DSCP (100110) ● <code>cs1</code> - CS1(precedence 1) DSCP (001000) ● <code>cs2</code> - CS2(precedence 2) DSCP (010000) ● <code>cs3</code> - CS3(precedence 3) DSCP (011000) ● <code>cs4</code> - CS4(precedence 4) DSCP (100000) ● <code>cs5</code> - CS5(precedence 5) DSCP (101000) ● <code>cs6</code> - CS6(precedence 6) DSCP (110000) ● <code>cs7</code> - CS7(precedence 7) DSCP (111000) ● <code>default</code> - Default DSCP (000000) ● <code>ef</code> - EF DSCP (101110) |
| <code>precedence</code> <i>precedence value</i> | Discards TCP packets based on their precedence value. The <i>precedence value</i> is from 0 to 7 or it can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <code>routine</code> - Routine precedence (0) ● <code>priority</code> - Priority precedence (1) ● <code>immediate</code> - Immediate precedence (2) ● <code>flash</code> - Flash precedence (3) ● <code>flash-override</code> - Flash override precedence (4) ● <code>critical</code> - Critical precedence (5) ● <code>internet</code> - Internetwork control precedence (6) ● <code>network</code> - Network control precedence (7) |
| <code>log</code> | Enables ACL logging per ACE. |

Modes

IP ACL Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | Added the log option. |

Example

The following command enables the discarding of TCP packets received from any source with any destination with source and destination ports 540 that match on their acknowledgment bits:

```
Switch(config-acl)# deny tcp any eq 540 any eq 540 ack
```

deny udp

Enables or disables the discarding of User Datagram Protocol (UDP) packets.

Syntax

```
[no] [<ACL sequence number>] deny udp {<source address>|any|host <single source address>} [{eq|gt|lt|neq} <source port>|range <source port range>] {<destination address>|any|host <single destination address>} [{eq|gt|lt|neq} <destination port>|range <destination port range>] [ack] [established] [fin] [psh] [rst] [syn] [urg] [dscp <dscp value>] [precedence <precedence value>] [fragments] [log]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>ACL sequence number</i> | The sequence number of the IPv4 Access Control List (ACL). The <i>ACL sequence number</i> is from 1 to 2147483645. |
| <i>source address</i> | Discards UDP packets received from the specified source address. It can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>source IPv4 address source wildcard mask</i>• <i>source IPv4 address/network mask length</i> |
| any | Discards UDP packets received or sent from or to any source or destination address. |
| eq | Discards UDP packets with source port number equal to the specified value. |
| gt | Discards UDP packets with source port number greater than the specified value. |
| lt | Discards UDP packets with source port number lower than the specified value. |
| neq | Discards UDP packets with source port number not equal to the specified value. |
| <i>source port</i> | The UDP source port number. It is from 0 to 65535. |
| <i>destination port</i> | The UDP destination port number. It is from 0 to 65535. |
| range | Discards UDP packets with port numbers included in the specified port range. |
| <i>source port range</i> | The UDP source port range. It is from 0 to 65535. |
| <i>destination port range</i> | The UDP destination port range. It is from 0 to 65535. |
| <i>host single source address</i> | Discards UDP packets received from the specified single source IPv4 address. |

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <i>destination address</i> | Discards UDP packets sent to the specified destination address. It can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>destination IPv4 address destination wildcard mask</i> ● <i>destination IPv4 address / network mask length</i> |
| host <i>single destination address</i> | Discards UDP packets sent to the specified single destination IPv4 address. |
| dscp <i>dscp value</i> | Discards UDP packets based on their DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) value. The <i>DSCP value</i> is from 0 to 63 or one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● af11 - AF11 DSCP (001010) ● af12 - AF12 DSCP (001100) ● af13 - AF13 DSCP (001110) ● af21 - AF21 DSCP (010010) ● af22 - AF22 DSCP (010100) ● af23 - AF23 DSCP (010110) ● af31 - AF31 DSCP (011010) ● af32 - AF32 DSCP (011100) ● af33 - AF33 DSCP (011110) ● af41 - AF41 DSCP (100010) ● af42 - AF42 DSCP (100100) ● af43 - AF43 DSCP (100110) ● cs1 - CS1(precedence 1) DSCP (001000) ● cs2 - CS2(precedence 2) DSCP (010000) ● cs3 - CS3(precedence 3) DSCP (011000) ● cs4 - CS4(precedence 4) DSCP (100000) ● cs5 - CS5(precedence 5) DSCP (101000) ● cs6 - CS6(precedence 6) DSCP (110000) ● cs7 - CS7(precedence 7) DSCP (111000) ● default - Default DSCP (000000) ● ef - EF DSCP (101110) |
| precedence <i>precedence value</i> | Discards UDP packets based on their precedence value. The <i>precedence value</i> is from 0 to 7 or it can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● routine - Routine precedence (0) ● priority - Priority precedence (1) ● immediate - Immediate precedence (2) ● flash - Flash precedence (3) ● flash-override - Flash override precedence (4) ● critical - Critical precedence (5) ● internet - Internetwork control precedence (6) ● network - Network control precedence (7) |
| log | Enables ACL logging per ACE. |

Modes

IP ACL Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | Added the log option. |

Example

The following command enables the discarding of UDP packets received from any source with source ports between 240 and 500 that have any destination with destination ports greater than 1000:

```
Switch(config-acl)# deny udp any range 240-500 any gt 1000
```

permit

Enables or disables the forwarding of packets.

Syntax

```
[no] [<ACL sequence number>] permit {<IANA protocol number>|ahp|any|  
eigrp|esp|gre|igmp|ip|nos|ospf|pcp|pim} {<source address>|any|  
host <single source address>} {<destination address>|any|host <single destination  
address>} [dscp <dscp value>|precedence <precedence value>] [fragments]  
[log]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>ACL sequence number</i> | The sequence number of the IPv4 Access Control List (ACL). The <i>ACL sequence number</i> is from 1 to 2147483645. |
| <i>IANA protocol number</i> | Forwards packets based on the protocol number assigned by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). The <i>IANA protocol number</i> is from 1 to 255. |
| ahp | Forwards Authentication Header (AH) packets. |
| any | Depending on the position where this parameter is used it can mean the forwarding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• packets regardless of their source protocol, or• packets regardless of their source address, or• packets regardless of their destination address. |
| eigrp | Forwards Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) packets. |
| esp | Forwards Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) packets. |
| gre | Forwards Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) packets. |
| igmp | Forwards Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) packets. |
| ip | Forwards Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) encapsulation packets. |
| nos | Forwards KA9Q NOS compatible IP over IP tunneling packets. |
| ospf | Forwards Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) packets. |
| pcp | Forwards IP Payload Compression Protocol (PCP) packets. |

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| <code>pim</code> | Forwards Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) packets. |
| <code>source address</code> | Forwards packets received from the specified source address. It can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <code>source IPv4 address source wildcard mask</code> ● <code>source IPv4 address/network mask length</code> |
| <code>host single source address</code> | Forwards packets received from the specified single source IPv4 address. |
| <code>destination address</code> | Forwards packets sent to the specified destination address. It can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <code>destination IPv4 address destination wildcard mask</code> ● <code>destination IPv4 address/network mask length</code> |
| <code>host single destination address</code> | Forwards packets sent to the specified single destination IPv4 address. |
| <code>dscp dscp value</code> | Forwards packets based on their DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) value. The <i>DSCP value</i> is from 0 to 63 or one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <code>af11</code> - AF11 DSCP (001010) ● <code>af12</code> - AF12 DSCP (001100) ● <code>af13</code> - AF13 DSCP (001110) ● <code>af21</code> - AF21 DSCP (010010) ● <code>af22</code> - AF22 DSCP (010100) ● <code>af23</code> - AF23 DSCP (010110) ● <code>af31</code> - AF31 DSCP (011010) ● <code>af32</code> - AF32 DSCP (011100) ● <code>af33</code> - AF33 DSCP (011110) ● <code>af41</code> - AF41 DSCP (100010) ● <code>af42</code> - AF42 DSCP (100100) ● <code>af43</code> - AF43 DSCP (100110) ● <code>cs1</code> - CS1(precedence 1) DSCP (001000) ● <code>cs2</code> - CS2(precedence 2) DSCP (010000) ● <code>cs3</code> - CS3(precedence 3) DSCP (011000) ● <code>cs4</code> - CS4(precedence 4) DSCP (100000) ● <code>cs5</code> - CS5(precedence 5) DSCP (101000) ● <code>cs6</code> - CS6(precedence 6) DSCP (110000) ● <code>cs7</code> - CS7(precedence 7) DSCP (111000) ● <code>default</code> - Default DSCP (000000) ● <code>ef</code> - EF DSCP (101110) |

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| precedence <i>precedence value</i> | Forwards packets based on their precedence value. The <i>precedence value</i> is from 0 to 7 or it can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● routine - Routine precedence (0) ● priority - Priority precedence (1) ● immediate - Immediate precedence (2) ● flash - Flash precedence (3) ● flash-override - Flash override precedence (4) ● critical - Critical precedence (5) ● internet - Internetwork control precedence (6) ● network - Network control precedence (7) |
| fragments | Checks non-initial fragments. |
| log | Enables ACL logging per ACE. |

Modes

IP ACL Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | Added the log option. |

Example

The following command enables the forwarding of EIGRP packets received from any source with any destination:

```
Switch(config-acl)# deny eigrp any any
```

permit icmp

Enables or disables the forwarding of Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) packets.

Syntax

```
[no] [<ACL sequence number>] permit icmp {<source address>|any|host <single source address>} {<destination address>|any|host <single destination address>} [<ICMP type>|administratively-prohibited|alternate-address|conversion-error|dod-host-prohibited|dod-net-prohibited|dscp <dscp value>|echo|echo-reply|general-parameter-problem|host-isolated|host-precedence-unreachable|host-redirect|host-tos-redirect|host-tos-unreachable|host-unknown|host-unreachable|information-reply|information-request|mask-reply|mask-request|mobile-redirect|net-redirect|net-tos-redirect|net-tos-unreachable|net-unreachable|network-unknown|no-room-for-option|option-missing|packet-too-big|parameter-problem|port-unreachable|precedence <precedence value>|precedence-unreachable|protocol-unreachable|reassembly-timeout|redirect|router-advertisement|router-solicitation|source-quench|source-route-failed|time-exceeded|timestamp-reply|timestamp-request|traceroute|ttl-exceeded|unreachable] [fragments] [log]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| <i>ACL sequence number</i> | The sequence number of the IPv4 Access Control List (ACL). The <i>ACL sequence number</i> is from 1 to 2147483645. |
| <i>source address</i> | Forwards ICMP packets received from the specified source address. It can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● <i>source IPv4 address source wildcard mask</i>● <i>source IPv4 address/network mask length</i> |
| any | Forwards ICMP packets received or sent from or to any source or destination address. |
| host <i>single source address</i> | Forwards ICMP packets received from the specified single source IPv4 address. |
| <i>destination address</i> | Forwards ICMP packets sent to the specified destination address. It can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● <i>destination IPv4 address destination wildcard mask</i>● <i>destination IPv4 address/network mask length</i> |
| host <i>single destination address</i> | Forwards ICMP packets sent to the specified single destination IPv4 address. |

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>ICMP type</i> | Forwards ICMP packets based on their type. The <i>ICMP type</i> is from 0 to 255. |
| administratively-prohibited | Forwards ICMP administratively prohibited packets. |
| alternate-address | Forwards ICMP alternate address packets. |
| conversion-error | Forwards ICMP datagram conversion error packets. |
| dod-host-prohibited | Forwards ICMP host prohibited packets. |
| dod-net-prohibited | Forwards ICMP network prohibited packets. |
| dscp <i>dscp value</i> | Forwards ICMP packets based on their DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) value. The <i>DSCP value</i> is from 0 to 63 or one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • af11 - AF11 DSCP (001010) • af12 - AF12 DSCP (001100) • af13 - AF13 DSCP (001110) • af21 - AF21 DSCP (010010) • af22 - AF22 DSCP (010100) • af23 - AF23 DSCP (010110) • af31 - AF31 DSCP (011010) • af32 - AF32 DSCP (011100) • af33 - AF33 DSCP (011110) • af41 - AF41 DSCP (100010) • af42 - AF42 DSCP (100100) • af43 - AF43 DSCP (100110) • cs1 - CS1(precedence 1) DSCP (001000) • cs2 - CS2(precedence 2) DSCP (010000) • cs3 - CS3(precedence 3) DSCP (011000) • cs4 - CS4(precedence 4) DSCP (100000) • cs5 - CS5(precedence 5) DSCP (101000) • cs6 - CS6(precedence 6) DSCP (110000) • cs7 - CS7(precedence 7) DSCP (111000) • default - Default DSCP (000000) • ef - EF DSCP (101110) |
| echo | Forwards ICMP echo packets. |
| echo-reply | Forwards ICMP echo replies. |
| general-parameter-problem | Forwards ICMP packets that have a problem. |
| host-isolated | Forwards ICMP host isolated packets. |
| host-precedence-unreachable | Forwards ICMP host unreachable for precedence packets. |

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|--|
| host-redirect | Forwards ICMP host redirect packets. |
| host-tos-redirect | Forwards ICMP host redirects for Type of Services (ToS). |
| host-tos-unreachable | Forwards ICMP host unreachable for ToS packets. |
| host-unknown | Forwards ICMP host unknown packets. |
| host-unreachable | Forwards ICMP host unreachable packets. |
| information-reply | Forwards ICMP information replies. |
| information-request | Forwards ICMP information requests. |
| mask-reply | Forwards ICMP network mask replies. |
| mask-request | Forwards ICMP network mask requests. |
| mobile-redirect | Forwards ICMP mobile redirects. |
| net-redirect | Forwards ICMP network redirects. |
| net-tos-redirect | Forwards ICMP network redirects for ToS. |
| net-tos-unreachable | Forwards ICMP network unreachable for ToS packets. |
| net-unreachable | Forwards ICMP network unreachable packets. |
| network-unknown | Forwards ICMP network unknown packets. |
| no-room-for-option | Forwards ICMP packets where a parameter is required but there is no space available. |
| option-missing | Forwards ICMP packets where a parameter is required but it is missing. |
| packet-too-big | Forwards ICMP packets that are too large requiring fragmentation. |
| parameter-problem | Forwards all ICMP packets with parameter problems. |
| port-unreachable | Forwards ICMP port unreachable packets. |

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| precedence <i>precedence value</i> | Forwards ICMP packets based on their precedence value. The <i>precedence value</i> is from 0 to 7 or it can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● routine - Routine precedence (0) ● priority - Priority precedence (1) ● immediate - Immediate precedence (2) ● flash - Flash precedence (3) ● flash-override - Flash override precedence (4) ● critical - Critical precedence (5) ● internet - Internet control precedence (6) ● network - Network control precedence (7) |
| precedence-unreachable | Forwards ICMP precedence cutoff packets. |
| protocol-unreachable | Forwards ICMP protocol unreachable packets. |
| reassembly-timeout | Forwards ICMP reassembly timeouts. |
| redirect | Forwards all ICMP redirects. |
| router-advertisement | Forwards ICMP router discovery advertisements. |
| router-solicitation | Forwards ICMP router discovery solicitations. |
| source-quench | Forwards ICMP source quenches. |
| source-route-failed | Forwards ICMP source route failed packets. |
| time-exceeded | Forwards all ICMP time exceeded messages. |
| timestamp-reply | Forwards ICMP timestamp replies. |
| timestamp-request | Forwards ICMP timestamp requests. |
| traceroute | Forwards ICMP trace route packets. |
| ttl-exceeded | Forwards ICMP Time to Live (TTL) exceeded packets. |
| unreachable | Forwards all ICMP unreachable packets. |
| fragments | Checks non-initial fragments. |
| log | Enables ACL logging to ACE. |

Modes

IP ACL Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | Added the log option. |

Example

The following command enables the forwarding of ICMP packets received from the single source address 10.240.35.78 with any destination:

```
Switch(config-acl)# permit icmp host 10.240.35.78 any
```

permit tcp

Enables or disables the forwarding of Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) packets.

Syntax

```
[no] [<ACL sequence number>] permit tcp {<source address>|any|host  
<single source address>} [{eq|gt|lt|neq} <source port>|range <source port  
range>] {<destination address>|any|host <single destination address>}  
[{eq|gt|lt|neq} <destination port>|range <destination port range>} [ack]  
[established] [fin] [psh] [rst] [syn] [urg] [dscp <dscp value>|  
precedence <precedence value>} [fragments] [log]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>ACL sequence number</i> | The sequence number of the IPv4 Access Control List (ACL). The <i>ACL sequence number</i> is from 1 to 2147483645. |
| <i>source address</i> | Forwards TCP packets received from the specified source address. It can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>source IPv4 address source wildcard mask</i>• <i>source IPv4 address/network mask length</i> |
| any | Forwards TCP packets received or sent from or to any source or destination address. |
| eq | Forwards TCP packets with source port number equal to the specified value. |
| gt | Forwards TCP packets with source port number greater than the specified value. |
| lt | Forwards TCP packets with source port number lower than the specified value. |
| neq | Forwards TCP packets with source port number not equal to the specified value. |
| <i>source port</i> | The TCP source port number. It is from 0 to 65535. |
| <i>destination port</i> | The TCP destination port number. It is from 0 to 65535. |
| range | Forwards TCP packets with port numbers included in the specified port range. |
| <i>source port range</i> | The TCP source port range. It is from 0 to 65535. |
| <i>destination port range</i> | The TCP destination port range. It is from 0 to 65535. |
| host <i>single source address</i> | Forwards TCP packets received from the specified single source IPv4 address. |

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>destination address</i> | Forwards TCP packets sent to the specified destination address. It can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>destination IPv4 address destination wildcard mask</i> • <i>destination IPv4 address/network mask length</i> |
| host <i>single destination address</i> | Forwards TCP packets sent to the specified single destination IPv4 address. |
| ack | Forwards TCP packets that have matching acknowledgment bits. |
| established | Forwards TCP packets that belong to an established TCP connection. The established TCP packets have TCP flags ACK or RST set in the TCP header, hence they will be matched by the ACL rule. If additional TCP flags are also configured along with established , then ACL rule will match the packets that have those additional flags set along with ACK or RST set. |
| fin | Forwards TCP packets that have matching finish bits. |
| psh | Forwards TCP packets that have matching push bits. |
| rst | Forwards TCP packets that have matching reset bits. |
| syn | Forwards TCP packets that have matching synchronize bits. |
| urg | Forwards TCP packets that have matching urgent bits. |

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <code>dscp</code> <i>dscp value</i> | <p>Forwards TCP packets based on their DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) value. The <i>DSCP value</i> is from 0 to 63 or one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <code>af11</code> - AF11 DSCP (001010) ● <code>af12</code> - AF12 DSCP (001100) ● <code>af13</code> - AF13 DSCP (001110) ● <code>af21</code> - AF21 DSCP (010010) ● <code>af22</code> - AF22 DSCP (010100) ● <code>af23</code> - AF23 DSCP (010110) ● <code>af31</code> - AF31 DSCP (011010) ● <code>af32</code> - AF32 DSCP (011100) ● <code>af33</code> - AF33 DSCP (011110) ● <code>af41</code> - AF41 DSCP (100010) ● <code>af42</code> - AF42 DSCP (100100) ● <code>af43</code> - AF43 DSCP (100110) ● <code>cs1</code> - CS1(precedence 1) DSCP (001000) ● <code>cs2</code> - CS2(precedence 2) DSCP (010000) ● <code>cs3</code> - CS3(precedence 3) DSCP (011000) ● <code>cs4</code> - CS4(precedence 4) DSCP (100000) ● <code>cs5</code> - CS5(precedence 5) DSCP (101000) ● <code>cs6</code> - CS6(precedence 6) DSCP (110000) ● <code>cs7</code> - CS7(precedence 7) DSCP (111000) ● <code>default</code> - Default DSCP (000000) ● <code>ef</code> - EF DSCP (101110) |
| <code>precedence</code> <i>precedence value</i> | <p>Forwards TCP packets based on their precedence value. The <i>precedence value</i> is from 0 to 7 or it can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <code>routine</code> - Routine precedence (0) ● <code>priority</code> - Priority precedence (1) ● <code>immediate</code> - Immediate precedence (2) ● <code>flash</code> - Flash precedence (3) ● <code>flash-override</code> - Flash override precedence (4) ● <code>critical</code> - Critical precedence (5) ● <code>internet</code> - Internetwork control precedence (6) ● <code>network</code> - Network control precedence (7) |
| <code>log</code> | Enables ACL logging per ACE. |

Modes

IP ACL Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | Added the log option. |

Example

The following command enables the forwarding of TCP packets received from any source with any destination with source and destination ports 540 that match on their acknowledgment bits:

```
Switch(config-acl)# permit tcp any eq 540 any eq 540 ack
```

The following command matches any TCP packet with ACK or RST set in the TCP header along with URG regardless if other flags are set:

```
Switch(config-acl)# permit tcp any any urg established
```

permit udp

Enables or disables the forwarding of User Datagram Protocol (UDP) packets.

Syntax

```
[no] [<ACL sequence number>] permit udp {<source address>|any|host  
<single source address>} [{eq|gt|lt|neq} <source port>|range <source port  
range>] {<destination address>|any|host <single destination address>}  
[{eq|gt|lt|neq} <destination port>|range <destination port range>] [ack]  
[established] [fin] [psh] [rst] [syn] [urg] [dscp <dscp value>|  
precedence <precedence value>] [fragments] [log]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>ACL sequence number</i> | The sequence number of the IPv4 Access Control List (ACL). The <i>ACL sequence number</i> is from 1 to 2147483645. |
| <i>source address</i> | Forwards UDP packets received from the specified source address. It can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>source IPv4 address source wildcard mask</i>• <i>source IPv4 address/network mask length</i> |
| any | Forwards UDP packets received or sent from or to any source or destination address. |
| eq | Forwards UDP packets with source port number equal to the specified value. |
| gt | Forwards UDP packets with source port number greater than the specified value. |
| lt | Forwards UDP packets with source port number lower than the specified value. |
| neq | Forwards UDP packets with source port number not equal to the specified value. |
| <i>source port</i> | The UDP source port number. It is from 0 to 65535. |
| <i>destination port</i> | The UDP destination port number. It is from 0 to 65535. |
| range | Forwards UDP packets with port numbers included in the specified port range. |
| <i>source port range</i> | The UDP source port range. It is from 0 to 65535. |
| <i>destination port range</i> | The UDP destination port range. It is from 0 to 65535. |
| host <i>single source address</i> | Forwards UDP packets received from the specified single source IPv4 address. |

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>destination address</i> | Forwards UDP packets sent to the specified destination address. It can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>destination IPv4 address destination wildcard mask</i> ● <i>destination IPv4 address/network mask length</i> |
| host <i>single destination address</i> | Forwards UDP packets sent to the specified single destination IPv4 address. |
| dscp <i>dscp value</i> | Forwards UDP packets based on their DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) value. The <i>DSCP value</i> is from 0 to 63 or one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● af11 - AF11 DSCP (001010) ● af12 - AF12 DSCP (001100) ● af13 - AF13 DSCP (001110) ● af21 - AF21 DSCP (010010) ● af22 - AF22 DSCP (010100) ● af23 - AF23 DSCP (010110) ● af31 - AF31 DSCP (011010) ● af32 - AF32 DSCP (011100) ● af33 - AF33 DSCP (011110) ● af41 - AF41 DSCP (100010) ● af42 - AF42 DSCP (100100) ● af43 - AF43 DSCP (100110) ● cs1 - CS1(precedence 1) DSCP (001000) ● cs2 - CS2(precedence 2) DSCP (010000) ● cs3 - CS3(precedence 3) DSCP (011000) ● cs4 - CS4(precedence 4) DSCP (100000) ● cs5 - CS5(precedence 5) DSCP (101000) ● cs6 - CS6(precedence 6) DSCP (110000) ● cs7 - CS7(precedence 7) DSCP (111000) ● default - Default DSCP (000000) ● ef - EF DSCP (101110) |
| precedence <i>precedence value</i> | Forwards UDP packets based on their precedence value. The <i>precedence value</i> is from 0 to 7 or it can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● routine - Routine precedence (0) ● priority - Priority precedence (1) ● immediate - Immediate precedence (2) ● flash - Flash precedence (3) ● flash-override - Flash override precedence (4) ● critical - Critical precedence (5) ● internet - Internetwork control precedence (6) ● network - Network control precedence (7) |
| log | Enable ACL logging per ACE. |

Modes

IP ACL Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | Added the log option. |

Example

The following command enables the forwarding of UDP packets received from any source with source ports between 240 and 500 that have any destination with destination ports greater than 1000:

```
Switch(config-acl)# permit udp any range 240-500 any gt 1000
```

remark

Adds comment texts to ACLs.

Syntax

[no] [<ACL sequence number>] remark <remark>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------------|--|
| <i>ACL sequence number</i> | The sequence number of the IPv4 Access Control List (ACL). The <i>ACL sequence number</i> is from 1 to 2147483645. |
| <i>remark</i> | The comment text; a string up to 100 characters long. |

Using **no** before the command removes a specific text comment.

Modes

IP ACL Configuration Mode

ARP ACL Configuration Mode

MAC ACL Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enters a comment to a specific ACL:

```
Switch(config-acl)# remark text
```

Restrictions

If multiple remarks contain the same text, only the first occurrence of the remark can be removed. To remove a specific duplicate remark, remove it by sequence number.

statistics per-entry

Configures the switch to maintain global statistics for packets that match the rules in the ACL.

Syntax

```
[no] statistics per-entry
```

Modes

IP ACL Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the collection of statistics for each ACL entry:

```
Switch(config-acl)# statistics per-entry
```

Chapter 22. ARP ACL Mode Commands

This chapter describes the commands available in Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Access Control List (ACL) Configuration Mode.

arp access-list

Creates an Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Access Control List (ACL). After creating an ARP ACL, enters ARP ACL Configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] arp access-list <ACL name>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------|------------------|
| <i>ACL name</i> | The name of ACL. |

Using **no** before the command deletes the ARP ACL.

Modes

Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command creates an ARP ACL named `acl-03`:

```
Switch(config)# arp access-list acl-03
```

deny

Enables or disables the discarding of Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) packets.

Syntax

```
[no] [<ACL sequence number>] deny [request|response] ip {<source IPv4 address>|any|host <single source address> {mac {<source MAC address> <MAC wildcard>|any|host <source MAC address>}}}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>ACL sequence number</i> | The sequence number of the IPv4 Access Control List (ACL). The <i>ACL sequence number</i> is from 1 to 2147483645. |
| request | Discards only ARP request packets. |
| response | Discards only ARP response packets. |
| <i>source address</i> | The IPv4 address of the ARP source. The source address can be specified in one of two formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <IPv4 address> <IPv4 wildcard mask>• <IPv4 address/network mask length> |
| any | Discards ARP packets from any source address. |
| host | Discards ARP packets from the specified source. |
| <i>single source address</i> | The IPv4 address of the ARP source. The single source address is specified in <IPv4 address>. |
| mac | Discards ARP packets from source MAC address. |
| <i>source MAC address</i> | The MAC address of the ARP source. It can be specified in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• X.X.X• XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX• XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX• XXXX.XXXX.XXXX |
| <i>source MAC wildcard</i> | The wildcard for the source MAC address. |

Modes

ARP ACL Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command discards ARP packets from any source with source MAC address `a3:46:78:be:01:98` and MAC wildcard `0000.0000.ffff`:

```
Switch(config-arp-acl)# deny ip any mac a3:46:78:be:01:98 0000.0000.ffff
```

permit

Enables or disables the forwarding of Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) packets.

Syntax

```
[no] [<ACL sequence number>] permit [request|response] ip  
{<source address>|any|host <single source address> {mac {<source MAC address>  
<MAC wildcard>|any|host <source MAC address>}}}}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>ACL sequence number</i> | The sequence number of the IPv4 Access Control List (ACL). The <i>ACL sequence number</i> is from 1 to 2147483645. |
| <i>request</i> | Forwards only ARP request packets. |
| <i>response</i> | Forwards only ARP response packets. |
| <i>source address</i> | The IPv4 address of the ARP source. The source address can be specified in one of two formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <IPv4 address> <IPv4 wildcard mask>• <IPv4 address/network mask length> |
| <i>any</i> | Forwards ARP packets from any source IPv4 address. |
| <i>host</i> | Forwards ARP packets from the specified source. |
| <i>single source address</i> | The IPv4 address of the ARP source. The single source address is specified in <IPv4 address>. |
| <i>mac</i> | Forwards ARP packets from source MAC address. |
| <i>source MAC address</i> | The MAC address of the ARP source. It can be specified in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• X.X.X• XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX• XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX• XXXX.XXXX.XXXX |
| <i>source MAC wildcard</i> | The wildcard for the source MAC address. |

Modes

ARP ACL Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command forwards ARP packets from any source with source MAC address `a3:46:78:be:01:98` and MAC wildcard `0000.0000.ffff`:

```
Switch(config-arp-acl)# permit ip any mac a3:46:78:be:01:98  
0000.0000.ffff
```

statistics per-entry

Configures the switch to collect global statistics for packets that match the rules in the ACL.

Syntax

[no] statistics per-entry

Modes

ARP ACL Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the collection of statistics for each ARP entry:

```
Switch(config-arp-acl)# statistics per-entry
```

Chapter 23. MAC ACL Mode Commands

This chapter describes the commands you need to get into and use MAC ACL Mode.

mac access-list

Creates a MAC access control list and enters MAC ACL Configuration Mode.

Syntax

[no] mac access-list <MAC ACL>

where:

| Parameter | Definition |
|-----------|---|
| MAC ACL | The name of the MAC access control list; a string up to 64 characters long. |

Using **no** before the command removes the MAC ACL.

Modes

Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command creates MAC ACL MyACL:

```
Switch(config)# mac access-list MyACL
Switch(config-mac-acl)#
```

deny

Specifies which packets to reject.

Syntax

```
[<sequence number>] deny {<source MAC> [<source wildcard>]}|any|  
[{host <source MAC>}] {<destination MAC> [<destination wildcard>]}|any|  
[{host <destination MAC>}] [<protocol>] [cos <cos>] [vlan <vlan>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Definition |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>sequence number</i> | (Optional) ACL sequence number; an integer from 1-2147483645. |
| <i>source MAC</i> | The source MAC address in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• XXXX.XXXX.XXXX.• XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX• XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX |
| <i>source wildcard</i> | (Optional) Source wildcard MAC address in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• XXXX.XXXX.XXXX.• XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX• XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX |
| any | Any source or destination |
| host | A single source or destination host |
| <i>destination MAC</i> | The destination MAC address in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• XXXX.XXXX.XXXX.• XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX• XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX |
| <i>destination wildcard</i> | (Optional) Destination wildcard MAC address in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• XXXX.XXXX.XXXX.• XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX• XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX |

| Parameter | Definition |
|-------------------------|---|
| <i>protocol</i> | (Optional) The protocol; one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>protocol</i>: any Ethertype value (text) • aarp: AARP Ethertype - 0x80f3 • appletalk: Appletalk Ethertype - 0x80b • decnet-iv: DECNET-IV Ethertype - 0x6003 • diagnostic: Diagnostic Ethertype - 0x6005 • etype-6000: Etype-6000 Ethertype - 0x6000 • etype-8042: Etype-8042 Ethertype - 0x8042 • ip: IP Ethertype - 0x0800 • lat: LAT Ethertype - 0x6004 • lavc-sca: LAVC-SCA Ethertype - 0x6007 • mop-console: MOP-Console Ethertype - 0x6002 • mop-dump: MOP-Dump Ethertype - 0x6001 • vines-echo: Vines-Echo Ethertype - 0x0baf |
| cos <i>cos</i> | (Optional) The Class of Service number; an integer from 0-7. |
| vlan <i>vlan</i> | (Optional) The VLAN number; an integer from 1-4093. |

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

MAC ACL Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Documentation of the command was updated. |

Example

The following command denies packets from ACL sequence 2 with source `aaaa.bbbb.cccc` with wildcard `dddd.eeee.ffff` and destination host `1111.2222.3333` using IP protocol:

```
Switch(config-mac-acl)# 2 deny aaaa.bbbb.cccc dddd.eeee.ffff host
1111.2222.3333 ip
```

The following command denies packets from any source and destination host `aaaa.bbbb.cccc` with Class of Service 2:

```
Switch(config-mac-acl)# deny any host aaaa.bbbb.cccc cos 2
```

permit

Specifies which packets to allow through.

Syntax

```
[<sequence number>] permit {<source MAC> [<source wildcard>]}|any|  
|{host <source MAC>}} {<destination MAC> [<destination wildcard>]}|any|  
{host <destination MAC>}} [<protocol>] [cos <cos>] [vlan <vlan>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Definition |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>sequence number</i> | (Optional) ACL sequence number; an integer from 1-2147483645. |
| <i>source MAC</i> | The source MAC address in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• XXXX.XXXX.XXXX.• XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX• XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX |
| <i>source wildcard</i> | (Optional) Source wildcard MAC address in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• XXXX.XXXX.XXXX.• XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX• XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX |
| any | Any source or destination |
| host | A single source or destination host |
| <i>destination MAC</i> | The destination MAC address in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• XXXX.XXXX.XXXX.• XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX• XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX |
| <i>destination wildcard</i> | (Optional) Destination wildcard MAC address in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• XXXX.XXXX.XXXX.• XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX• XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX |

| Parameter | Definition |
|-------------------------|---|
| <i>protocol</i> | (Optional) The protocol; one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>protocol</i>: any Ethertype value (text) • aarp: AARP Ethertype - 0x80f3 • appletalk: Appletalk Ethertype - 0x80b • decnet-iv: DECNET-IV Ethertype - 0x6003 • diagnostic: Diagnostic Ethertype - 0x6005 • etype-6000: Etype-6000 Ethertype - 0x6000 • etype-8042: Etype-8042 Ethertype - 0x8042 • ip: IP Ethertype - 0x0800 • lat: LAT Ethertype - 0x6004 • lavc-sca: LAVC-SCA Ethertype - 0x6007 • mop-console: MOP-Console Ethertype - 0x6002 • mop-dump: MOP-Dump Ethertype - 0x6001 • vines-echo: Vines-Echo Ethertype - 0x0baf |
| cos <i>cos</i> | (Optional) The Class of Service number; an integer from 0-7. |
| vlan <i>vlan</i> | (Optional) The VLAN number; an integer from 1-4093. |

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

MAC ACL Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Documentation of the command was updated. |

Example

The following command accepts packets from ACL sequence 2 with source `aaaa.bbbb.cccc` with wildcard `dddd.eeee.ffff` and destination host `1111.2222.3333` using IP protocol:

```
Switch(config-mac-acl)# 2 permit aaaa.bbbb.cccc dddd.eeee.ffff host
1111.2222.3333 ip
```

The following command permits packets from any source and destination host `aaaa.bbbb.cccc` with Class of Service 2:

```
Switch(config-mac-acl)# deny any host aaaa.bbbb.cccc cos 2
```

statistics

Configures the switch to collect global statistics for packets that match the rules in the ACL.

Syntax

```
statistics per-entry
```

Modes

MAC ACL Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command collects statistics from each ACL entry:

```
Switch(config-mac-acl)# statistics per-entry
```

Chapter 24. MST Mode Commands

This chapter describes how to enter Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) Configuration Mode and the commands in this mode.

spanning-tree mst configuration

Enters MST configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] spanning-tree mst configuration

Using **no** before the command restores the default MST configuration.

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enable MST configuration mode:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
Switch(config-mst)#
```

abort

Exits MST configuration mode and aborts changes.

Syntax

abort

Modes

MST Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed cancel to abort . |

Example

The following exits MST Configuration Mode without saving changes:

```
Switch(config-mst)# abort
Switch(config)
```

instance

Maps the specified VLANs to the Spanning Tree instance. If a VLAN does not exist, it is not created automatically.

Syntax

[no] instance <number> **vlan** <vlan number>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>number</i> | Instance number; an integer from 0-64. Instance 0 refers to CIST. |
| <i>vlan number</i> | VLAN number; an integer from 1-4094. |

Using **no** before the command removes the specified VLANs or all VLANs from the Spanning Tree instance and adds them to CIST.

Modes

MST Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command maps instance 5 to VLAN 4094:

```
Switch(config-mst)# instance 5 vlan 4094
```

name

Configures a name for the MSTP region. All devices within an MSTP region must have the same region name.

Syntax

[no] name <*region name*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>region name</i> | MSTP region name (up to 32 alphanumeric characters). |

Using **no** before the command removes a specified region name.

Modes

MST Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following configures a region name:

```
Switch(config-mst)# name test
```

revision

Configures a revision number for the MSTP region. The revision is used as a numerical identifier for the region. All devices within an MSTP region must have the same revision number.

Syntax

[no] revision *<number>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i><number></i> | Revision number for the MST region (a number from 0 to 65535). The default value is 0. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default setting.

Modes

MST Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following configures a revision number:

```
Switch(config-mst)# revision 200
```

Chapter 25. PKI Mode Commands

This chapter describes how to enter Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Configuration Mode and the commands available in this mode.

pki

Creates a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) profile. After command execution, you enter PKI Configuration command mode.

Syntax

pki <PKI profile name>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>PKI profile name</i> | The name of the PKI profile. The <i>PKI profile name</i> can be up to 16 characters in length. |

The following command deletes the specified PKI profile:

no pki <PKI profile name>

Modes

Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command creates a PKI profile called pkiProfile1:

```
Switch(config)# pki pkiProfile1
Switch(config-pki)#
```

ca import

Copies a new Certificate Authority (CA) from the specified SFTP URL.

Syntax

```
ca import <SFTP URL> [vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>SFTP URL</i> | The location of the CA on the remote SFTP server. The <i>SFTP URL</i> format is: <i>sftp://username@server address/filepath</i> |
| vrf default | Copies the new CA using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Copies the new CA using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Copies the new CA using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

PKI Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | Added <i>VRF instance</i> option. |

Example

The following command copies a new CA from a remote SFTP server:

```
Switch(config-pki)# ca import sftp://Admin1@CAserver1:caDir/importCA1
```

ca delete

Deletes a Certificate Authority (CA) from the switch.

Syntax

ca delete <*subject*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| <i>subject</i> | Deletes the CA identified by subject name. The <i>subject</i> can contain the country name (for example, C=US), the state or province name (for example, ST=CA), and other fields present in the CA. |

Modes

PKI Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command deletes a CA from the switch:

```
Switch(config-pki)# ca delete C=US, ST=Maryland, L=Baltimore, O=Test CA, Limited, OU=Server Research Department, CA/emailAddress=test@example.com, CN=Test
```

csr generate

Creates a new Certificate Signing Request (CSR). During the CSR generation process, you are prompted to define the information of each field of the CSR. After the CSR is generated, it needs to be exported to a Certificate Authority (CA) to be signed and then imported back to the switch.

Syntax

csr generate

Modes

PKI Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command generates a new CSR:

```
Switch(config-pki)# csr generate
Country Name (2 letter code) [US]:
State or Province Name (full name) [California]:
Locality Name (eg, city) [Santa Clara]:
Organization Name (eg, company) [Lenovo Networking Operating System]:
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) [Network Engineering]:
Common Name (eg, FQDN or YOUR name) []:
Email (eg, email address) []:
Confirm generate csr? (y/n)
```

csr export

Copies the newly generated CSR to a Certificate Authority (CA) to be signed with its private key.

Syntax

csr export <SFTP URL> [**vrf** {<VRF instance>|**default**|**management**}]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>SFTP URL</i> | The location of the CA on the remote SFTP server. The <i>SFTP URL</i> format is: <i>sftp://username@server address/filepath</i> |
| vrf default | Copies the new CSR using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Copies the new CSR using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Copies the new CSR using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

PKI Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | Added <i>VRF instance</i> option. |

Example

The following command copies the newly generated CSR to a remote CA:

```
Switch(config-pki)# csr export sftp://Admin1@CAserver1:csrDir/export
```

csr import

Copies the signed CSR from the remote Certificate Authority (CA) to the switch.

Syntax

```
csr import <SFTP URL> [vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>SFTP URL</i> | The location of the signed CSR on the remote SFTP server. The <i>SFTP URL</i> format is: <i>sftp://username@server address/filepath</i> |
| vrf default | Copies the signed CSR using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Copies the signed CSR using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Copies the signed CSR using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

PKI Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | Added <i>VRF instance</i> option. |

Example

The following command copies the signed CSR from a remote CA:

```
Switch(config-pki)# csr import sftp://Admin1@CAserver1:csrDir/import
```

host-cert generate

Creates a new host certificate to connect to the SSL to be used during the key exchange. During the host certificate generation process, you are prompted to define the information of each field of the certificate.

Syntax

```
host-cert generate
```

Modes

PKI Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command generates a new host certificate:

```
Switch(config-pki)# host-cert generate
Country Name (2 letter code) [US]:
State or Province Name (full name) [California]:
Locality Name (eg, city) [Santa Clara]:
Organization Name (eg, company) [Lenovo Networking Operating System]:
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) [Network Engineering]:
Common Name (eg, FQDN or YOUR name) []:
Email (eg, email address) []:
Confirm generate certificate? (y/n) [n]
```

host-cert certificate import

Copies the host certificate from a remote Certificate Authority (CA) to the switch.

Note: After both the host certificate and the private key are copied to the switch, a validation process will be performed on the pair (host certificate and private key).

Syntax

host-cert certificate import <SFTP URL> [**vrf** {<VRF instance>|**default**|**management**}]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>SFTP URL</i> | The location of the host certificate on the remote SFTP server. The <i>SFTP URL</i> format is: <i>sftp://username@server address/filepath</i> |
| vrf default | Copies the host certificate using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Copies the host certificate using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Copies the host certificate using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

PKI Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | Added <i>VRF instance</i> option. |

Example

The following command copies a host certificate from a remote CA:

```
Switch(config-pki)# host-cert certificate import  
sftp://Admin1@CAserver1:host-certDir/import
```

host-cert private-key import

Copies the private key from a remote Certificate Authority (CA) to the switch.

Note: After both the host certificate and the private key are copied to the switch, a validation process will be performed on the pair (host certificate and private key).

Syntax

```
host-cert private-key import <SFTP URL> [vrf {<VRF instance>|
|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>SFTP URL</i> | The location of the private key on the remote SFTP server. The <i>SFTP URL</i> format is: <i>sftp://username@server address/filepath</i> |
| vrf default | Copies the private key using the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Copies the private key using the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Copies the private key using the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

PKI Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | Added <i>VRF instance</i> option. |

Example

The following command copies a private key from a remote CA:

```
Switch(config-pki)# host-cert private-key import
sftp://Admin1@CAserver1:privateKeyDir/import
```

host-cert delete

Deletes the host certificate. This will also delete the private key associated with the host certificate.

Syntax

```
host-cert delete
```

Modes

PKI Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command deletes the host certificate and private key pair:

```
Switch(config-pki)# host-cert delete
```

Chapter 26. Policy Map Mode Commands

This chapter describes how to enter Policy Map Configuration Mode and the commands in this mode.

policy-map

Enters Policy-Map Configuration Mode or creates a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify a service policy.

Syntax

[no] policy-map <name>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|------------------|
| <i>name</i> | Policy map name. |

Using **no** before the command removes a specified policy map.

Modes

Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following configures a policy map named test:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map test
Switch(config-pmap-qos)#
```

class

Sets class map properties.

Syntax

```
class {<name>|class-default|type qos {<name>|class-default}}  
{show|end|exit|help|no|police|write|where}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>name</i> | Sets the class map name. |
| class-default | Sets the default class map name. |
| type qos <i>name</i> | Sets the class map type. |
| show | Displays system information. |
| end | Exits the current command mode and enters Privileged EXEC Mode. |
| exit | Leaves the current command mode and go down to the previous command mode. If in User EXEC Mode, logs off the switch. |
| help | Gives a brief description of the interactive help system. |
| no | Negates a command or set its defaults |
| police | Specifies a policer configuration |
| write | Saves running configuration. |
| where | Shows which ISCLI mode you are in. |

Modes

Policy-Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to attach a class map to a policy map:

```
Switch(config-pmap-qos)# class test
Switch(config-pmap-c-qos)#
```

random-detect

Enables Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) or Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN). WRED discards packets based on the CoS queues, while ECN marks ECN-capable packets instead of discarding them.

Syntax

```
random-detect [minimum-threshold] {<min-threshold>[<unit>]|percent <min-percent>} [maximum-threshold] {<max-threshold>[<unit>]|percent <max-percent>} {drop-probability <0-100>} [ecn]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| minimum-threshold | Sets the falling threshold. |
| <i>min-threshold</i> | The falling threshold value. |
| maximum-threshold | Sets the rising threshold. |
| <i>max-threshold</i> | The rising threshold value. |
| <i>unit</i> | The unit of the threshold. One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• bytes: configures the threshold in bytes• kbytes: configures the threshold in kilobytes• mbytes: configures the threshold in megabytes• ms: configures the threshold in milliseconds• packets: configures the threshold in number of packets• us: configures the threshold in microseconds |
| percent <i>min-percent</i> <i>max-percent</i> | WRED minimum and maximum values, in percentage. |
| drop-probability <0-100> | The drop probability rate. |
| ecn | Enables Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) for the queue instead of WRED, so ECN-capable packets are marked instead of being discarded. |

Modes

Policy-Map Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Option ecn was added. |

Example

The following shows how to configure WRED:

```
Switch(config-pmap-c-que)# random-detect 3 minimum-threshold percent 50  
maximum-threshold percent 100 drop-probability 100 ecn
```

set

Applies class map policies.

Syntax

```
[no] set {cos <CoS value>|dscp <DSCP value>|precedence <precedence value>|qos-group <QoS group value>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| cos <i>CoS value</i> | Defines the specified Class of Service (CoS) as the classification criterion. The <i>CoS value</i> is from 0 to 7 and it can be specified as a range. |
| dscp <i>DSCP value</i> | Defines the specified DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) as the classification criterion. The <i>DSCP value</i> is from 0 to 63 or one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● af11 - AF11 DSCP (001010)● af12 - AF12 DSCP (001100)● af13 - AF13 DSCP (001110)● af21 - AF21 DSCP (010010)● af22 - AF22 DSCP (010100)● af23 - AF23 DSCP (010110)● af31 - AF31 DSCP (011010)● af32 - AF32 DSCP (011100)● af33 - AF33 DSCP (011110)● af41 - AF41 DSCP (100010)● af42 - AF42 DSCP (100100)● af43 - AF43 DSCP (100110)● cs1 - CS1(precedence 1) DSCP (001000)● cs2 - CS2(precedence 2) DSCP (010000)● cs3 - CS3(precedence 3) DSCP (011000)● cs4 - CS4(precedence 4) DSCP (100000)● cs5 - CS5(precedence 5) DSCP (101000)● cs6 - CS6(precedence 6) DSCP (110000)● cs7 - CS7(precedence 7) DSCP (111000)● default - Default DSCP (000000)● ef - EF DSCP (101110) |

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <code>precedence</code> <i>precedence value</i> | <p>Defines the precedence as the classification criterion. The precedence value is from 0 to 7 or it can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <code>routine</code> - Routine precedence (0) ● <code>priority</code> - Priority precedence (1) ● <code>immediate</code> - Immediate precedence (2) ● <code>flash</code> - Flash precedence (3) ● <code>flash-override</code> - Flash override precedence (4) ● <code>critical</code> - Critical precedence (5) ● <code>internet</code> - Internetwork control precedence (6) ● <code>network</code> - Network control precedence (7) |
| <code>qos-group</code> <i>QoS group value</i> | <p>Defines the specified Quality of Service (QoS) group as the classification criterion. The <i>QoS group value</i> is from 0 to 7 and it can be specified as a range.</p> |

Modes

Policy-Map Class Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed apply to set . |

Example

The following shows how to define a precedence value:

```
Switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# set precedence 2
```

Chapter 27. VLAN Mode Commands

These commands enter you into an advanced configuration mode for configuring the VLAN attributes, change the status of each VLAN, change the port membership of each VLAN, and delete VLANs.

vlan

Creates a VLAN and enters into the VLAN configuration mode.

Syntax

[no] vlan <VLAN ID or range>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| VLAN ID or range | Individual VLAN ID or range(s) of VLANs. |

Using **no** before the command deletes the VLAN or range of VLANs.

Modes

Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to create lists of VLANs:

```
Switch(config)# vlan 1-5,10
```

```
Switch(config)# vlan 2-5,7-19
```

Restrictions

- If the specified VLAN(s) doesn't exist, it will be created.
- By default, VLAN 1 is the only VLAN configured on the switch. All ports are members of VLAN 1 by default. Up to 4092 VLANs can be configured on the switch.
- VLANs can be assigned any number between 1 and 4093. By default, VLANs 4000-4094 are reserved for switch management, but the range of reserved VLANs is configurable.
- In RPVST+ mode, a maximum of 500 VLANs is allowed.

flood

Enables or disables the switch to flood unregistered IP multicast traffic to all ports. The default setting is enabled.

Syntax

[no] flood [ipv4|ipv6]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---------------|
| ipv4 | IPv4 packets. |
| ipv6 | IPv6 packets. |

Using **no** before the command turns off the feature.

Modes

VLAN Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables flood management:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# flood ipv4
```

ip igmp snooping

Enables or disables Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping on the current VLAN.

By default, IGMP Snooping is enabled.

Syntax

```
[no] ip igmp snooping
```

Modes

VLAN Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables IGMP Snooping on the current VLAN:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# ip igmp snooping
```

ip igmp snooping fast-leave

Enables or disables Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping fast-leave processing on the current VLAN.

Syntax

```
[no] ip igmp snooping fast-leave
```

Modes

VLAN Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables IGMP Snooping fast-leave:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# ip igmp snooping fast-leave
```

ip igmp snooping last-member-query-interval

When a multicast host leaves an Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) group, the host sends an IGMP leave message. To check if this host is the last to leave the group, an IGMP query is sent out as soon as the leave message is received and a timer (last-member-query-interval) is started.

If fast-leave processing is disabled, the switch waits until the timer expires and then removes the switch port from the group. If fast-leave processing is enabled, the timer is ignored and the switch immediately removes the switch port from the IGMP group.

This command configures the last-member-query-interval.

Use the **no** form of this command to reset the timer to its default value.

The default last-member-query-interval value is 1 second.

Syntax

[no] ip igmp snooping last-member-query-interval *<time interval>*

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>time interval</i> | The time, in seconds, a switch waits until it removes an IGMP group from a switch port if no reports are received. The <i>time interval</i> is from 1 to 25. |

Modes

VLAN Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures a last-member-query-interval of 3 seconds:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# ip igmp snooping last-member-query-interval 3
```

ip igmp snooping mrouter interface

Adds or removes a layer 2 interface as a static multicast router port.

Syntax

```
[no] ip igmp snooping mrouter interface {ethernet <chassis  
number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Configures a static mrouter on the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Configures a static mrouter on the specified LAG. The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |

To remove all static multicast router ports, use the following command:

```
no ip igmp snooping mrouter interface all
```

Modes

VLAN Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures interface ethernet 1/12 as a static mrouter port:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# ip igmp snooping mrouter interface ethernet 1/12
```

ip igmp snooping querier

Enables or disables the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping querier on the current VLAN.

Syntax

[no] ip igmp snooping querier <querier address>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------|---|
| <i>querier address</i> | The IPv4 address of the snooping querier. |

Modes

VLAN Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the IGMP Snooping querier:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# ip igmp snooping querier 10.124.54.66
```

ip igmp snooping querier-timeout

Configures the querier timeout interval.

Syntax

[no] ip igmp snooping querier-timeout *<timeout interval>*

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>timeout interval</i> | Querier timeout interval, in seconds (a number from 1 to 65535). The default value is 255. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default settings.

Modes

VLAN Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the querier timeout interval to 400:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# ip igmp snooping querier-timeout 400
```

ip igmp snooping query-interval

Configures the IGMP router query interval, in seconds.

Syntax

[no] ip igmp snooping query-interval *<time interval>*

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>time interval</i> | IGMP query interval, in seconds (a number from 1 to 18000). The default value is 125. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default settings.

Modes

VLAN Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the query interval to 200:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# ip igmp snooping query-interval 200
```

ip igmp snooping query-max-response-time

Configures the maximum time, in seconds, allowed before responding to a Membership Query message.

Syntax

[no] ip igmp snooping query-max-response-time <*time interval*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>time interval</i> | Maximum response time allowed before responding to a query message (a number from 1 to 25). The default value is 10. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default settings.

Modes

VLAN Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the maximum response time to 25:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# ip igmp snooping query-max-response-time 25
```

ip igmp snooping report-suppression

Enables or disables the suppression of Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping reports.

When enabled, the snooping switch only sends the first report for a group to the multicast routers. Subsequent reports for the same group are not forwarded to the multicast router.

When disabled, all reports are forwarded to multicast routers. This report suppression is applied only for IGMP v1 and v2 reports.

By default, report suppression is enabled.

Syntax

```
[no] ip igmp snooping report-suppression
```

Modes

VLAN Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables IGMP Snooping report suppression:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# ip igmp snooping report-suppression
```

ip igmp snooping robustness-variable

Configures the IGMP Robustness variable.

Syntax

[no] ip igmp snooping robustness-variable <*robustness value*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>robustness value</i> | Robustness value (a number from 1 to 7). The default value is 2. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default settings.

Modes

VLAN Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets IGMP robustness value to 5:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# ip igmp snooping robustness-variable 5
```

ip igmp snooping startup-query-count

Configures the Startup Query Count, which is the number of IGMP Queries sent out at startup. Each Query is separated by the Startup Query Interval.

Syntax

[no] ip igmp snooping startup-query-count <*number of queries*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------|--|
| <i>number of queries</i> | Number of queries (a number from 1 to 10). The default value is 2. |

Using **no** before the command restores the default settings.

Modes

VLAN Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the startup query count value to 5:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# ip igmp snooping startup-query-count 5
```

ip igmp snooping startup-query-interval

Configures the Startup Query Interval, which is the interval between General Queries sent out at startup.

Syntax

[no] ip igmp snooping startup-query-interval *<time interval>*

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>time interval</i> | Query interval at startup, in seconds. (a number from 1 to 18000). The default value is 31. |

Modes

VLAN Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets the startup query interval to 100 seconds:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# ip igmp snooping startup-query-interval 100
```

ip igmp snooping static-group

Configures a static member for a multicast group.

Syntax

```
[no] ip igmp snooping static-group <multicast address> [source  
<IP address>] interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number> |  
port-channel <LAG number>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <i>multicast address</i> | Specified multicast IP address. |
| source <IP address> | Configures a Multicast Address to join. |
| ethernet < <i>chassis number/port number</i> > | Configures a multicast group static member for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| port-channel < <i>LAG number</i> > | Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

VLAN Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets a new static member for a multicast group on a VLAN:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# ip igmp snooping static-group source 1.1.1.1  
interface port-channel 5
```

ip igmp snooping version

Configures the IGMP Snooping version.

Syntax

[no] ip igmp snooping version <version number>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>version number</i> | IGMP Snooping version number (2 or 3). The default version is 3. |

Modes

VLAN Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command sets IGMP Snooping version number 2:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# ip igmp snooping version 2
```

name

Assigns a name to the VLAN or changes the existing name. The default VLAN name is the first one.

Syntax

[no] name

Using **no** before the command sets the VLAN name to default VLAN name.

Modes

VLAN Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to configure a VLAN name:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# name VLAN0002
```

private-vlan

Configures the VLAN type of the Private VLAN (PVLAN).

Syntax

[no] private-vlan {community|isolated|primary}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| community | Configures the VLAN type as a community VLAN. A community VLAN is a secondary VLAN that is associated with multiple ports that connect a specific group of end devices with mutual trust relationships, called a community. |
| isolated | Configures the VLAN type as an isolated VLAN. The isolated VLAN carries unidirectional traffic from host ports. |
| primary | Configures the VLAN type as a primary VLAN. The primary VLAN carries unidirectional traffic to ports on the isolated VLAN or to community VLANs. |

Modes

VLAN Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the PVLAN as a primary VLAN:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan primary
```

Restrictions

A Private VLAN has the following restrictions when configuring its VLAN type:

- a PVLAN domain can have no community or isolated VLANs
- a PVLAN domain can have multiple community VLANs
- a PVLAN domain can have only one isolated VLAN
- a PVLAN domain must have only one primary VLAN
- a secondary VLAN can only be mapped to one primary VLAN

private-vlan association

Configures Private VLAN mapping between a primary VLAN and a single or multiple secondary VLANs.

Note: You can configure mappings between regular VLANs and a primary VLAN, but they are not operational until you configure them as Private VLANs.

Syntax

[no] private-vlan association [add|remove] <secondary VLAN list>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| add | Creates a Private VLAN mapping between the primary VLAN and the specified secondary VLANs. |
| remove | Removes the Private VLAN mapping between the primary VLAN and the specified secondary VLANs. |
| <i>secondary VLAN list</i> | The list or range of secondary VLANs to be associated with the primary VLAN. |

Note: If no optional parameters are used, the specified list of secondary VLANs replaces the currently associated secondary VLANs.

Modes

VLAN Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command creates a Private VLAN mapping between the primary VLAN and the secondary VLANs 10, 13, 451-498:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan association add 10,13,451-498
```

Restrictions

- Only VLANs 2-4093 can be mapped as secondary VLANs
- VLAN 1 cannot be configured as Private VLAN
- To delete a Private VLAN or change its state, you must first delete its Private VLAN configuration

state

Activates or suspends a VLAN. The default state is active.

Syntax

[no] state {active|suspend}

Using **no** before the command restores the default settings.

Modes

VLAN Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to suspend a VLAN:

```
Switch(config-vlan)# state suspend
```

Chapter 28. VRRP Mode Commands

Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) Configuration Mode commands are a subset of Interface Mode commands. This chapter describes the commands needed to enter and use VRRP Configuration Mode.

vrrp

Enters Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) configuration mode for an interface.

Syntax

vrrp <virtual router identifier> [**ipv6**]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>virtual router identifier</i> | The virtual router identifier; an integer from 1-255. |
| ipv6 | Optional; assume IPv6 address family. |

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Restrictions

This command only works on virtual routers.

Example

The following command enters VRRP mode, configuring virtual router 2:

```
Switch(config-if)# vrrp 2
```

accept-mode

Sets accept mode for the session for a virtual router.

Syntax

[no] accept-mode

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

VRRP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Restrictions

This command only works on virtual routers.

Example

The following command sets accept mode for the virtual router:

```
Switch(config-if-vrrp)# accept-mode
```

address

Sets the IP address for the session for a virtual router.

Syntax

[no] address <*IP address*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>IP address</i> | An IPv4 or IPv6 address. |

Using **no** before the command removes the IP address.

Modes

VRRP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Restrictions

This command only works on virtual routers.

Example

The following command sets the IP address to 10.2.2.55 for the virtual router:

```
Switch(config-if-vrrp)# address 10.2.2.55
```

advertisement-interval

Sets the advertisement interval for the session for a virtual router.

Syntax

[no] advertisement-interval <*interval*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>interval</i> | The advertisement interval, in hundredths of a second, in multiples of 5; an integer from 5-4095. |

Using **no** before the command removes the advertisement interval.

Modes

VRRP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Restrictions

This command only works on virtual routers.

Example

The following command sets the advertisement interval to 1000 (ten seconds) for the virtual router:

```
Switch(config-if-vrrp)# advertisement-interval 1000
```

preempt

Sets preempt for the session for a virtual router.

Syntax

[no] preempt

Using **no** before the command removes preempt mode.

Modes

VRRP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Restrictions

This command only works on virtual routers.

Example

The following command sets preempt mode for the session for the virtual router:

```
Switch(config-if-vrrp)# preempt
```

priority

Sets the router priority within the virtual router.

Syntax

[no] priority <priority>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>priority</i> | The router priority within virtual router; an integer from 1-254, or 255 if your own router. |

Using **no** before the command removes the priority.

Modes

VRRP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Restrictions

This command only works on virtual routers.

Example

The following command sets the priority to 2 for the virtual router:

```
Switch(config-if-vrrp)# priority 2
```

shutdown

Disables VRRP for this session on this virtual router.

Syntax

shutdown

Using **no** before the command negates it.

Modes

VRRP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command disables VRRP for this session on this virtual router:

```
Switch(config-if-vrrp)# shutdown
```

Restrictions

This command only works on virtual routers.

switch-back-delay

Sets the virtual router switch-back delay interval.

Syntax

[no] switch-back-delay *<interval>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>interval</i> | The switch-back delay, in milliseconds; an integer from 1-500000. |

Using **no** before the command without any argument removes the switch-back delay.

Modes

VRRP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Restrictions

This command only works on virtual routers.

Example

The following command sets the switch-back delay to 3000 milliseconds for the virtual router:

```
Switch(config-if-vrrp)# switch-back-delay 3000
```

track interface

Enables failover tracking for the specified interface for this VRRP session.

Syntax

[no] track interface <interface name> **priority** <priority>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>interface name</i> | The name of the interface. |
| <i>priority</i> | The priority delta; an integer from 1-253. |

Using **no** before the command removes failover tracking from the specified interface.

Modes

VRRP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Restrictions

- This command only works on virtual routers.
- The interface must already exist for this command to work.
- VRRP tracking cannot be applied to a VRRP bound interface.
- VRRP tracking can be applied only to Layer 3 interfaces.

Example

The following command enables failover tracking for the interface `MyInterface` with a priority of 2 on the virtual router:

```
Switch(config-if-vrrp)# track interface MyInterface priority 2
```

When `MyInterface` goes down, the priority is decremented by 2 of this VR.

track interface ethernet

Enables failover tracking for the specified ethernet interface for this VRRP session.

Syntax

[no] track interface ethernet <slot>/<chassis> **priority** <priority>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>slot</i> | The ethernet slot number. |
| <i>chassis</i> | The ethernet chassis number |
| <i>priority</i> | The priority delta; an integer from 1-253. |

Using **no** before the command removes failover tracking from the specified interface.

Modes

VRRP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Restrictions

- This command only works on virtual interfaces.
- The interface must already exist for this command to work.
- VRRP tracking cannot be applied to a VRRP bound interface.
- VRRP tracking can be applied only to Layer 3 interfaces.

Example

The following command enables failover tracking for the interface 1/1 with a priority delta of 3 on the virtual router:

```
Switch(config-if-vrrp)# track interface ethernet 1/1 priority 3
```

track interface vlan

Enables failover tracking for the specified VLAN interface for this VRRP session.

Syntax

[no] track interface vlan <VLAN number> **priority** <priority>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>VLAN number</i> | The VLAN number; an integer from 1-4094. |
| <i>priority</i> | The priority delta; an integer from 1-253. |

Using **no** before the command removes failover tracking from the specified interface.

Modes

VRRP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Restrictions

- This command only works on virtual interfaces.
- The VLAN must already exist for this command to work.
- VRRP tracking cannot be applied to a VRRP bound interface.
- VRRP tracking can be applied only to Layer 3 interfaces.

Example

The following command enables failover tracking for vlan 2 with a priority delta of 3 on the virtual router:

```
Switch(config-if-vrrp)# track interface vlan 2 priority 3
```

v2-compatible

Enables backwards compatibility for the specified VLAN interface for this VRRP session.

Syntax

[no] v2-compatible

Using **no** before the command disables backwards compatibility for the specified interface.

Modes

VRRP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Restrictions

This command only works on virtual routers.

Example

The following command enables backwards compatibility on the virtual router:

```
Switch(config-if-vrrp)# v2-compatible
```

Chapter 29. VXLAN Mode Commands

This chapter describes the commands needed to enter and use VXLAN Configuration Mode.

Note: These commands are not available on the NE0152T.

nwv vxlan

Enters Network Virtualization VXLAN Configuration Mode.

Syntax

```
nwv vxlan
```

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following shows how to enter VXLAN Configuration Mode:

```
Switch(config)# nwv vxlan  
Switch(config-vxlan)#
```

tunnel interface ip

Configures local VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) interface IP.

Syntax

tunnel interface ip <VTEP IP address>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>VTEP IP address</i> | The IP address of the interface used as local VXLAN virtual tunnel end (VTEP) in the format <i>A.B.C.D</i> . |

The following command deletes the local VTEP interface IP configuration:

no tunnel interface

Modes

Network Virtualization VXLAN Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures local VTEP:

```
Switch(config-vxlan)# tunnel interface ip 10.10.10.1
```

vlan

Maps a VLAN to a VXLAN virtual network.

Syntax

```
[no] vlan <VLAN ID (1-4093)> virtual-network <VXLAN VNID (1-16777214)>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------|--|
| <i>VLAN ID</i> | The local VLAN ID to be mapped to the virtual network. |
| <i>VXLAN VNID</i> | The VXLAN virtual network identifier. The <i>VXLAN VNID</i> is an integer from 1-16777214. |

Use the **no** form of the command to remove the association of a VLAN with a virtual network.

To remove all VLAN-to-virtual network mapping, use the following command:

```
no vlan all virtual-network
```

Modes

Network Virtualization VXLAN Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command maps VLAN 10 to virtual network 1000:

```
Switch(config-vxlan)# vlan 10 virtual-network 1000
```

Restrictions

- VLANs must be first created before mapping them to virtual networks
- Network Virtualization must be configured in static operational mode
- When Network Virtualization is configured in static High Availability (HA) mode, VLAN-to-virtual network mappings must be configured only on the primary vLAG switch. The configuration is automatically synchronized with the secondary vLAG switch. However the configuration must to be saved on both switches in failover scenarios.

vtep

Configures the remote VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP), such as mapping the remote VTEP to a VXLAN virtual network or enabling remote VTEP health-check using Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD).

Syntax

[no] vtep <VTEP IP address> {**health-check**|**virtual-network** <VXLAN VNID number or range>}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>VTEP IP address</i> | The IP address of the remote VTEP. |
| health-check | Enables VTEP health-check using BFD for the specified remote VTEP. |
| virtual-network | Maps the specified remote VTEP to a virtual network. |
| <i>VXLAN VNID number or range</i> | The VXLAN virtual network identifier. The VXLAN VNID number is an integer from 1-16777214. |

Use the **no** form of the command to remove the association between a VTEP and a virtual network, or disable health-check.

To remove all remote VTEP-to-virtual network mappings from a specific VTEP, use the following command:

no vtep <VTEP IP address> **all**

To remove all remote VTEP-to-virtual network mapping from all VTEPs, use the following command:

no vtep all

Modes

Network Virtualization VXLAN Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command maps a remote VXLAN VTEP (IP address: 10.122.57.89) to virtual network 1000:

```
Switch(config-vxlan)# vtep 10.122.57.89 virtual-network 1000
```

The following command maps a remote VXLAN VTEP (IP address: 10.122.57.89) to virtual network range 1000-2000:

```
Switch(config-vxlan)# vtep 10.122.57.89 virtual-network 1000-2000
```

The following command enables health-check using BFD for a remote VXLAN VTEP with IP address 10.122.57.89:

```
Switch(config-vxlan)# vtep 10.122.57.89 health-check
```

Restrictions

When Network Virtualization is configured in static High Availability (HA) mode, VLAN-to-virtual network mappings must be configured only on the primary vLAG switch. The configuration is automatically synchronized with the secondary vLAG switch. However the configuration must to be saved on both switches in failover scenarios.

Chapter 30. VTEP Mode Commands

NSX is a VMware solution for network virtualization. Lenovo's Hardware VXLAN gateway provides a Hardware Switch Controller (HSC) Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) that enables legacy network devices to communicate with Virtual Machines (VMs) hosted by NSX-V hypervisors.

This chapter describes the commands needed to enter and use VTEP Configuration Mode.

Note: These commands are not available on the NE0152T.

hsc mode vtep

Enables Hardware Switch Controller (HSC) VxLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) mode.

Syntax

hsc mode vtep

The following command disables the HSC and any mode associated with it:

no hsc mode

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|----------------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command enables HSC VTEP mode:

```
Switch(config)# hsc mode vtep
```

hsc vtep

Enters HSC VxLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) configuration mode.

Syntax

hsc vtep

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|----------------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command enters HSC VTEP configuration mode:

```
Switch(config)# hsc vtep  
Switch(config-vtep)#
```

device-name

Sets the device name that is inserted into the `Physical_Switch` table.

Syntax

device-name <*device-name*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>device-name</i> | The name of the device to insert into the <code>Physical_Switch</code> table. |

The following command resets the device name in the `Physical_Switch` table:

no device-name

Modes

HSC VTEP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command enters the device named `mydevice` into the `Physical_Switch` table:

```
Switch(config-vtep)# device-name mydevice
```

ha mode vlag

Sets HSC VTEP High Availability (HA) vLAG mode.

Note: We recommend you to configure a valid vLAG topology before enabling VTEP HA vLAG mode.

Syntax

ha mode vlag

The following command resets HSC VTEP High Availability (HA) mode, causing all VTEPs to be treated as standalone VTEPs:

no ha mode

Modes

HSC VTEP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command sets HSC VTEP HA VLAG mode:

```
Switch(config-vtep)# ha mode vlag
```

controller ip

Sets the controller IP address.

Syntax

controller ip <IP address>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>IP address</i> | The IPv4 address in the format <i>A.B.C.D</i> . |

The following command resets the controller configuration:

no controller

Modes

HSC VTEP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command sets the controller IP address to 10 . 11 . 12 . 13:

```
Switch(config-vtep)# controller ip 10.11.12.13
```

controller port

Sets the controller TCP port number.

Syntax

controller port <TCP port>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>TCP port</i> | The TCP port number; an integer from 1-65535. Default value: 6640. |

The following command resets the controller configuration:

no controller

Modes

HSC VTEP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command sets the controller TCP port number to 1020:

```
Switch(config)# controller port 1020
```

controller provider nsx

Sets the controller provider to VMware NSX.

By default, VMware NSX is used as the controller provider.

Syntax

controller provider nsx

The following command resets the controller configuration:

no controller

Modes

HSC VTEP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command sets the controller provider to VMware NSX:

```
Switch(config)# controller provider nsx
```

controller vrf

Sets the controller Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance.

By default, the controller operates using the management VRF instance.

Syntax

controller vrf {default|management}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| default | Default VRF. For data interfaces, a default VRF with ID 0 is created. All data IP interfaces are attached to the default VRF. |
| management | Management VRF. For management interface, a default VRF with ID 1 is created; this is the default value used by the gateway to communicate with the controllers. |

The following command resets the controller configuration:

no controller

Modes

HSC VTEP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command sets the controller VRF to the default VRF:

```
Switch(config-vtep)# controller vrf default
```

tunnel ip

Configure the Layer 3 interface used by the local VTEP.

Note: The Layer 3 interface can be either a loopback interface or a Layer 3 routed port.

Syntax

tunnel ip <IP address>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>IP address</i> | The IPv4 address in the format <i>A.B.C.D</i> . |

The following command resets VTEP tunnel configuration:

no tunnel

Modes

HSC VTEP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command configures the interface with IP address 10.122.213.64 as the local VTEP:

```
Switch(config-vtep)# tunnel ip 10.122.213.64
```

vtep ip

Sets the VTEP IP address for the specified VTEP instance, that is synchronized with the HSC.

Syntax

vtep <VTEP instance> **ip** <IP address>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------|--|
| VTEP instance | The VTEP instance number; either 1 or 2. |
| IP address | The IPv4 address in the format A.B.C.D. |

The following command resets the VTEP IP address on the specified VTEP instance:

no vtep <VTEP instance> **ip**

Modes

HSC VTEP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command sets the IP address for VTEP instance 1 to 10.14.15.16:

```
Switch(config-vtep)# vtep 1 ip 10.14.15.16
```

vtep username

Sets the HSC VTEP username and password for the specified VTEP instance.

Syntax

vtep <VTEP instance> **username** <username> **password** <password>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>VTEP instance</i> | The VTEP instance number; either 1 or 2. |
| username | The VTEP user. |
| password | The password for the VTEP user. |

Modes

HSC VTEP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command sets the VTEP username and password to `vuser/vpass` for VTEP instance 1:

```
Switch(config-vtep)# vtep 1 username vuser password vpass
```

vtep vrf

Sets the HSC VTEP VRF for the specified VTEP instance.

Syntax

vtep <VTEP instance> **vrf** {**default**|**management**}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>VTEP instance</i> | The VTEP instance number; either 1 or 2. |
| default | Default VRF. For data interfaces, a default VRF with ID 0 is created. All data IP interfaces are attached to the default VRF. |
| management | Management VRF. By default, a VRF with ID1 is created. |

The following command resets the VTEP VRF for the specified VTEP instance:

vtep <VTEP instance> **vrf default**

Modes

HSC VTEP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command sets the VTEP VRF for VTEP instance 1 to management:

```
Switch(config-vtep)# vtep 1 vrf management
```

vtep vxlan-ports ethernet

Configures a VxLAN-enabled ethernet port list.

Syntax

vtep <VTEP instance> **vxlan-ports ethernet** [**add|remove**] <port list>
[none]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>VTEP instance</i> | The VTEP instance number; either 1 or 2. |
| add | (Optional) Add the VTEP instance to the specified port or port list. |
| remove | (Optional) Remove the VTEP instance from the specified port or port list. |
| <i>port lists</i> | Ethernet interface ports or port list such as 1/1,1/3-10. |

Modes

HSC VTEP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command creates a VxLAN-enabled ethernet port list that includes ethernet port 1/1:

```
Switch(config-vtep)# vtep 1 vxlan-ports ethernet 1/1
```

vtep vxlan-ports ethernet none

Removes a VxLAN-enabled ethernet port list.

Syntax

vtep <VTEP instance> **vxlan-ports ethernet none**

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------|--|
| VTEP instance | The VTEP instance number; either 1 or 2. |

The following command resets the VTEP configuration on the specified VTEP instance:

no vtep <VTEP instance>

Modes

HSC VTEP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command clears VTEP instance 1 of all VxLAN-enabled ethernet ports:

```
Switch(config-vtep)# vtep 1 vxlan-ports ethernet none
```

vtep vxlan-ports port-channel

Configures a VxLAN-enabled Link Aggregation Group (LAG) list.

Syntax

vtep <VTEP instance> **vxlan-ports port-channel** [**add|remove**] <port aggregation list>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>VTEP instance</i> | The VTEP instance number; either 1 or 2. |
| add | (Optional) Add the VTEP instance to the specified port aggregation or port aggregation list. |
| remove | (Optional) Remove the VTEP instance from the specified port aggregation or port aggregation list. |
| <i>port aggregation list</i> | Port aggregation or a port aggregation list such as 1, 3, 5-9. |

Modes

HSC VTEP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command creates a VxLAN-enabled port aggregation list that includes LAGs 1-3 and 5-9:

```
Switch(config-vtep)# vtep 1 vxlan-ports port-channel 1-3,5-9
```

vtep vxlan-ports port-channel none

Removes a VxLAN-enabled Link Aggregation Group (LAG) list.

Syntax

vtep <VTEP instance> **vxlan-ports port-channel none**

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------|--|
| VTEP instance | The VTEP instance number; either 1 or 2. |

Modes

HSC VTEP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command clears VTEP instance 1 of all VxLAN-enabled port aggregations:

```
Switch(config-vtep)# vtep 1 vxlan-ports port-channel none
```

vtep vxlan-ports vlag-instance

Configures a VxLAN-enabled VLAG instance list.

Syntax

```
vtep <VTEP instance> vxlan-ports vlag-instance [add|remove]  
<VLAG instance list>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>VTEP instance</i> | The VTEP instance number; either 1 or 2. |
| add | (Optional) Add the VTEP instance to the specified VLAG instance or VLAG instance list. |
| remove | (Optional) Remove the VTEP instance from the specified VLAG instance or VLAG instance list. |
| <i>VLAG instance list</i> | VLAG or a VLAG list such as 1, 3, 5-9. |

Modes

HSC VTEP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command creates a VxLAN-enabled VLAG instance list that includes VLAG instances 1- 3 and 6-10:

```
Switch(config-vtep)# vtep 1 vxlan-ports vlag-instance 1-3,6-10
```

Restrictions

This command only works when HA is in VLAG mode.

vtep vxlan-ports vlag-instance none

Removes a VxLAN-enabled VLAG instance list.

Syntax

vtep <VTEP instance> **vxlan-ports vlag-instance none**

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>VTEP instance</i> | The VTEP instance number; either 1 or 2. |

Modes

HSC VTEP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command clears VTEP instance 1 of all VxLAN-enabled VLAG instances:

```
Switch(config-vtep)# vtep 1 vxlan-ports vlag-instance none
```

no vtep

The following command resets all the VTEP configuration or the VTEP IP address on the specified VTEP instance.

Syntax

no vtep <VTEP instance>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>VTEP instance</i> | The VTEP instance number; either 1 or 2. |

Modes

HSC VTEP Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command resets the VTEP configuration for instance 1:

```
Switch(config-vtep)# no vtep 1
```

Chapter 31. VDM Commands

This chapter describes how to enter Virtual Domain Manager (VDM) Configuration Mode and the commands available in this mode.

vdm

Enter VDM Configuration Mode for the Nutanix or the VMware Virtual Domain Manager (VDM).

Syntax

```
[no] vdm {nutanix|vmware}
```

Using **no** before the command removes the VDM configuration from the switch.

Modes

Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---------------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Added the vmware option. |

Example

The following command shows how to enter VDM Configuration mode for Nutanix Cloud Manager:

```
Switch(config)# vdm nutanix
Switch(config-vdm)#
```

The following command shows how to enter VDM Configuration mode for VMware's VDM:

```
Switch(config)# vdm vmware
Switch(config-vdm)#
```

Restrictions

Option **nutanix** is not available on the NE0152T.

add interface

Adds switch interfaces to be managed by the VDM (Nutanix and VMware).

Syntax

```
add interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel  
<LAG number>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Adds the specified ethernet port to the VDM. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Adds the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG) to the VDM. <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

VDM Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command adds ethernet interface 1/12 to the VDM:

```
Switch(config-vdm)# add interface ethernet 1/12
```

clustername

Configures a specific cluster on the vSphere server for VMware's VDM.

Syntax

clustername "<cluster name>"

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| <i>cluster name</i> | The name of the cluster on the vSphere server. |

Modes

VDM Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures a cluster called 'NTNX_ESXi' on the vSphere server for the VDM:

```
Switch(config-vdm)# clustername "NTNX_ESXi"
```

Restrictions

This command is available only for VMware's VDM. It is unavailable for the Nutanix Cloud Manager.

ip address

Configures the IP address of the VDM (Nutanix and VMware).

Syntax

ip address <IPv4 address> **vrf** {**default**|**management**}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | The IP address of the VDM in IPv4 format (X.X.X.X). |
| vrf default | Configures VDM to use the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Configures VDM to use the management VRF instance. |

Modes

VDM Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the IP address of the VDM:

```
Switch(config-vdm)# ip address 10.130.76.8
```

The following command configures the IP address of the VDM and configures VDM to use the default VRF instance for access:

```
Switch(config-vdm)# ip address 10.130.76.8 vrf default
```

refresh-vms-url

Configures the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) used by the VDM to refresh the virtual machine information.

Syntax

[no] refresh-vms-url <URL>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------|--|
| <i>URL</i> | The URL of the machine offering the virtual machine information. |

Using **no** before the command removes the URL for refreshing the virtual machine information.

Modes

VDM Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the virtual machine information refresh URL:

```
Switch(config-vdm)# refresh-vms-url https://<NUTANIX CLUSTER>:9440/api/  
/nutanix/v3/vms/list
```

Restrictions

- This command is available only for Nutanix Cloud Manager.
- This command is not available on the NE0152T.

refresh-vnet-url

Configures the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) used by the VDM to refresh the virtual network information.

Syntax

[no] refresh-vnet-url <URL>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| URL | The URL of the machine offering the virtual network information. |

Using **no** before the command removes the URL for refreshing the virtual network information.

Modes

VDM Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the virtual network information refresh URL:

```
Switch(config-vdm)# refresh-vnet-url https://<NUTANIX_CLUSTER>:9440/api/  
/nutanix/v3/networks/list
```

Restrictions

- This command is available only for Nutanix Cloud Manager.
- This command is not available on the NE0152T.

remove interface

Removes switch interfaces from being managed by the VDM (Nutanix and VMware).

Syntax

```
remove interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number> |  
port-channel <LAG number>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Removes the specified ethernet port from the VDM. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Removes the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG) from the VDM. <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

VDM Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command removes ethernet interface 1/12 from the VDM:

```
Switch(config-vdm)# remove interface ethernet 1/12
```

subscribe

Subscribes to events generated by VDM.

Syntax

```
subscribe server-url <URL> client-url <URL> {vm|vnetwork}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| server-url URL | Configures the URL of the VDM. |
| client-url URL | Configures the URL of the switch. |
| vm | Subscribes to virtual machine events. |
| vnetwork | Subscribes to virtual network events. |

Modes

VDM Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command subscribes to events generated by VDM:

```
Switch(config-vdm)# subscribe server-url https://<CLUSTER>:9440/api/nutanix/v3/webhooks client-url https://<ip>:443/nos/api/cfg/nutanix/network vnetwork
```

```
Switch(config-vdm)# subscribe server-url https://<CLUSTER>:9440/api/nutanix/v3/webhooks client-url http://<ip>:8090/nos/api/cfg/nutanix/network vnetwork
```

```
Switch(config-vdm)# subscribe server-url https://<CLUSTER>:9440/api/nutanix/v3/webhooks client-url https://<ip>:443/nos/api/cfg/nutanix/vm vm
```

```
Switch(config-vdm)# subscribe server-url https://<CLUSTER>:9440/api/nutanix/v3/webhooks client-url http://<ip>:8090/nos/api/cfg/nutanix/vm vm
```

Restrictions

- This command is available only for Nutanix Cloud Manager.
- This command is not available on the NE0152T.

topo-discovery-url

Configures the topology discovery Uniform Resource Locator (URL) used to query the VDM for all virtual machines (VMs) attached to the switch interfaces.

Syntax

topo-discovery-url <URL> [**query-delay** <seconds>]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>URL</i> | The URL used to discover VMs attached to the switch. |
| query-delay <i>seconds</i> | Topology query delay time, in seconds; an integer from 1-60. Default value: 5. |

Modes

VDM Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the topology discovery URL:

```
Switch(config-vdm)# topo-discovery-url  
https://<ip>:9440/PrismGateway/services/rest/v1/vms
```

Restrictions

- This command is available only for Nutanix Cloud Manager.
- This command is not available on the NE0152T.

topo-startup-delay

Configures the topology startup delay used to query the VDM for all virtual machines (VMs) attached to the switch interfaces.

Syntax

topo-startup-delay <*seconds*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|---|
| <i>seconds</i> | The topology startup delay time, in seconds; an integer from 1-300. Default value: 90. Note: This must be higher than the vLAG startup delay. |

Modes

VDM Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the topology startup delay to 120 seconds:

```
Switch(config-vdm)# topo-startup-delay 120
```

unsubscribe

Unsubscribes from events generated by VDM.

Syntax

```
unsubscribe server-url <URL> client-url <URL> {vm|vnetwork}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| server-url <i>URL</i> | Configures the URL of the VDM. |
| client-url <i>URL</i> | Configures the URL of the switch. |
| vm | Unsubscribes from VM events. |
| vnetwork | Unsubscribes from VNETWORK events. |

Modes

VDM Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command unsubscribes from events generated by VDM:

```
Switch(config-vdm)# unsubscribe server-url https://<CLUSTER>:9440/api/nutanix/v3/webhooks client-url https://switch_url
```

Restrictions

- This command is available only for Nutanix Cloud Manager.
- This command is not available on the NE0152T.

username

Configures the user credentials (username and associated password) for the VDM (Nutanix and VMware).

Syntax

username *<username>* **password** [**encrypted**] *<password>*

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|--|
| <i>username</i> | The name of the user. |
| encrypted | The specified password is encrypted. |
| <i>password</i> | The password associated with the specified username. |

Modes

VDM Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures an username and an encrypted password for the VDM:

```
Switch(config-vdm)# username User1 password encrypted myPassword
```

The following command configures an username with a regular password for the VDM:

```
Switch(config-vdm)# username User1 password myPassword
```

vm

Associates an ACL/QoS/Queueing policy to a Virtual machine. The ACL and QoS policies will be attached on the auto-policy interface for the inbound packets. Queueing policy will be attached on the auto-policy interface for the outbound packets.

Syntax

```
vm {name <VM name>|uuid <VM UUID>} vnic {vlan <VLAN ID>|  
|ip <IP address>|mac <MAC address>} attach {security-policy|  
|qos-policy|queueing-policy} <policy name> [in]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>VM name</i> | The Virtual Machine name, in quotes. Note: Use only alphanumeric characters. |
| <i>VM UUID</i> | The VM UUID. |
| <i>VID</i> | The VLAN ID. |
| <i>IP address</i> | The IP address. |
| <i>MAC address</i> | The MAC address. |
| attach | Attach a policy for inbound packets. One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● security-policy● qos-policy● queueing-policy |
| <i>policy name</i> | The name of the security policy. |

Modes

VDM Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the Virtual Machine information for inbound packets:

```
Switch(config-vdm)# vm name test vnic ip 1.1.1.1 attach security-policy  
test1 in
```

vnic-stats

Enables or disables the periodically collection of vnic-stats for a VM.

Syntax

vnic-stats {enable|interval <seconds>}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| enable | Enables collecting vNIC statistics. |
| interval <i>seconds</i> | Configures the vNIC statistics interval. The interval value depends on the used VDM, as following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nutanix: an integer from 30-3600. The default value is 30.• VMware: an integer from 300-86400. The default value is 300. |

Modes

VDM Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables the collection of vNIC statistics:

```
Switch(config-vdm)# vnic-stats enable
```

Chapter 32. EVC Service Mode Commands

Ethernet Virtual Connection (EVC) service commands configure an EVC service. To execute them, you must first enter Interface Mode. For more information on Interface Mode, see [Chapter 5, "Interface Mode Commands."](#)

service

Enter EVC Service Mode.

Syntax

service instance <Instance ID> **evc-id** <EVC ID>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Instance ID</i> | The instance ID to map to the EVC |
| <i>EVC ID</i> | The EVC ID of the SVLAN. |

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enters EVC service configuration mode with instance ID 1 and EVC ID 1:

```
Switch(config-if)# service instance 1 evc-id 1
```

exit-service-instance-mode

Exit EVC Service Mode and return to Interface mode

Syntax

exit-service-instance-mode

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Instance ID</i> | The instance ID to map to the EVC |
| <i>EVC ID</i> | The EVC ID of the SVLAN. |

Modes

Service Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command exits EVC service configuration mode:

```
Switch(if-service-instance)# exit-service-instance-mode
```

service instance

Enter an EVC Service Mode instance.

Syntax

service instance <Instance ID> **evc-id** <EVC ID>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Instance ID</i> | The instance ID to map to the EVC |
| <i>EVC ID</i> | The EVC ID of the SVLAN. |

Modes

Interface Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enters an EVC service with instance ID 1 and EVC ID 1:

```
Switch(if-service-instance)# service instance 1 evc-id 1
```

Chapter 33. VRF Configuration Mode Commands

This chapter describes how to enter Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) Configuration Mode and the commands available in this mode.

vrf context

Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) allows multiple instances of a routing table to exist in a router and work simultaneously.

Syntax

vrf context {<VRF instance name>|**default**|**management**}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <i>VRF instance name</i> | The name of the custom VRF instance (a string up to 63 characters). Note: The <i>VRF instance name</i> is not case-sensitive. |
| default | Default VRF. For data interfaces, a default VRF with ID 0 is created and associated with default FIB. All data IP interfaces are attached to default VRF. |
| management | Management VRF. By default, a VRF with ID1 is created. |

Modes

Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.8 | Added <i>VRF instance name</i> option. |

Example

The following shows how to create a custom VRF instance called 'vrf-test':

```
Switch(config)# vrf context vrf-test
Switch(config-vrf)#
```

description

Configures the description for the current VRF instance.

Syntax

[no] description <*description*>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>description</i> | The description of the VRF instance (a string up to 255 characters). |

Modes

VRF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures the description for the current VRF instance:

```
Switch(config-vrf)# description BGP AS 300 VRF
```

ip route

Configures a static IPv4 route for the current VRF instance.

Syntax

```
ip route <IPv4 destination prefix> [<interface name>|ethernet  
<chassis number/port number>|mgmt 0|vlan <VLAN number (1-4094)>]  
<IPv4 gateway address> [<prefix distance (1-255)>] [description <description>]  
[tag <tag number (0-4294967295)>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| <i>IPv4 destination prefix</i> | The destination prefix of the static IPv4 route. The <i>destination prefix</i> can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>IPv4 address and network mask</i>• <i>IPv4 address/routing prefix</i> |
| <i>interface name</i> | Configures a static IPv4 route on the specified switch interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Configures a static IPv4 route on the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| mgmt 0 | Configures a static IPv4 route on the management interface. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Configures a static IPv4 route on the specified VLAN interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| <i>IP gateway address</i> | The IPv4 address of the next hop that can be used to reach the specified destination prefix. |
| <i>prefix distance</i> | The administrative distance of the static IPv4 route. The <i>prefix distance</i> is an integer from 1 to 255. The default value is 1. |
| description <i>description</i> | Configures a short description for the static IPv4 route. |
| tag <i>tag number</i> | The tag value of the static IPv4 route that can be used to control redistribution via route maps. The <i>tag number</i> is an integer from 0 to 4294967295. |

Modes

VRF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures a static IPv4 route for the current VRF instance:

```
Switch(config-vrf)# ip route 13.42.157.78/16 ethernet 1/12 10.201.98.45
```

ip route static bfd

Enables or disables Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for static IPv4 routes on the current VRF instance.

This option is disabled by default.

Syntax

```
ip route static bfd {<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|mgmt 0|vlan <VLAN number (1-4094)>} {<IPv4 gateway address>|<IPv4 destination prefix>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <i>interface name</i> | Enables BFD on the specified switch interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Enables BFD on the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| mgmt 0 | Enables BFD on the management interface. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Enables BFD on the specified VLAN interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| <i>IPv4 gateway address</i> | Enables BFD for routes with the specified IPv4 gateway address. |
| <i>IPv4 destination prefix</i> | Enables BFD for routes with the specified IPv4 destination prefix. The <i>destination prefix</i> can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● <i>IPv4 address/routing prefix</i> |

Modes

VRF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables BFD on ethernet interface 1/7 for routes with gateway address 10.56.178.34:

```
Switch(config-vrf)# ip route static bfd ethernet 1/7 10.56.178.34
```

ipv6 route

Configures a static IPv6 route on the current VRF instance.

Syntax

```
ipv6 route <IPv6 destination prefix> <IPv6 gateway address> [<interface name> |  
ethernet <chassis number/port number> | mgmt 0 | vlan <VLAN number  
(1-4094)>] [<prefix distance (1-255)>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <i>IPv6 destination prefix</i> | The destination prefix of the static IPv6 route. The <i>destination prefix</i> can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>IPv6 address / routing prefix</i> |
| <i>IPv6 gateway address</i> | The IPv6 address of the next hop that can be used to reach the specified destination prefix. |
| <i>interface name</i> | Configures a static IPv6 route on the specified switch interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Configures a static IPv6 route on the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| mgmt 0 | Configures a static IPv6 route on the management interface. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Configures a static IPv6 route on the specified VLAN interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| <i>prefix distance</i> | The administrative distance of the static IPv6 route. The <i>prefix distance</i> is an integer from 1 to 255. The default value is 1. |

Modes

VRF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures a static IPv6 route on the current VRF instance:

```
Switch(config-vrf)# ipv6 route 3ffe:506::/32 389c:be45:78::c45:8156  
ethernet 1/12 137
```

ipv6 route static bfd

Enables or disables Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for static IPv6 routes on the current VRF instance.

This option is disabled by default.

Syntax

```
ipv6 route static bfd {<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|loopback <loopback interface number (0-7)>|mgmt 0|port-channel <LAG number (1-4096)>|vlan <VLAN number (1-4094)>} {<IPv6 gateway address>|<IPv6 destination prefix>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| <i>interface name</i> | Enables BFD on the specified switch interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Enables BFD on the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface number</i> | Enables BFD on the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt 0 | Enables BFD on the management interface. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Enables BFD on the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Enables BFD on the specified VLAN interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| <i>IPv6 gateway address</i> | Enables BFD for routes with the specified IPv6 gateway address. |
| <i>IPv6 destination prefix</i> | Enables BFD for routes with the specified IPv6 destination prefix. The <i>destination prefix</i> can be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● <i>IPv6 address/routing prefix</i> |

Modes

VRF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command enables BFD on ethernet interface 1/10 for routes with gateway address 2a:58:b3a::187:14:

```
Switch(config-vrf)# ipv6 route static bfd ethernet 1/10 2a:58:b3a::187:14
```

rd

Configures the Route Distinguisher (RD) for the current VRF instance. Each RD value must be unique on the switch. This command creates routing and forwarding tables and specifies the default RD for a Virtual Private Network (VPN), thus distinguishing between distinct VPN routes.

The RD is an 8-byte field added to the IPv4 address of the VPN route, resulting in a 12-byte unique VPN-IPv4 address.

A Route Distinguisher has three major fields:

- the type field
- the administrator field
- the assigned number field

The type field determines how to interpret the administrator and assigned number fields, as shown in the following table:

| Type Field | Administrator Field | Assigned Number Field |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| type 0 (2 bytes) | ASN2 - Autonomous System number (2 bytes) | NN - assigned number (4 bytes) |
| type 1 (2 bytes) | IPv4 address (4 bytes) | NN - assigned number (2 bytes) |
| type 2 (2 bytes) | ASN4 - Autonomous System number (4 bytes) | NN - assigned number (2 bytes) |

Syntax

[no] rd <route distinguisher value>

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>route distinguisher value</i> | Configures the administrator and assigned number fields of the Route Distinguisher in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>ASN2:NN</i>• <i>ASN4:NN</i>• <i>IPv4:NN</i> The type field is implied by the format of the administrator and assigned number fields. |

Modes

VRF Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command configures a Route Distinguisher for the current VRF instance in *ASN2:NN* format for AS number 65000 and assigned number 100:

```
Switch(config-vrf)# rd 65000:100
```

Chapter 34. Show Commands

The commands in this chapter show information and statistics about the switch.

show aaa accounting

Displays the current Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA) accounting settings.

Syntax

```
show aaa accounting
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the current accounting settings:

```
Switch> show aaa accounting
           default: local
           console: local
```

show aaa authentication

Displays the current Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA) authentication settings.

Syntax

show aaa authentication [login error-enable]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------|---|
| login error-enable | Displays the status of the error-enable option. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the current authentication settings:

```
Switch> show aaa authentication
          default: local
          console: local
```

The following command displays the current status of the error-enable option:

```
Switch> show aaa authentication login error-enable
disabled
```

show aaa authorization

Displays the current Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA) authorization settings.

Syntax

show aaa authorization [all]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|--|
| all | Displays all authorization settings, including the switch default configuration. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the current authorization settings:

```
Switch> show aaa authorization
```

The following command displays the current authorization and default switch configuration:

```
Switch> show aaa authorization all

AAA command authorization:
  local
AAA config-command authorization:
  loca
```

show aaa groups

Displays the current configured Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA) groups.

Syntax

```
show aaa groups
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the currently configured AAA groups:

```
Switch> show aaa groups
radius
```

show aaa user default-role

Displays the default role a user takes if authenticated by Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA) and the server does not reply with user role information.

Syntax

```
show aaa user default-role
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the user's current default role:

```
Switch> show aaa user default-role  
  
enabled
```

show access-lists

Displays all the configured Access Control Lists (ACLs).

Syntax

show access-lists [*<access-list name>*] [**expanded**|**summary**]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>access-list name</i> | The name of the ACL. |
| expanded | Displays the contents of each ACE (Access Control Entry). |
| summary | Displays a summary of each ACL, including the total number of configured ACEs and the interfaces on which the ACL is configured or active. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following commands show ACLs:

```
Switch> show access-lists
IP access list copp-system-acl-authentication
    10 permit tcp any eq 389 any
    20 permit udp any eq 1812 any
    30 permit udp any eq 1813 any
IP access list copp-system-acl-domain
    10 permit tcp any eq domain any
    20 permit udp any eq domain any
IP access list copp-system-acl-igmp
    10 permit igmp any any [match=132]
IP access list copp-system-acl-igmp-query
    10 permit igmp any any 17 [match=42]
IP access list copp-system-acl-ntp
    10 permit udp any eq ntp any
IP access list copp-system-acl-pim
    10 permit pim any any
IP access list copp-system-acl-ping
    10 permit icmp any any 30 0
    20 permit icmp any any echo
    30 permit icmp any any echo-reply
IP access list copp-system-acl-slp
    10 permit udp any any eq 427
IP access list copp-system-acl-snmp
    10 permit udp any any eq snmp
    20 permit udp any any eq snmptrap
IP access list copp-system-acl-ssh
    10 permit tcp any eq 22 any
    20 permit tcp any any eq 22
IP access list copp-system-acl-telnet
    10 permit tcp any any eq telnet
    20 permit tcp any eq telnet any
IP access list copp-system-acl-tftp
    10 permit udp any any eq tftp
    20 permit udp any eq tftp any
IP access list ipacl1
    10 remark remark for ipacl1
MAC access list 123
    statistics per-entry
    10 deny any host 0111.0111.0111
    20 remark My Access List
IPv6 access list copp-system-acl-pingv6
    10 permit icmp echo-reply
    20 permit icmp echo-request
```

show alias

Displays the configured command aliases.

Syntax

show alias

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the configured command aliases:

```
Switch> show alias

CLI alias information
Total number : 2
=====
neidyn      : neighbor 1.1.1.0/32
dvlan135   : show vlan id 135
```

show alias-config

Displays the contents of the command alias configuration file.

Syntax

```
show alias-config
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the commands used to define the command aliases:

```
Switch> show alias-config  
  
alias neidyn neighbor 1.1.1.0/32  
alias dvlan135 show vlan id 135
```

show arp access-lists

Displays Access Control Lists (ACLs) applied to Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) packets.

Syntax

show arp access-lists [*<access-list name>*]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>access-list name</i> | The name of the ACL. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays ACLs applied to ARP packets:

```
Switch> show arp access-lists
ARP access list arp-acl1
    10 remark remark for ARP ACL
```

show banner

Displays the login banner or MOTD (message of the day) banner.

Syntax

show banner {login|motd}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|---|
| login | Displays the login banner that is shown before logging onto the switch. |
| motd | Displays the MOTD banner that is shown after logging onto the switch. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Added login option. |

Example

The following command displays the MOTD banner:

```
Switch> show banner motd  
  
This is the message of the day.
```

show bfd

Displays Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) information.

Syntax

show bfd

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BFD information:

```
Switch> show bfd

BFD ID: 00      Start Time:Thu Jan  1 00:00:32 1970
BFD Admin State: DOWN
Number of Sessions:  0
Slow Timer: 2000
BFD Notifications disabled
Next Session Discriminator:  1
```

show bfd neighbors

Displays Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) neighbors.

Syntax

```
show bfd neighbors [details] [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default|
|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------|--|
| details | Displays all BFD protocol parameters and timers for each neighbor. |
| all | Displays BFD neighbor information about the neighbors associated with all VRF instances. |
| default | Displays BFD neighbor information about the neighbors associated with the default VRF instance. |
| <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BFD neighbor information about the neighbors associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| management | Displays BFD neighbor information about the neighbors associated with the management VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BFD neighbor information:

```
Switch> show bfd neighbors

Codes: LD/RD          - Local Discriminator/Remote Discriminator
       RH/RD          - Remote Heard/Remote State
OurAddr  NeighAddr  LD/RD  RH/RS      Holdown(mult)  State  Interface
23.1.1.1 23.1.1.2  2/1    UP          300( 3)        UP    Vlan23

OurAddr  NeighAddr  LD/RD  RH/RS      Holdown(mult)  State  Interface
24.1.1.1 24.1.1.2  4/2    ADMIN_DOWN 6000( 3)        DOWN  Vlan24

OurAddr  NeighAddr  LD/RD  RH/RS      Holdown(mult)  State  Interface
190.1.1.1 190.1.1.2 5/0    DOWN        0( 0)          DOWN  Ethernet1/2
```

show bfd neighbors application

Displays Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) information for the specified protocol on which BFD is enabled.

Syntax

```
show bfd neighbors application <protocol name> [details] [vrf {all|default|management |<VRF instance>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>protocol name</i> | The name of the protocol. The <i>protocol name</i> parameter can have only one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• bgp• ospf |
| details | Displays all BFD protocol parameters and timers for each neighbor. |
| vrf all | Displays BFD neighbor information for all Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| vrf default | Displays BFD neighbor information only for the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays BFD neighbor information only for the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BFD neighbor information only for the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BFD neighbor information for BGP:

```
Switch> show bfd neighbors application bgp
```

show bfd neighbors dest-ip

Displays Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) information for the specified destination IPv4 or IPv6 address.

Syntax

```
show bfd neighbors dest-ip <destination IPv4 or IPv6 address> [src-ip  
<source IPv4 or IPv6 address>] [details] [vrf {all|default|  
management |<VRF instance>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| <i>destination IPv4 or IPv6 address</i> | The destination IPv4 or IPv6 address. |
| src-ip <i>source IPv4 or IPv6 address</i> | Displays BFD neighbor information for the specified pair of destination and source IPv4 or IPv6 addresses. Note: The destination and source IP addresses must be of the same type, either IPv4 or IPv6. |
| details | Displays all BFD protocol parameters and timers for each neighbor. |
| vrf all | Displays BFD neighbor information for all Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| vrf default | Displays BFD neighbor information only for the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays BFD neighbor information only for the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BFD neighbor information only for the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BFD neighbor information for destination IPv4 address 10.245.34.22:

```
Switch> show bfd neighbors dest-ip 10.245.34.22
```

show bfd neighbors interface

Displays Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) information for the specified interface.

Syntax

```
show bfd neighbors interface <interface name> [details] [vrf {all|default|management|<VRF instance>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>interface name</i> | The name of the interface. |
| details | Displays all BFD protocol parameters and timers for each neighbor. |
| vrf all | Displays BFD neighbor information for all Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| vrf default | Displays BFD neighbor information only for the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays BFD neighbor information only for the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BFD neighbor information only for the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BFD information for interface Ethernet 1/12:

```
Switch> show bfd neighbors interface ethernet1/12
```

show bfd neighbors src-ip

Displays Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) information for the specified source IPv4 or IPv6 address.

Syntax

```
show bfd neighbors src-ip <source IPv4 or IPv6 address> [dest-ip  
<destination IPv4 or IPv6 address>] [details] [vrf {all|default|  
management | <VRF instance>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <i>source IPv4 or IPv6 address</i> | The source IPv4 or IPv6 address. |
| dest-ip <destination IPv4 or IPv6 address> | Displays BFD neighbor information for the specified pair of source and destination IPv4 or IPv6 addresses. Note: The source and destination IP addresses must be of the same type, either IPv4 or IPv6. |
| details | Displays all BFD protocol parameters and timers for each neighbor. |
| vrf all | Displays BFD neighbor information for all Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| vrf default | Displays BFD neighbor information only for the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays BFD neighbor information only for the management VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BFD neighbor information only for the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BFD neighbor information for source IPv4 address 10.245.34.22:

```
Switch> show bfd neighbors src-ip 10.245.34.22
```

show bgp

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route information.

Syntax

```
show bgp [{ipv4|ipv6} unicast] [<IP address>[/<prefix length>  
[longer-prefixes]]] [vrf {<VRF instance name>|all|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------------|--|
| ipv4 | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Displays BGP information for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Displays BGP information for the unicast address family. |
| <i>IP address</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 network address. |
| <i>prefix length</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 network mask length. |
| longer - prefixes | Displays BGP route information for the specified network and any subnetworks with a prefix length equal to or greater than the prefix specified. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance name</i> | Displays BGP route information associated with the specified custom Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf all | Displays BGP route information associated with all VRF instances. |
| vrf default | Displays BGP route information associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP route information:

```
Switch> show bgp
```

show bgp community

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes that match the specified community.

Syntax

```
show bgp [all|{ip|ipv4|ipv6} unicast] community [<community number> [exact-match]] [local-AS] [no-advertise] [no-export]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|---|
| all | Displays BGP information for all IP address families. |
| ip/ipv4 | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Displays BGP information for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Displays BGP information for the unicast address family. |
| <i>community number</i> | The number of the BGP community. The format for the community number is AA:NN (autonomous system number: community number). |
| exact-match | Displays only an exact match for the specified community. |
| local-AS | Displays BGP routes not advertised outside the local autonomous system (AS). |
| no-advertise | Displays BGP routes not advertised to any peer (internal or external). |
| no-export | Displays BGP routes advertised only to peers in the same AS. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes matching any community 10:23:

```
Switch> show bgp community 10:23
```

show bgp community vrf

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes that match any community associated with the specified Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance.

Syntax

```
show bgp [all|{ip|ipv4|ipv6} unicast] community vrf  
{<VRF instance>|all|default}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------|---|
| all | Displays BGP information for all IP address families. |
| ip/ipv4 | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Displays BGP information for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Displays BGP information for the unicast address family. |
| all | Displays BGP routes matching communities associated with any VRF instance. |
| default | Displays BGP routes matching communities associated with the default VRF instance. |
| <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP routes matching communities associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Added <i>VRF instance</i> option. |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes for communities associated with the default VRF instance:

```
Switch> show bgp community vrf default
```

show bgp community-list

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes that match the specified community list.

Syntax

```
show bgp [all|{ip|ipv4|ipv6} unicast] community-list  
<community list name> [exact-match] [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|  
default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|--|
| all | Displays BGP information for all IP address families. |
| ip/ipv4 | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Displays BGP information for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Displays BGP information for the unicast address family. |
| <i>community list name</i> | The name of the BGP community list. |
| exact-match | Displays only an exact match for the specified community list. |
| vrf all | Displays BGP routes matching the specified community list associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP routes matching the specified community list associated with the custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays BGP routes matching the specified community list associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Added <i>VRF instance</i> option. |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes matching the community list 'comlist1':

```
Switch> show bgp community-list comlist1
```

show bgp dampening

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) dampening information.

Syntax

```
show bgp [{ipv4|ipv6} unicast] dampening {dampened-paths|flap-statistics|parameters}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------|--|
| ipv4 | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Displays BGP information for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Displays BGP information for the unicast address family. |
| dampened-paths | Displays all dampened paths. |
| flap-statistics | Displays flap statistics for BGP routes. |
| parameters | Displays all dampening parameters. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays all dampened paths:

```
Switch> show bgp dampening dampened-paths
```

The following command displays flap statistics for BGP routes:

```
Switch> show bgp dampening flap-statistics
```

The following command displays all dampening parameters:

```
Switch> show bgp dampening parameters
```

show bgp filter-list

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes matching a specified filter list.

Syntax

```
show bgp [{ipv4|ipv6} unicast] filter-list <filter list name>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| ipv4 | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Displays BGP information for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Displays BGP information for the unicast address family. |
| <i>filter list name</i> | The name of the BGP filter list. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes that match filter list 'flist3':

```
Switch> show bgp filter-list flist3
```

show bgp inconsistent-as

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes with inconsistent Autonomous System (AS) paths.

Syntax

```
show bgp inconsistent-as
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes with inconsistent AS paths:

```
Switch> show bgp inconsistent-as
```

show bgp l2vpn evpn

Displays BGP Ethernet Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing information, including BGP Layer 2 VPN route information.

Syntax

```
show bgp l2vpn evpn [{esi <ES ID>|mac <MAC address>}  
[virtual-network <VXLAN VNID (1-16777214)> [rd <route distinguisher>]] |  
|neighbors|summary|virtual-network <VXLAN VNID (1-16777214)>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|--|
| esi <i>ES ID</i> | Displays BGP EVPN routing information for the specified Ethernet Segment (ES). |
| mac <i>MAC address</i> | Displays BGP EVPN routing information for the specified MAC address. The <i>MAC address</i> is in format XXXX.XXXX.XXXX. |
| virtual-network <i>VXLAN VNID</i> | Displays BGP EVPN routing information for the specified VXLAN virtual network. The <i>VXLAN VNID</i> is an integer from 1 to 1677214. |
| rd <i>route distinguisher</i> | Displays the route distinguisher for the specified VXLAN virtual network. The <i>route distinguisher</i> is in format <i>IP address:number</i> . |
| neighbors | Displays BGP EVPN neighbor information. |
| summary | Displays BGP EVPN summary routing information. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command displays BGP EVPN routing information:

```
Switch> show bgp l2vpn evpn
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show bgp neighbors

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors.

Syntax

```
show bgp [{{ip|ipv4|ipv6} unicast}|l2vpn evpn] neighbors  
[<IP address> [advertised-routes|received-routes]] [vrf {<VRF  
instance name>|all|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| ip/ipv4 | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Displays BGP information for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Displays BGP information for the unicast address family. |
| l2vpn evpn | Displays BGP information for the Layer 2 Virtual Private Network (VPN) Ethernet VPN (EVPN) address family. |
| <i>IP address</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the BGP neighbor. |
| advertised-routes | Displays the BGP routes advertised for the specified neighbor. |
| received-routes | Displays the BGP routes received from the specified neighbor. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance name</i> | Displays BGP neighbor information for the specified custom Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf all | Displays BGP neighbor information for all VRF instances. |
| vrf default | Displays BGP neighbor information for the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays IPv4 unicast BGP neighbors:

```
Switch> show bgp ipv4 unicast neighbors
```

Restrictions

Option **l2vpn evpn** is not available on the NE0152T.

show bgp neighbors flap-statistics

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors flap statistics.

Syntax

```
show bgp {ip|ipv4|ipv6} unicast neighbors <IPv4 or IPv6 address>  
flap-statistics [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------|--|
| ip/ipv4 | Displays BGP neighbors flap statistics for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Displays BGP neighbors flap statistics for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Displays BGP neighbors flap statistics for the unicast address family. |
| <i>IPv4 or IPv6 address</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the BGP neighbor. |
| flap-statistics | Displays the flap statistics for the BGP routes received from the specified neighbor. |
| all | Displays BGP neighbors flap statistics for all Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| default | Displays BGP neighbors flap statistics for the default VRF instance. |
| <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP neighbors flap statistics for the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays flap statistics for the BGP routes received from the neighbor with IPv4 address 10.243.2.54:

```
Switch> show bgp ipv4 unicast neighbors 10.243.2.54 flap-statistics
```

show bgp neighbors routes

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes received or advertised to or from the specified neighbor for the IP unicast address family.

Syntax

```
show bgp {ip|ipv4|ipv6} unicast neighbors <IPv4 or IPv6 address>  
routes [advertised|dampened|received] [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|  
default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------|--|
| ip/ipv4 | Displays BGP routes for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Displays BGP routes for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Displays BGP routes for the unicast address family. |
| <i>IPv4 or IPv6 address</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the BGP neighbor. |
| advertised | Displays BGP routes advertised for the neighbor. |
| dampened | Displays all BGP dampened routes received from the specified neighbor. |
| received | Displays all BGP routes received from the neighbor. |
| vrf all | Displays all BGP routes associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays all BGP routes associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays all BGP routes associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays all BGP routes received or advertised to or from the neighbor with IPv4 address 10.254.22.36:

```
Switch> show bgp ip unicast neighbors 10.254.22.36 routes
```

show bgp neighbors vrf

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors associated with the specified Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance.

Syntax

```
show bgp {ip|ipv4|ipv6} unicast neighbors [<IP address>] vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------|---|
| ip/ipv4 | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Displays BGP information for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Displays BGP information for the unicast address family. |
| <i>IPv4 or IPv6 address</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the BGP neighbor. |
| all | Displays BGP neighbors associated with any VRF instance. |
| <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP neighbors associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| default | Displays BGP neighbors associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP neighbors associated with the default VRF instance:

```
Switch> show bgp ip unicast neighbors vrf default
```

show bgp nexthop-tracking

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) next-hop tracking information.

Syntax

```
show bgp nexthop-tracking
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP next-hop tracking information:

```
Switch> show bgp nexthop-tracking

Configured NHT: ENABLED
NHT Critical Delay time-interval for afi 1 safi 1 : 3000 ms
NHT Non Critical Delay time-interval for afi 1 safi 1 : 10000 ms
NHT Critical Delay time-interval for afi 1 safi 2 : 3000 ms
NHT Non Critical Delay time-interval for afi 1 safi 2 : 10000 ms
NHT Critical Delay time-interval for afi 2 safi 1 : 3000 ms
NHT Non Critical Delay time-interval for afi 2 safi 1 : 10000 ms
BGP VRF: (Default) VRF_ID 0
BGP Instance: (Default), AS: 23, router-id 10.241.41.21
NHT is Enabled
Rcvd Msg count from NSM: 0
NHT delay-timer [Index:0] remaining seconds: 0
NHT delay-timer [Index:1] remaining seconds: 0
NHT delay-timer [Index:2] remaining seconds: 0
NHT delay-timer [Index:3] remaining seconds: 0
NHT delay-timer [Index:4] remaining seconds: 0
NHT delay-timer [Index:5] remaining seconds: 0
BGP nexthop(s):
Total number of IPV4 nexthops : 0
Total number of IPV6 nexthops : 0
```

show bgp nexthop-tree-details

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) next-hop tree information.

Syntax

```
show bgp nexthop-tree-details
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP next-hop tree information:

```
Switch> show bgp nexthop-tree-details
```

show bgp paths

Displays all the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) paths stored in the database.

Syntax

show bgp [{ipv4|ipv6} unicast] paths

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|--|
| ipv4 | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Displays BGP information for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Displays BGP information for the unicast address family. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP path information:

```
Switch> show bgp paths
```

show bgp policy

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) policy statistics.

Syntax

```
show bgp {ipv4|ipv6} unicast policy statistics redistribute  
{all|direct|static} [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|---|
| ipv4 | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Displays BGP information for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Displays BGP information for the unicast address family. |
| all | Displays BGP policy statistics for all redistributed routes. |
| direct | Displays BGP policy statistics for direct redistributed routes. |
| static | Displays BGP policy statistics for static redistributed routes. |
| vrf all | Displays BGP policy statistics associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP policy statistics associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays BGP policy statistics associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP policy statistics for all redistributed routes:

```
Switch> show bgp ipv4 unicast policy statistics redistribute all
```

show bgp prefix-list

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes matching the specified prefix list.

Syntax

show bgp prefix-list <prefix list name>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>prefix list name</i> | The name of the prefix list used to filter BGP routes. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes matching the prefix list 'preflist1':

```
Switch> show bgp prefix-list preflist1
```

show bgp process

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) process information.

Syntax

show bgp process [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default}]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| all | Displays BGP process information for all Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| default | Displays BGP process information for the default VRF instance. |
| <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP process information for the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BGP process information:

```
Switch> show bgp process

BGP Process Information
BGP Process ID           : 2202
BGP Protocol Tag         : 23
BGP Protocol State       : Running

BGP attributes information
BGP AS path entries      : 0

Information regarding configured VRFs:

BGP Information for VRF default
VRF Id                   : 0
VRF state                 : UP
Router-ID                 : 10.241.41.21
Configured Router-ID     : 10.241.41.21
...
```

show bgp quote-regexp

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes matching the autonomous system (AS) path regular expression.

Syntax

```
show bgp [{ipv4|ipv6} unicast] quote-regexp <regular expression>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------|--|
| ipv4 | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Displays BGP information for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Displays BGP information for the unicast address family. |
| <i>regular expression</i> | The regular expression to match the AS path. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes matching the AS path regular expression "65550":

```
Switch> show bgp quote-regexp "65550"
```

show bgp regexp

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes matching the autonomous system (AS) path regular expression.

Syntax

show bgp regexp <regular expression>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>regular expression</i> | The regular expression to match the AS path. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes matching the AS path regular expression "172":

```
Switch> show bgp regexp 172
```

show bgp route-map

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route maps.

Syntax

```
show bgp [{ipv4|ipv6} unicast] route-map <route map name>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|--|
| ipv4 | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Displays BGP information for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Displays BGP information for the unicast address family. |
| <i>route map name</i> | The name of the route map. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP route map 'path-34':

```
Switch> show bgp route-map path-34
```

show bgp sessions

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) session information for all BGP peers.

Syntax

```
show bgp sessions [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|---|
| vrf all | Displays BGP session information for peers associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP session information for peers associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays BGP session information only for peers associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BGP session information:

```
Switch> show bgp sessions
```

show bgp statistics

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) traffic statistics.

Syntax

```
show bgp statistics
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP traffic statistics:

```
Switch> show bgp statistics
```

show bgp vrf

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) information for the specified Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance.

Syntax

```
show bgp [{ipv4|ipv6} unicast] vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------|---|
| ipv4 | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Displays BGP information for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Displays BGP information for the unicast address family. |
| <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP information for the specified custom VRF instance. |
| all | Displays BGP information for all the VRF instances. |
| default | Displays BGP information for the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BGP information for all VRF instances:

```
Switch> show bgp vrf all
```

show boot

Displays the contents of the BOOT variable, including the versions of the active and standby images, the configured boot image, the scheduled reboot time, and the currently configured hardware profile for the switch ports.

Syntax

show boot

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.2 | The ZTP mode output was added. |
| 10.4 | The command was updated to support the NE10032 and NE2572. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the contents of the BOOT variable:

```
Switch# show boot

Current FLASH software:
  active image: version 10.6.1.0 downloaded 20:49:43 UTC Sat May 20 2000
  standby image: version unknown, downloaded unknown
  Uboot: version 10.6.1.0, downloaded 20:49:47 UTC Sat May 20 2000
  ONIE: empty
Currently set to boot software active image
Current port mode: default mode
Next boot port mode: default mode

Currently scheduled reboot time: Thu Oct 26 15:00:00 2017
```

For a switch running in ZTP mode, the output of this command is the following:

```
Switch# show boot

Current ZTP State: Enable
Current FLASH software:
  active image: version 10.8.5.0, downloaded 18:39:47 UTC Wed Sep 16 2015
  standby image: version 10.8.5.0, downloaded 18:44:40 UTC Wed Sep 16
2015
  Uboot: version 10.8.5.0, downloaded 17:49:51 UTC Thu Jul 30 2015
Currently set to boot software active image
Currently scheduled reboot time: none
Current port mode: default mod
```

For the NE10032, NE2572, and NE0152T, the output of this command displays additional information, such as BIOS, Grub, and ONIE versions, and the status of the secure boot feature:

```
Switch# show boot

Current ZTP State: Enable
Current FLASH software:
  active image: version 10.8.5.0, downloaded 13:47:03 UTC Fri May 12 2017
  standby image: version 10.8.5.0, downloaded 10:28:35 UTC Fri May 12
2017
  Grub: version 10.8.5.0, downloaded 13:47:04 UTC Fri May 12 2017
  BIOS: version ALPHA.5.33.0206B, release date 05/10/2017
  Secure Boot: Disabled
  ONIE: version unknown, downloaded unknown
Currently set to boot software active image
Current port mode:
  Port Ethernet1/30 is set in 40G mode
```

show cee

Displays Converged Enhanced Ethernet (CEE) information.

Syntax

```
show cee [interface ethernet <chassis number/port number> [dcbx  
{admin-details|ctrl|operational-details|remote-details}]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| interface ethernet | Displays ETS/PFC information for the specified ethernet port. |
| <i>chassis number/port number</i> | The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| dcbx admin-details | Displays DCBX administrative details for the specified ethernet port. |
| dcbx ctrl | Displays DCBX control state machine information for the specified ethernet port. |
| dcbx operational-details | Displays DCBX operational details for the specified ethernet port. |
| dcbx remote-details | Displays DCBX remote details for the specified ethernet port. |

Modes

User EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays CEE information:

```
Switch> show cee

CEE feature setting: On

ETS information:
ETS Global Admin Configuration:
PGID    BW%    COSq  Priorities      Description
=====
0       10     0     0 1 2
1       0      NA
2       40     2     4 5 6 7
3       50     3     3
4       0      4
5       0      5
6       0      6
7       0      7
15     NA     1

ETS Global Operational Configuration:
PGID    BW%    COSq  Priorities      Description
=====
0       10     0     0 1 2
1       0      NA
2       40     2     4 5 6 7
3       50     3     3
4       0      4
5       0      5
6       0      6
7       0      7
15     NA     1

ETS Interface Admin Configuration
-----
ETS Willing mode is not supported on the Switch.

Interface          Advertise
=====
Ethernet1/1        On
Ethernet1/2        On
Ethernet1/3        On
Ethernet1/4        On
Ethernet1/5        On
Ethernet1/6        On
...
```


The following command displays DCBX administrative details for ethernet port 1/12:

```
Switch> show cee interface ethernet 1/12 dcbx admin-details

Current DCBX Administrative configuration on Interface : Ethernet1/12

PFC administrative details
=====
State Advertise Willing Cap Priorities Syncd
-----
On On Off 2 3 On

ETS administrative details
=====
State Advertise Willing PGID BW% Priorities Syncd
-----
On On Off 0 10 0 1 2 on
On On Off 1 0  on
On On Off 2 40 4 5 6 7 on
On On Off 3 50 3 on
On On Off 4 0 on
On On Off 5 0 on
On On Off 6 0 on
On On Off 7 0 on

Application priority administrative details
=====
State Advertise Willing Protocol ProtoID Priorities
-----
On On Off
```

The following command displays DCBX control state machine information for ethernet port 1/12:

```
Switch> show cee interface ethernet 1/12 dcbx ctrl

Interface : Ethernet1/12
DCBX Admin-state: Enabled
DCBX Version: DCBX IEEE 802.1Qaz (v2.5)
```

The following command displays CEE information for ethernet port 1/12:

```
Switch> show cee interface ethernet 1/12

ETS information for the interface Ethernet1/12:
ETS Global Admin Configuration:
PGID    BW%    COSq  Priorities      Description
=====
0       10     0     0 1 2
1       0      NA
2       40     2     4 5 6 7
3       50     3     3
4       0      4
5       0      5
6       0      6
7       0      7
15     NA     1

ETS Global Operational Configuration:
PGID    BW%    COSq  Priorities      Description
=====
0       10     0     0 1 2
1       0      NA
2       40     2     4 5 6 7
3       50     3     3
4       0      4
5       0      5
6       0      6
7       0      7
15     NA     1

Admin Configuration
-----
Advertise Willing
=====
On        Off

Operational Configuration
-----
Advertise Willing
=====
Off        Off

PFC information for the interface Ethernet1/12:
Admin Configuration
-----
Interface      State  Advertise Cap  Priorities
=====
Ethernet1/12   On     On             2    3
-----

Operational Configuration
-----
State Cap  Priorities
=====
On     2    3
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show cee app-proto

Displays the Data Center Bridging eXchange Capability (DCBX) application control configuration.

Syntax

```
show cee app-proto
```

Modes

User EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays DCBX application control configuration:

```
Switch> show cee app-proto

Admin Configuration:
Applicatoin Protocol Willing mode is not supported on the Switch.

Advertise  Protocol  ProtoId  Priorities  ConfigName
=====
On         UDP        RoCEv2   3           rocev2
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show cee ets

Displays Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS) information.

Syntax

show cee ets [**information**|**priority-group** <priority group ID>]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| information | Displays ETS information. |
| priority | Displays priority group information. |
| <i>priority group ID</i> | The priority group ID (an integer between 0 and 7, or 15). |

Modes

User EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays ETS information:

```
Switch> show cee ets

ETS Global Admin Configuration:
PGID   BW%   COSq  Priorities  Description
=====
0      10    0     0 1 2
1      0     NA
2      40    2     4 5 6 7
3      50    3     3
4      0     4
5      0     5
6      0     6
7      0     7
15     NA    1

ETS Global Operational Configuration:
-----
ETS Config is not Operational as CEE state is Off

ETS Interface Admin Configuration
-----
ETS Willing mode is not supported on the Switch.

Interface          Advertise
=====
Ethernet1/1        On
Ethernet1/2        On
Ethernet1/3        On
Ethernet1/4        On
...
```

The following command displays information for priority group 3:

```
Switch> show cee ets priority-group 3

Current Priority Group Configuration

PGID   BW%   COSq  Priorities
=====
2      40    2     4 5 6 7
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show cee pfc

Displays Priority Flow Control (PFC) information.

Syntax

show cee pfc [**interface ethernet** <*chassis number/port number*>]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| interface ethernet | Displays PFC information for the specified ethernet port. |
| <i>chassis number/port number</i> | The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |

Modes

User EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays PFC information:

```
Switch> show cee pfc

Global Admin PFC State: On
Priority State Description
=====
 0      Dis
 1      Ena
 2      Dis
 3      Ena    PFC_priority_3
 4      Dis
 5      Dis
 6      Dis
 7      Dis

Admin Configuration:
-----
PFC Willing mode is not supported on the Switch.

Interface      State  Advertise Cap  Priorities
=====
Ethernet1/1    On     On           2    1 3
Ethernet1/2    On     On           2    1 3
Ethernet1/3    On     On           2    1 3
Ethernet1/4    On     On           2    1 3
...
Ethernet1/54   On     On           2    1 3

-----

Operational Configuration
-----
PFC Config is not Operational as CEE state is Off
```

The following command displays PFC information for ethernet port 1/12:

```
Switch> show cee pfc interface ethernet 1/12

Admin Configuration
-----
Interface      State  Advertise Cap  Priorities
=====
Ethernet1/12   On     On           2    1 3

-----

Operational Configuration
-----
PFC Config is not Operational as CEE state is Off
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show cee pfc counters

Displays Priority Flow Control (PFC) statistics.

Syntax

show cee pfc counters [**interface ethernet** <*chassis number/port number*>]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| interface ethernet | Displays PFC statistics for the specified ethernet port. |
| <i>chassis number/port number</i> | The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |

Modes

User EXEC Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays PFC statistics:

```
Switch> show cee pfc counters
```

The following command displays PFC statistics for ethernet port 1/12:

```
Switch> show cee pfc counters interface ethernet 1/12
```

Restrictions

- This command cannot show PFC statistics for a range of ethernet interfaces. It displays PFC statistics for all switch ports or for a specific port.
- This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show class-map

Displays the specified class maps.

Syntax

show class-map [*<class map name>*]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>class map name</i> | The name of the class map. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays class maps:

```
Switch> show class-map

Type qos class-maps
=====
  class-map type qos match-any class-default

Type queuing class-maps
=====
  class-map type queuing match-any 1p7q1t-out-q4

  class-map type queuing match-any 1p7q1t-out-q2

  class-map type queuing match-any 1p7q1t-out-pq1
    match cos 5-7

  class-map type queuing match-any 1p7q1t-out-q-default
    match qos-group 0-7
    match cos 0-4

  class-map type queuing match-any 1p7q1t-out-q3

  class-map type queuing match-any 1p7q1t-out-q6
...

```

show class-map type

Displays class maps of the specified type.

Syntax

```
show class-map type {control-plane|qos|queuing} [<class map name>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|--|
| control-plane | Displays Control Plane Protection (CoPP) class maps. |
| qos | Displays Quality of Service (QoS) class maps. |
| queuing | Displays Class of Service queue (COSq) class maps. |
| <i>class map name</i> | The name of the class map. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays CoPP class maps:

```
Switch> show class-map type control-plane
Type control plane class-maps
=====
  class-map match-any copp-s-lacp
  class-map match-any copp-s-default
  class-map match-any copp-s-bfd
  class-map match-any copp-s-arpresponse
  class-map match-any copp-s-arprequest
  ...
```

show cli

Displays the Command Line Interface (CLI) tree for the current command mode.

Syntax

```
show cli [history|list {all|cur} [number]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------|---|
| history | Displays the session command history. |
| list all | Displays all the CLI commands available in all command modes. |
| list cur | Displays only the CLI commands available in the current command mode. |
| number | Displays only the number of CLI commands. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added list option. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the CLI tree:

```
Switch> show cli

Exec mode:
+-clear
+-aaa
  +-local
    +-user
      +-lockout
        +-username
          +-USERNAME [remove aaa local user lockout username USERNAME]
+-access-list
  +-counters [remove access-list counters (WORD|)]
  +-WORD [remove access-list counters (WORD|)]
+-arp
  +-access-list
    +-counters [remove arp access-list counters(WORD|)]
    +-WORD [remove arp access-list counters(WORD|)]
```

The following command displays the session command history:

```
Switch> show cli history

 1 enable
 2 configure terminal
 3 vlan 130
 4 name VLAN-SEC
 5 show vlan
 6 exit
 7 disable
 8 show cli history
```

The following command displays the CLI commands available only in Interface Configuration mode:

```
Switch(config-if)# show cli list cur

MODE_16--Interface configuration mode:
channel-group <1-4096> mode (active|on|passive)
alias WORD LINE
auto-policy enable
bfd (ipv4|ipv6|) authentication (simple | keyed-md5 |
meticulous-keyed-md5 | keyed-sha1 | meticulous-keyed-sha1) (key-id
<0-255> key WORD | key-chain WORD)
bfd (ipv4|ipv6|) echo
bfd (ipv4|ipv6|) interval <50-999> minrx <50-999> multiplier <3-50>
bfd (ipv4|ipv6|)
bfd neighbor src-ip A.B.C.D dest-ip A.B.C.D (multihop|) (non-persistent|)
(admin-down|)
bfd neighbor src-ip X:X:X:X dest-ip X:X:X:X (multihop|)
(non-persistent|) (admin-down|)
switchport
...
```

The following command displays the number of CLI commands available in Interface Configuration mode:

```
Switch(config-if)# show cli list cur number  
  
MODE_16--Interface configuration mode:  
          commands number: 381
```

show clock

Displays the current switch time and date.

Syntax

```
show clock
```

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the current switch time:

```
Switch> show clock  
  
07:29:25 PM UTC Sun Dec 27 2015
```

show cores

Displays the process core dumps of the switch.

Syntax

show cores

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the process core dumps:

```
Switch# show cores
```

| Process Name | PID | Datetime |
|--------------|-----|---------------------|
| bgpd | gz | 2015-09-10 17:05:26 |
| hostmibd | gz | 2015-09-10 17:05:31 |
| l2mribd | gz | 2015-09-10 17:05:28 |
| lacpd | gz | 2015-09-10 17:05:28 |
| mstpd | gz | 2015-09-10 17:05:28 |
| nsm | gz | 2015-09-10 17:04:18 |
| ospfd | gz | 2015-09-10 17:05:28 |
| ribd | gz | 2015-09-10 17:05:28 |
| vrrpd | gz | 2015-09-10 17:05:28 |

show current

Displays the Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) configuration currently in use.

Syntax

```
show current
```

Modes

MST Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the currently used MST configuration:

```
Switch(config-mst)# show current

Current MST Configuration
Name      []
Revision 0 Instances configured 0
Instance  Vlans mapped
-----
-----
0          1-4094
-----
-----

Mars1(config-mst)#sho pending
Pending MST Configuration
Name      [region]
Revision 65535 Instances configured 3
Instance  Vlans mapped
-----
-----
0          4-4094
1          1
2          2
3          3
-----
```

show debug

Displays the current debug settings.

Syntax

```
show debug [aaa|acllog|bfd|bgp|buffer|dns|hal|hsl|imish|ip  
{arp|igmp_snooping|ospf}|ipv6|lACP|lldp|logfile|npa|nsm|ntp|  
|pki|pvlan|rib|rib|sflow|slp|snmp|snmp-server|spanning-tree|  
|ssh {client|server}|syslog|status|tacacs+|teaming|telemetry|  
|telnet-server|um|vlag|vlan|vrrp-engine]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|---|
| aaa | Displays the current Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA) debug settings. |
| acllog | Displays the current Access Control List (ACL) logging debug settings. |
| bfd | Displays the current Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) debug settings. |
| bgp | Displays the current Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) debug settings. |
| buffer | Displays content of the debug tracing buffer for a given facility or for all facilities. |
| dns | Displays the current Domain Name System (DNS) debug settings. |
| hal | Displays the current Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) debug settings. |
| hsl | Displays the current Hardware Specific Layer (HSL) debug settings. |
| imish | Displays the current Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH) debug settings. |
| ip arp | Displays the current Internet Protocol (IP) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) debug settings. |
| ip igmp snooping | Displays the current Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) Snooping debug settings. |
| ip ospf | Displays the current Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) debug settings. |
| ipv6 | Displays the current Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) debug settings. |
| lACP | Displays the current Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) debug settings. |

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|--|
| lldp | Displays the current Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) debug settings. |
| logfile | Displays debug trace configuration associated to redirection to a log file. |
| npa | Displays the current Network Policy Agent (NPA) debug settings. |
| nsm | Displays the current Network Service Module (NSM) debug settings. |
| ntp | Displays the current Network Time Protocol (NTP) debug settings. |
| pki | Displays the current Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) debug settings. |
| pvlan | Displays the current Private VLAN (PVLAN) debug settings. |
| rib | Displays the current Routing Information Base (RIB) debug settings. |
| sflow | Displays the current sFlow debug settings. |
| slp | Displays the current Service Location Protocol (SLP) debug settings. |
| snmp | Displays the current Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) debug settings. |
| snmp-server | Displays the current Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) agent debug settings. |
| spanning-tree | Displays the current spanning tree debug settings. |
| ssh client | Displays the current Secure Shell (SSH) client debug settings. |
| ssh server | Displays the current Secure Shell (SSH) server debug settings. |
| syslog | Displays the current system log debug settings. |
| status | Displays the debug trace status. |
| tacacs+ | Displays the current Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) debug settings. |
| teaming | Displays the current teaming debug settings. |
| telemetry | Displays the current Telemetry service debug settings. |
| telnet-server | Displays the current Telnet server debug settings. |

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------|---|
| um | Displays the current User Management (UM) debug settings. |
| vlag | Displays the current Virtual Link Aggregation (VLAG) debug settings. |
| vlan | Displays the current Virtual LAN (VLAN) debug settings. |
| vrrp-engine | Displays the current Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) engine debug settings. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.4 | Added the dns option. |
| 10.5 | Added the acllog option. |
| 10.6 | Added the status , buffer , logfile , monitor , console , and teaming options. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Removed console , monitor , radius , nd and hal options. |

Example

The following command displays the current debug settings for LACP:

```
Switch> show debug lacp

LACP debugging status:
LACP cli debugging is off
LACP sync debugging is off
LACP error debugging is off
LACP timer debugging is off
LACP event debugging is off
LACP trace debugging is off
LACP individual debugging is off
LACP packet(rx) debugging is off
LACP packet(tx) debugging is off
LACP message(recv) debugging is off
LACP message(send) debugging is off
LACP debugging on interface: all
```

Restrictions

Option **telemetry** is not available on the NE0152T.

show debug os

Displays operating system (OS) debug information.

Syntax

```
show debug os {arp|arpv6|interface|route|routev6} vrf  
{default|management}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| arp | Displays Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) IPv4 table entries. |
| arpv6 | Displays Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) IPv6 table entries. |
| interface | Displays interface information. |
| route | Displays IPv4 routing table. |
| routev6 | show IPv6 routing table. |
| vrf default | Displays OS information for the default Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf management | Displays OS information for the management VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays interface information for the management VRF instance:

```
Switch> show debug os interface vrf management

eth0  Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr a8:97:dc:de:3f:00
      inet addr:10.241.39.183  Bcast:10.241.39.255  Mask:255.255.255.128
      UP BROADCAST RUNNING ALLMULTI MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
      RX packets:290374 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
      TX packets:16477 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
      collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
      RX bytes:71517603 (68.2 MiB)  TX bytes:1851745 (1.7 MiB)
      Base address:0xa000

lo    Link encap:Local Loopback
      inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
      inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
      UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
      RX packets:756149 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
      TX packets:756149 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
      collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
      RX bytes:51383256 (49.0 MiB)  TX bytes:51383256 (49.0 MiB)
```

show dot1q-tunnel

Displays current PVID Ingress Tagging settings.

Syntax

```
show dot1q-tunnel [interface {ethernet <chassis number>/<port number>|port-channel <LAG number>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| interface | Displays current PVID Ingress Tagging parameters for the specified interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays current PVID Ingress Tagging parameters for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays current PVID Ingress Tagging parameters for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays PVID Ingress Tagging statistics:

```
Switch> show dot1q-tunnel interface ethernet 1/9
```

show env

Displays hardware environment status information.

Syntax

show env {fan [detail]|power [input]|temperature}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------|--|
| fan | Displays fan environment information. |
| detail | Displays fan environment detailed information. |
| power | Displays power environment information. |
| input | Displays power input environment information. |
| temperature | Displays temperature environment information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays fan environment detailed information:

```
Switch> show env fan detail

Total Fan: 8
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Module | Fan | Name           | Air-Flow   | Speed | Speed |
| Number | ID  |                | Direction  | (%)   | (RPM) |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 01     | 01  | Fan 1          | Front-to-Back | 0     | 4035  |
| 01     | 02  | Fan 2          | Front-to-Back | 25    | 4295  |
| 02     | 03  | Fan 3          | Front-to-Back | 0     | 4017  |
| 02     | 04  | Fan 4          | Front-to-Back | 26    | 4337  |
| 03     | 05  | Fan 5          | Front-to-Back | 0     | 4251  |
| 03     | 06  | Fan 6          | Front-to-Back | 24    | 4386  |
| 04     | 07  | Fan 7          | Front-to-Back | 0     | 4313  |
| 04     | 08  | Fan 8          | Front-to-Back | 25    | 4455  |
```


The following command displays power environment information:

```
Switch> show env power

Total Power Supplies: 2
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | Name          | Manufacturer | Model          | State          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
 01  Power Supply 1
 02  Power Supply 2
                                Normal ON
                                Alert Fault
```

The following command displays temperature environment information:

```
Switch> show env temperature

+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | Name          | Temp      | State |
|   |               | (Celsius)|      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
 01  CPU Local    38        OK
 02  Ambient     41        OK
 03  Hot Spot    57        OK
```

show errdisable recovery

Displays error disable recovery information.

Syntax

```
show errdisable recovery
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays error disable recovery information:

```
Switch> show errdisable recovery
Global ErrDisable recovery enabled, timeout 45 sec

-----
Interface      Errdisable reason  Time left(sec)
-----
Ethernet1/48   bpduguard         40
```

show hardware internal

Displays Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) configuration space hardware information.

Syntax

show hardware internal [pci]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|--|
| pci | Displays PCI configuration space for the device. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays PCI information:

```
Switch> show hardware internal

PCI Config Space for Device: 0
0000000 5719 7100 0601 1000 2100 200b 0800 0100
0000010 0000 f0df 0000 0000 0001 0100 0000 0000
0000020 00e0 f0ff f1ff 0100 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000030 0000 0000 4400 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

PCI Config Space for Device: 1
0000000 e414 54b8 0600 1000 0300 0002 0800 0000
0000010 0400 00e0 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000020 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 e414 54b8
0000030 0000 0000 4800 0000 0000 0000 0001 0000
```

show hardware internal buffer

Displays buffer information.

Syntax

show hardware internal buffer info {egress|ingress}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------|--|
| egress | Displays egress information for each switch port. |
| ingress | Displays ingress information for each switch port. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays ingress buffer information:

```
Switch> show hardware internal buffer info ingress
-----
Instant ingress buffer utilization in terms of cells
One cell represents approximately 208 bytes

-----+-----+-----
Ethernet Port | Ingress Buffer Usage | XOFF
-----+-----+-----
Ethernet1/1   |                      | 0
Ethernet1/2   |                      | 0
Ethernet1/3   |                      | 0
Ethernet1/4   |                      | 0
Ethernet1/5   |                      | 0
Ethernet1/6   |                      | 0
Ethernet1/7   |                      | 0
Ethernet1/8   |                      | 0
...

```

show hardware internal cpu-mac

Displays hardware MAC information.

Syntax

show hardware internal cpu-mac [inband|mgmt] stats

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|---|
| inband | Displays inband port related information. |
| mgmt | Displays management port related information. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays inband port related information:

```
Switch> show hardware internal cpu-mac inband stats
mgmt0      Link encap:Management Ethernet      inet
addr:10.241.41.21/25 Bca
st:10.241.41.127
           inet6 addr:fe80::aa97:dcff:fede:2500/64
           UP BROADCAST RUNNING ALLMULTI MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
           RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
           TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 carrier:0
           collisions:0
           RX bytes:0 TX bytes:0
```

Restrictions

The following command is available only in User EXEC and Privileged EXEC modes:

- **show hardware internal cpu-mac inband stats**

The following command is not available in User EXEC mode:

- **show hardware internal cpu-mac mgmt stats**

show hardware internal interface

Displays internal interface information.

Syntax

show hardware internal interface [**ethernet** <*chassis number/port number*>] {**counters-all**|**statistics**|**support-counters**}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays internal interface information for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| counters-all | Displays all counter information. |
| statistics | Displays all statistics. |
| support-counters | Displays only support counters information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays internal interface information for the support counters on ethernet port 1/12:

```
Switch> show hardware internal interface ethernet 1/12 support-counters

Interface: Ethernet1/12
-----
No: 1.
Counter name: RIPD4
Counter description:
Counter value: 0

No: 2.
Counter name: RIPC4
Counter description:
Counter value: 0
...
```

show hostname

Displays the switch's network name.

Syntax

```
show hostname
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the switch's network name:

```
Switch> show hostname  
  
Switch
```

show hosts

Displays Domain Name Service (DNS) information.

Syntax

show hosts vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default|management}

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| all | Displays DNS information for all Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays DNS information for the specified custom VRF instance. |
| default | Displays DNS information for the default VRF instance. |
| management | Displays DNS information for the management VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays DNS information for all VRF instances:

```
Switch> show hosts vrf all
```

show hsc ovsdb connection

Displays Open vSwitch Database (OVSDB) connection information.

Syntax

```
show hsc ovsdb connection
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command displays OVSDB connection information:

```
Switch(config)# show hsc ovsdb connection
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show hsc restc connection

Displays Representational State Transfer (REST) client connection information.

Syntax

```
show hsc restc connection
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command displays REST client connection information:

```
Switch(config)# show hsc restc connection
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show hsc vtep

Displays HSC VTEP information.

Syntax

```
show hsc vtep
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command displays HSC VTEP information:

```
Switch(config)# show hsc vtep
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show hsc vtep mac-address

Displays HSC VTEP MAC forwarding table information.

Syntax

```
show hsc vtep mac-address [mcast-local|mcast-remote|  
ucast-local|ucast-remote]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------|--|
| mcast-local | (Optional) show local multicast MAC address |
| mcast-remote | (Optional) show remote multicast MAC address |
| ucast-local | (Optional) show local unicast MAC address |
| ucast-remote | (Optional) show remote unicast MAC address |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command displays the local multicast HSC VTEP MAC address:

```
Switch(config)# show hsc vtep mac-address mcast-local
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show hsc vtep tunnels

Displays HSC VTEP tunnels.

Syntax

```
show hsc vtep tunnels
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command displays HSC VTEP tunnels:

```
Switch(config)# show hsc vtep tunnels
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show hsc vtep virtual-network

Displays HSC VTEP logical network information.

Syntax

show hsc vtep virtual-network [vnid <Virtual Network ID>]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Virtual Network ID</i> | (Optional) The VTEP Network ID; an integer from 1-16777214. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command displays HSC VTEP logical network information:

```
Switch(config)# show hsc vtep virtual-network
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show hsc vtep virtual-port

Displays HSC VTEP virtual port information.

Syntax

```
show hsc vtep virtual-port
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE1032, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command displays HSC VTEP virtual port information:

```
Switch(config)# show hsc vtep virtual-port
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show hsl internal event-history

Displays Hardware Specific Layer (HSL) event history.

Syntax

```
show hsl internal event-history {errors|msgs}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------|---|
| errors | Displays HSL errors in event history. |
| msgs | Displays HSL messages in event history. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays HSL errors in event history:

```
Switch> show hsl internal event-history errors
```

show icmpv6 traffic

Displays Internet Control Message Protocol version 6 (ICMPv6) traffic statistics.

Syntax

```
show icmpv6 traffic
```

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command ICMPv6 traffic statistics:

```
Switch> show icmpv6 traffic
```

show interface

Displays interface status and configuration information.

Syntax

```
show interface [<interface name>] [brief|capabilities|  
|description|flowcontrol|hybrid [vlan <VLAN list>]|  
|mac-address|snmp-ifindex|switchport|transceiver [brief]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>interface name</i> | The name of the interface. |
| brief | Displays a short interface configuration summary. |
| capabilities | Displays interface capabilities (speed, duplex etc.). |
| description | Displays interface description. |
| flowcontrol | Displays interface IEEE 802.3x flow control status. |
| hybrid | Displays interface hybrid information. |
| mac-address | Displays interface MAC address. |
| snmp-ifindex | Displays Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) interface index (ifindex). |
| switchport | Displays interface bridging configuration. |
| transceiver | Displays interface transceiver information. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | Added the hybrid option. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option transceiver brief was added. |

Example

The following command displays a short summary of the interface configuration:

```
Switch> show interface brief
```

| Ethernet Interface | PVID NVLAN | Type | Mode | Status | Reason | Speed | Port Ch# |
|--------------------|------------|------|--------|--------|--------------------|-------|----------|
| Ethernet1/1 | 10 | eth | trunk | down | Link not connected | 10000 | 1000 |
| Ethernet1/2 | 10 | eth | trunk | down | Link not connected | 10000 | 1000 |
| Ethernet1/3 | 1 | eth | access | down | Link not connected | 10000 | -- |
| Ethernet1/4 | 1 | eth | access | down | Link not connected | 10000 | -- |
| Ethernet1/5 | 1 | eth | access | down | Link not connected | auto | -- |
| Ethernet1/6 | 1 | eth | access | down | Link not connected | 10000 | -- |
| Ethernet1/7 | 1 | eth | access | down | Link not connected | 10000 | -- |
| Ethernet1/8 | 1 | eth | access | down | Link not connected | 10000 | -- |
| Ethernet1/9 | 10 | eth | trunk | up | none | 10000 | 2000 |
| Ethernet1/10 | 10 | eth | trunk | up | none | 10000 | 2000 |
| Ethernet1/11 | 10 | eth | trunk | up | none | 10000 | 2000 |
| ... | | | | | | | |

The following command displays interface flow control status:

```
Switch> show interface flow control
```

| Port | Send FlowControl admin | oper | Receive FlowControl admin | oper | RxPause | TxPause |
|--------------|------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|---------|---------|
| Ethernet1/1 | off | off | on | on | 0 | 0 |
| Ethernet1/2 | off | off | on | on | 0 | 0 |
| Ethernet1/3 | off | off | on | on | 0 | 0 |
| Ethernet1/4 | off | off | on | on | 0 | 0 |
| Ethernet1/5 | off | off | on | on | 0 | 0 |
| Ethernet1/6 | off | off | on | on | 0 | 0 |
| Ethernet1/7 | off | off | on | on | 0 | 0 |
| Ethernet1/8 | off | off | on | on | 0 | 0 |
| Ethernet1/9 | off | off | on | on | 0 | 0 |
| Ethernet1/10 | off | off | on | on | 0 | 0 |
| ... | | | | | | |

The following command displays interface MAC address:

```
Switch> show interface mac-address
```

| Interface | Mac-Address | Burn-in Mac-Address |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Ethernet1/1 | a48c.db95.5702 | a48c.db95.5702 |
| Ethernet1/2 | a48c.db95.5703 | a48c.db95.5703 |
| Ethernet1/3 | a48c.db95.5704 | a48c.db95.5704 |
| Ethernet1/4 | a48c.db95.5705 | a48c.db95.5705 |
| Ethernet1/5 | a48c.db95.5706 | a48c.db95.5706 |
| Ethernet1/6 | a48c.db95.5707 | a48c.db95.5707 |
| Ethernet1/7 | a48c.db95.5708 | a48c.db95.5708 |
| Ethernet1/8 | a48c.db95.5709 | a48c.db95.5709 |
| Ethernet1/9 | a48c.db95.570a | a48c.db95.570a |
| Ethernet1/10 | a48c.db95.570b | a48c.db95.570b |
| ... | | |

The following command displays interface hybrid information:

```
Switch> show interface hybrid
```

| Port | Native Vlan | Status | Port Ch | Tagged/Untagged |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|
| ----- | | | | |
| ----- | | | | |
| Port | Allowed VLANs | Tagged VLANs | | |
| ----- | | | | |
| ----- | | | | |
| Port | STP Forwarding | | | |
| ----- | | | | |
| Ethernet1/33 | 1 | | | |
| po25 | 1-500 | | | |
| po100 | 1-500 | | | |
| po1000 | none | | | |
| po2000 | 1-500 | | | |
| po4096 | none | | | |

The following command displays interface transceiver information:

```
Switch> show interface transceiver
```

Ethernet1/1
transceiver is Present
type is 25Gb Passive DAC 3m
TX Enable is Disabled
link is Down
vendor is LENV-Amphenol
part number is 000000YD296
revision is N/A
serial number is Y050FY6CC1Y4
nominal bitrate is 25500 Mb/sec/chan
Volts: -N/A-
Temperature: -N/A-
Approval: Approved

Ethernet1/2
transceiver is Present
type is 25Gb Active Optical Cable 5m
TX Enable is Enabled
link is Up
vendor is Mellanox
part number is MFA2P10-A005
revision is N/A
serial number is MT1648FT03132
nominal bitrate is 25500 Mb/sec/chan
Volts: 3.34V
Temperature: 44.0C
Approval: Accepted

...

show interface ethernet

Displays ethernet interface configuration information.

Syntax

```
show interface ethernet <chassis number or range/port number or range>  
[brief|capabilities|description|flowcontrol|mac-address|  
switchport|transceiver [brief]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>chassis number or range/port number or range</i> | The ethernet interface chassis and port numbers. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| brief | Displays a short interface configuration summary. |
| capabilities | Displays interface capabilities (speed, duplex etc.). |
| description | Displays interface description. |
| flowcontrol | Displays interface IEEE 802.3x flow control status. |
| mac-address | Displays interface MAC address. |
| switchport | Displays interface bridging configuration. |
| transceiver | Displays interface transceiver information. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays configuration information for ethernet interface 1/33:

```
Switch> show interface ethernet 1/33

Interface Ethernet1/33
Hardware is Ethernet Current HW addr: a897.dcde.1122
Physical:a897.dcde.1122 Logical:(not set)
Description: IXIA_5/8
index 410033 metric 1 MTU 9216 Bandwidth 10000000 Kbit
Port Mode is trunk
<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,ALLMULTI,MULTICAST>
VRF Binding: Not bound
Speed 10000 Mb/s Duplex full
Last link flapped never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
30 seconds input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 bytes/sec, 0 packets/sec
30 seconds output rate 353 bits/sec, 44 bytes/sec, 0 packets/sec
Load-Interval #2: 5 minute (300 seconds)
  input rate 0 bps, 0 pps; output rate 355 bps, 0 pps
RX
  0 unicast packets  0 multicast packets  0 broadcast packets
  0 input packets  0 bytes
  0 jumbo packets  0 storm suppression packets
  0 giants  0 input error  0 short frame  0 overrun  0 underrun
  0 watchdog  0 if down drop
  0 input with dribble  0 input discard(includes ACL drops)
  0 Rx pause
TX
  6767414 unicast packets  9483 multicast packets  344 broadcast packets
  6777241 output packets  10300779498 bytes
  0 jumbo packets
  0 output errors  0 collision  0 deferred  0 late collision
  0 lost carrier  0 no carrier  0 babble
  0 Tx pause
  0 interface resets
Automatic policy provisioning is disabled on this interface
Automatic policy host discovery is disabled on this interface
Layer3 vlan encapsulation is disabled on this interface.
```

show interface loopback

Displays loopback interface configuration information.

Syntax

```
show interface loopback <loopback interface> [brief|capabilities|  
description|flowcontrol|mac-address|transceiver [brief]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>loopback interface</i> | The loopback interface number. Range is from 0 to 7. |
| brief | Displays a short interface configuration summary. |
| capabilities | Displays interface capabilities (speed, duplex etc.). |
| description | Displays interface description. |
| flowcontrol | Displays interface IEEE 802.3x flow control status. |
| mac-address | Displays interface MAC address. |
| transceiver | Displays interface transceiver information. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays configuration information for loopback interface 0:

```
Switch> show interface loopback 0

Interface loopback0
  Hardware is Loopback
  index 8 metric 1 MTU 1500 Bandwidth 0 Kbit
  no switchport
  arp ageing timeout 1500
  <UP, LOOPBACK, RUNNING>
  VRF Binding: Not bound
  DHCP client is disabled.
  Encapsulation LOOPBACK
    0 packets input 0 bytes
    0 multicast frames 0 compressed
    0 input errors 0 frame 0 overrun 0 fifo
    0 packets output 0 bytes 0 underruns
    0 output errors 0 collisions 0 fifo
```

show interface mgmt

Displays management interface configuration information.

Syntax

```
show interface mgmt <management interface> [brief|capabilities|  
description|flowcontrol|mac-address|transceiver [brief]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>management interface</i> | The management interface number. The number is 0. |
| brief | Displays a short interface configuration summary. |
| capabilities | Displays interface capabilities (speed, duplex etc.). |
| description | Displays interface description. |
| flowcontrol | Displays interface IEEE 802.3x flow control status. |
| mac-address | Displays interface MAC address. |
| transceiver | Displays interface transceiver information. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays configuration information for the management interface:

```
Switch> show interface mgmt 0

Interface mgmt0
  Hardware is Management Ethernet  Current HW addr: a897.dcde.2500
  Physical:a897.dcde.2500  Logical:(not set)
  index 3 metric 1 MTU 1500 Bandwidth 1000000 Kbit
  no switchport
  arp ageing timeout 1500
  <UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,ALLMULTI,MULTICAST>
  VRF Binding: Not bound
  Speed 1000 Mb/s Duplex full
  IPV6 DHCP IA-NA client is enabled.
  inet 10.241.41.21/25 broadcast 10.241.41.127
  inet6 fe80::aa97:dcff:fedc:2500/64
  RX
    1604059 input packets 8 unicast packets 1504132 multicast packets
    99919 broadcast packets 316897210 bytes
  TX
    63636 output packets 182 unicast packets 63453 multicast packets
    1 broadcast packets 9846996 bytes
```

show interface port-channel

Displays Link Aggregation Group (LAG) interface configuration information.

Syntax

```
show interface port-channel <LAG number> [switchport |  
|brief|capabilities|counters|description|flowcontrol |  
|mac-address|status|transceiver [brief]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------------|---|
| <i>LAG number or range</i> | The LAG number. Range is from 1 to 4096. |
| switchport | Displays interface bridging configuration. |
| brief | Displays a short interface configuration summary. |
| capabilities | Displays interface capabilities (speed, duplex etc.). |
| counters | Displays interface statistics. |
| description | Displays interface description. |
| flowcontrol | Displays interface IEEE 802.3x flow control status. |
| mac-address | Displays interface MAC address. |
| status | Displays interface status. |
| transceiver | Displays interface transceiver information. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show , port-aggregation to port-channel , and bridge-port to switchport . |

Example

The following command displays configuration information for LAG 100:

```
Switch> show interface port-channel 100

Interface po100
Hardware is AGGREGATE Current HW addr: a897.dcde.1132
Physical:(not set) Logical:(not set)
index 100100 metric 1 MTU 9216 Bandwidth 80000000 Kbit
Port Mode is trunk
<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,ALLMULTI,MULTICAST>
VRF Binding: Not bound
Speed 10000 Mb/s Duplex full
Members in this port-channel:
  Ethernet1/49/1, Ethernet1/49/2, Ethernet1/49/3, Ethernet1/49/4,
  Ethernet1/50/1, Ethernet1/50/2, Ethernet1/50/3, Ethernet1/50/4
lacp suspend-individual admin: Suspended
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
30 seconds input rate 132545 bits/sec, 16568 bytes/sec, 257 packets/sec
30 seconds output rate 356246 bits/sec, 44530 bytes/sec, 514
packets/sec
Load-Interval #2: 5 minute (300 seconds)
  input rate 129115 bps, 250 pps; output rate 347880 bps, 502 pps
RX
  2123074 unicast packets 2823435 multicast packets 4 broadcast
packets
  4946513 input packets 3423130942 bytes
  0 jumbo packets 0 storm suppression packets
  0 giants 0 input error 0 short frame 0 overrun 0 underrun
  0 watchdog 1153485 if down drop
  0 input with dribble 1153485 input discard(includes ACL drops)
  0 Rx pause
TX
  5477205 unicast packets 5573210 multicast packets 341 broadcast
packets
  11050756 output packets 8826294682 bytes
  0 jumbo packets
  0 output errors 0 collision 0 deferred 0 late collision
  0 lost carrier 0 no carrier 0 babble
  0 Tx pause
  0 interface resets
Automatic policy provisioning is disabled on this interface
Automatic policy host discovery is disabled on this interface
Layer3 vlan encapsulation is disabled on this interface.
```

show interface vlan

Displays Virtual LAN (VLAN) interface configuration information.

Syntax

```
show interface vlan {all|<VLAN number> [brief|capabilities|description|flowcontrol|mac-address|switchport|transceiver [brief]]}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------|---|
| all | Displays interface configuration information for all VLANs. |
| <i>VLAN number</i> | The VLAN number. Range is from 1 to 4094. |
| brief | Displays a short interface configuration summary. |
| capabilities | Displays interface capabilities (speed, duplex etc.). |
| description | Displays interface description. |
| flowcontrol | Displays interface IEEE 802.3x flow control status. |
| mac-address | Displays interface MAC address. |
| transceiver | Displays interface transceiver information. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and bridge-port to switchport . |

Example

The following command displays interface configuration information for VLAN 1:

```
Switch> show interface vlan 1

Interface Vlan1
  Hardware is VLAN Current HW addr: a897.dcde.2501
  Physical:(not set) Logical:(not set)
  index 9 metric 1 MTU 1500 Bandwidth 0 Kbit
  no switchport
  arp ageing timeout 1500
  <UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>
  VRF Binding: Not bound
  DHCP client is disabled.
```

show interface counters

Displays interface traffic statistics.

Syntax

```
show interface [<interface name> | ethernet <chassis number/port number> |  
| loopback <loopback interface> | mgmt 0 | port-channel <LAG number> |  
| vlan <VLAN ID>] counters [brief | detailed [all | snmp] | errors |  
| snmp | storm-control | trunk]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <i>interface name</i> | Displays traffic statistics for the interface specified by its name. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays traffic statistics for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays traffic statistics for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is an integer from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt 0 | Displays traffic statistics for the management interface. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays traffic statistics for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Displays traffic statistics for the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN ID</i> is an integer from 1 to 4094. |
| brief | Displays interface input and output rates. |
| detailed | Displays non-zero interface statistics. |
| detailed all | Displays all interface statistics. |
| detailed snmp | Displays Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Management Information Base (MIB) interface statistics. |
| errors | Displays interface error statistics. |
| snmp | Displays interface SNMP MIB statistics. |
| storm-control | Displays interface storm-control statistics. |
| trunk | Displays trunk port statistics. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays interface counter information:

```
Switch> show interface counters
-----
Port                InOctets                InUcastPkts
-----
Eth1/1                0                        0
Eth1/2                0                        0
Eth1/3                0                        0
Eth1/4                0                        0
Eth1/5                0                        0
.....
Port                InMcastPkts            InBcastPkts
-----
Eth1/1                0                        0
Eth1/2                0                        0
Eth1/3                0                        0
Eth1/4                0                        0
Eth1/5                0                        0
.....
Port                OutOctets                OutUcastPkts
-----
Eth1/1                0                        0
Eth1/2                0                        0
Eth1/3                0                        0
Eth1/4                0                        0
Eth1/5                0                        0
.....
Port                OutMcastPkts            OutBcastPkts
-----
Eth1/1                0                        0
Eth1/2                0                        0
Eth1/3                0                        0
Eth1/4                0                        0
Eth1/5                0                        0
...

```

show interface egress-discard-details

show interface egress discards counters.

Syntax

show interface egress-discard-details

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays interface egress discards counters:

```
Switch> show interface egress-discard-details
Ethernet1/1
+-----+-----+
| Counter Description | Count |
+-----+-----+
| HOL-blocking Discards | 0 |
| MMU Discards | 0 |
| Cell Error Discards | 0 |
| MMU Aging Discards | 0 |
| Other Discards | 0 |
+-----+-----+
Ethernet1/2/1
+-----+-----+
| Counter Description | Count |
+-----+-----+
```

show interface ingress-discard-details

show interface ingress discards counters.

Syntax

show interface ingress-discard-details

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays interface ingress discards counters:

```
Switch> show interface ingress-discard-details
Ethernet1/1
+-----+-----+
| Counter Description | Count |
+-----+-----+
| IPv4 Discards      | 0     |
| IPv6 Discards      | 0     |
| STP Discards       | 0     |
| Policy Discards    | 0     |
| ACL Drops          | 0     |
| Receive Drops      | 0     |
| Vlan Discards      | 0     |
```

show interface status

Displays interface configuration information, including interface name and number, link status (up, down or error disabled), VLAN membership, duplex mode (half, full or auto), port speed and interface type.

Syntax

```
show interface [<interface name> | ethernet <chassis number/port number> |  
| loopback <loopback interface> | mgmt <management interface> | port-channel  
<LAG number> | vlan <VLAN number>] status [down | err-disabled | up]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <i>interface name</i> | The name of the interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays configuration information for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays configuration information for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays configuration information for the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number or range</i> | Displays configuration information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays configuration information for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN). The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| down | Displays only interfaces in the down state. |
| err-disabled | Displays only interfaces in the error disabled state. |
| up | Displays only interfaces in the up state. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays configuration information for all interfaces:

```
Switch> show interface status
```

| Port | Name | Status | Vlan | Duplex | Speed | Type |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|------|
| Ethernet1/1 | ethernet 1/1 | notconnec | trunk | full | 10000 | eth |
| Ethernet1/2 | -- | notconnec | 2 | full | 10000 | eth |
| Ethernet1/3 | -- | notconnec | 3 | full | 10000 | eth |
| Ethernet1/4 | -- | notconnec | 4 | full | 10000 | eth |
| Ethernet1/5 | -- | notconnec | 5 | full | 10000 | eth |
| Ethernet1/6 | -- | notconnec | 6 | full | 10000 | eth |
| Ethernet1/7 | -- | disabled | 7 | full | 10000 | eth |
| Ethernet1/8 | -- | disabled | 8 | full | 10000 | eth |
| Ethernet1/9 | -- | disabled | 9 | full | 10000 | eth |
| Ethernet1/10 | -- | disabled | 10 | full | 10000 | eth |
| ... | | | | | | |

show interface trunk

show switch trunk port information.

Syntax

show interface trunk [**vlan** <*VLAN range*>]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------|---|
| vlan <i>VLAN range</i> | Displays switch trunk port information associated to any Virtual LANs (VLANs) specified in the VLAN range. The <i>VLAN range</i> is from 1 to 4093. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays switch trunk port information:

```
Switch> show interface trunk
-----
Port          Native      Status      Port
              Vlan                Aggregation
-----
Ethernet1/1   10          trunk       1000
Ethernet1/2   10          trunk       1000
...
po1000        10          trunk       --
-----

Port          Vlans Allowed on Trunk
-----
Ethernet1/1   10-15
Ethernet1/2   10-15
Ethernet1/9   10-15
...
po4096        10-15
-----

Port          STP Forwarding
-----
Ethernet1/25  none
Ethernet1/33  10-15
Ethernet1/49/1 none
...
po4096        none
```

show inventory

Displays the switch's physical inventory information, such as chassis, power supplies or fans.

Syntax

```
show inventory
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays physical inventory information:

```
Switch> show inventory
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | Name          | Description | PID          | REV | SN#          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
 01  Chassis       System Board  GSXXXX       XXXX  Y052MV4CR026
 02  Power Supply 1 Power Supply
 03  Power Supply 2 Power Supply
 04  Fan 1         Fan Module
 05  Fan 2         Fan Module
 06  Fan 3         Fan Module
 07  Fan 4         Fan Module
 08  Fan 5         Fan Module
 09  Fan 6         Fan Module
 10  Fan 7         Fan Module
 11  Fan 8         Fan Module
```

show ip access-lists

Displays all the configured IPv4 Access Control Lists (ACLs).

Syntax

show ip access-lists [*<access-list name>*] [**expanded**|**summary**]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>access-list name</i> | The name of the ACL. |
| expanded | Displays the contents of each ACE (Access Control Entry). |
| summary | Displays a summary of each ACL, including the total number of configured ACEs and the interfaces on which the ACL is configured or active. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following commands show ACLs:

```
Switch> show ip access-lists

IP access list copp-system-acl-authentication
  10 permit tcp any eq 389 any
  20 permit udp any eq 1812 any
  30 permit udp any eq 1813 any
IP access list copp-system-acl-domain
  10 permit tcp any eq domain any
  20 permit udp any eq domain any
IP access list copp-system-acl-igmp
  10 permit igmp any any
IP access list copp-system-acl-igmp-query
  10 permit igmp any any 17
IP access list copp-system-acl-ntp
  10 permit udp any eq ntp any
IP access list copp-system-acl-pim
  10 permit pim any any
...
```

show ip arp

Displays Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) entries.

Syntax

```
show ip arp [<IPv4 address> | <interface name> | detail | ethernet <chassis number/port number> | mgmt 0 | port-channel <LAG number> | static | vlan <VLAN number>] [vrf {<VRF instance name> | all | default | management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | Displays ARP entries for the specified IPv4 address. |
| <i>interface name</i> | Displays ARP entries for the specified interface. |
| detail | Displays detailed ARP information. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays ARP entries for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| mgmt 0 | Displays ARP entries for the management interface. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number or range</i> | Displays ARP entries for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| static | Displays static ARP entries. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays ARP entries for the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| vrf all | Displays ARP entries associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf default | Displays ARP entries associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance name</i> | Displays ARP entries associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays ARP entries associated with the management VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |
| 10.8 | Added vrf <i>VRF instance name</i> option. |

Example

The following command displays all ARP VRF entries:

```
Switch> show ip arp vrf all

Flags: D - Static Adjacencies attached to down interface

Current ARP configuration
ARP refresh: enabled
Global ARP timeout: 1500

IP ARP Table for all contexts
IP ARP Table for context management
Total number of entries: 1
Address      Age      MAC Address      Interface      State
10.241.39.254 00:00:00 a48c.db74.2a00  mgmt0         DELAY
IP ARP Table for context default
Total number of entries: 97
Address      Age      MAC Address      Interface      State
100.1.1.1    00:21:14 a48c.dbb9.8d01  Vlan100       STALE
200.1.1.1    00:05:57 a897.dcf8.4301  Vlan200       REACHABLE
200.2.1.1    00:00:03 a897.dcf8.4301  Vlan201       REACHABLE
200.3.1.1    00:00:59 a897.dcf8.4301  Vlan202       REACHABLE
200.4.1.1    00:10:47 a897.dcf8.4301  Vlan203       REACHABLE
200.5.1.1    00:00:00 a897.dcf8.4301  Vlan204       DELAY
200.6.1.1    00:01:01 a897.dcf8.4301  Vlan205       REACHABLE
200.7.1.1    00:00:00 a897.dcf8.4301  Vlan206       DELAY
200.8.1.1    00:06:02 a897.dcf8.4301  Vlan207       REACHABLE
200.9.1.1    00:01:00 a897.dcf8.4301  Vlan208       REACHABLE
...
```

The following command displays ARP entries for interface ethernet 1/12:

```
Switch> show ip arp ethernet 1/12
```

The following command displays all static ARP entries:

```
Switch> show ip arp static
```

show ip arp inspection

Displays the current Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) configuration.

Syntax

```
show ip arp inspection [filter <ARP filter name>|vlan <VLAN number>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| filter <i>ARP filter name</i> | Displays the current DAI configuration for the specified ARP filter. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays the current DAI configuration for the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays DAI configuration:

```
Switch> show ip arp inspection
```

show ip arp statistics

Displays Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) statistics.

Syntax

```
show ip arp statistics [<interface name> | ethernet <chassis number/port number> | interface-all | loopback <loopback interface> | mgmt <management interface> | port-channel <LAG number or range> | vlan <VLAN number>] [vrf {all | <VRF instance> | default | management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <i>interface name</i> | The name of the interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays ARP statistics for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface-all | Displays ARP statistics for all interfaces. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays ARP statistics for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays ARP statistics for the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number or range</i> | Displays ARP statistics for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays ARP statistics for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN). The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| vrf all | Displays ARP statistics for entries associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays ARP statistics for entries associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays ARP statistics for entries associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays ARP statistics for entries associated with the management VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays ARP statistics:

```
Switch> show ip arp statistics
ARP statistics for context default
ARP Adjacency statistics
    Adds 5, Deletes 0, Timeouts 0
```

show ip arp summary

Displays Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) adjacency summary.

Syntax

```
show ip arp summary [<interface name> | ethernet <chassis number / port number> | loopback <loopback interface> | mgmt <management interface> | port-channel <LAG number or range> | vlan <VLAN number>] [vrf {all | <VRF instance> | default | management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>interface name</i> | The name of the interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number / port number</i> | Displays ARP adjacency summary for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays ARP adjacency summary for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays ARP adjacency summary for the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number or range</i> | Displays ARP adjacency summary for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays ARP adjacency summary for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN). The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| vrf all | Displays ARP adjacency summary for entries associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays ARP adjacency summary for entries associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays ARP adjacency summary for entries associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays ARP adjacency summary for entries associated with the management VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port - aggregation to port - channel . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays ARP adjacency summary:

```
Switch> show ip arp summary

IP ARP Table - Adjacency Summary
Resolved : 2
Incomplete : 0
Unknown : 0
Total : 2
```

show ip as-path-access-list

Displays Autonomous System (AS) path access lists.

Syntax

show ip as-path-access-list [*<AS path access list name>*]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>AS path access list name</i> | The name of the AS path access list. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays AS path access lists:

```
Switch> show ip as-path-access-list
AS path access list as_acl_1
  permit ^1000$
  deny ^1500.+
  permit _100_200$
AS path access list as_acl_2
  deny _2000_
  permit .*
Switch#
```

show ip bgp

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route information.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp [ipv4 unicast] [<IPv4 network address>[/<prefix length>
[longer-prefixes]]] [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------|--|
| ipv4 unicast | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 unicast address family. |
| <i>IPv4 network address</i> | The IPv4 network address. |
| <i>prefix length</i> | The IPv4 network mask length. |
| longer-prefixes | Displays BGP route information for the specified network and any subnetworks with a prefix length equal to or greater than the prefix specified. |
| vrf all | Displays BGP route information associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP route information associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays BGP route information associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BGP route information:

```
Switch> show ip bgp
BGP routing table information for VRF default address family IPV4 unicast
BGP table version is 779, local router ID is 2.2.2.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i -
internal, l - labeled
               S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, |- multipath

   Network          Next Hop          Metric      LocPrf  Weight  Path
*d 190.1.1.0/24     100.1.91.1         0           0     400    100i
*d                   100.1.89.1         0           0     400    100i
*d                   100.1.5.1          0           0     400    100i
*d                   100.1.0.1          0           0     400    100i
*d                   100.1.28.1         0           0     400    100i
*d                   100.1.34.1         0           0     400    100i
*d                   100.1.50.1         0           0     400    100i
*d                   100.1.82.1         0           0     400    100i
*d                   100.1.78.1         0           0     400    100i
...

```

show ip bgp attribute-info

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) attribute information.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp attribute-info
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP attribute information:

```
Switch> show ip bgp attribute-info

attr[5] nexthop 0.0.0.0
attr[1000] nexthop 20.111.2.1
attr[1000] nexthop 20.211.2.1
attr[1000] nexthop 20.111.2.1
attr[1000] nexthop 20.211.2.1
attr[1000] nexthop 20.111.2.1
attr[1000] nexthop 20.211.2.1
attr[1000] nexthop 20.111.2.1
attr[1000] nexthop 20.211.2.1
attr[5] nexthop 9.3.11.254
attr[5] nexthop 20.111.2.1
attr[5] nexthop 20.111.2.1
attr[5] nexthop 20.111.2.1
attr[5] nexthop 20.111.2.1
attr[5] nexthop 20.211.2.1
attr[5] nexthop 20.211.2.1
attr[5] nexthop 20.211.2.1
attr[5] nexthop 20.211.2.1
attr[5] nexthop 20.111.1.2
attr[5] nexthop 20.211.1.2
attr[2000] nexthop 20.111.1.1
attr[1000] nexthop 20.211.1.1
attr[2000] nexthop 20.111.1.1
...
```

show ip bgp cidr-only

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes with Classless Interdomain Routing (CIDR).

Syntax

show ip bgp [ipv4 unicast] cidr-only

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------|---|
| ipv4 unicast | Displays BGP routes with CIDR only for the IPv4 unicast address family. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes with CIDR:

```
Switch> show ip bgp cidr-only
LP11#show ip bgp cidr-only
BGP routing table information for VRF default address family IPV4 unicast
BGP table version is 226, local router ID is 20.211.2.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i -
internal,
l - labeled
                S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, |- multipath

   Network          Next Hop          Metric      LocPrf   Weight   Path
*> 9.3.11.0/24      0.0.0.0
*>i 9.4.12.0/24     20.111.1.1        100         0         ?
* i|                20.111.2.1        100         0         ?
* i|                20.211.1.1        100         0         ?
* i|                20.211.2.1        100         0         ?
*>i 9.5.13.0/24    20.111.1.1        100         0         ?
* i|                20.111.2.1        100         0         ?
* i|                20.211.1.1        100         0         ?
* i|                20.211.2.1        100         0         ?
*>i 9.6.14.0/24    20.111.1.1        100         0         ?
...

```

show ip bgp community

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes that match the specified community.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp [ipv4 unicast] community [<community number>
[exact-match]] [internet] [local-AS] [no-advertise]
[no-export]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|---|
| ipv4 unicast | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 unicast address family. |
| <i>community number</i> | The number of the BGP community. The format for the community number is AA:NN (autonomous system number: community number). |
| exact-match | Displays only an exact match for the specified community. |
| internet | Displays BGP routes that are part of the well-known internet community. |
| local-AS | Displays BGP routes not advertised outside the local autonomous system (AS). |
| no-advertise | Displays BGP routes not advertised to any peers (internal or external). |
| no-export | Displays BGP routes only advertised to peers in the same AS. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes matching any community:

```
Switch> show ip bgp community
```

show ip bgp community vrf

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes that match any communities associated with the specified Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp [ipv4 unicast] community vrf {all|<VRF instance>|  
|default}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------|---|
| ipv4 unicast | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 unicast address family. |
| all | Displays BGP routes matching communities associated with any VRF instance. |
| <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP routes matching communities associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| default | Displays BGP routes matching communities associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes matching communities associated with the default VRF instance:

```
Switch> show ip bgp community vrf all
```

show ip bgp community-info

show Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) community information.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp community-info
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP community information:

```
Switch> show ip bgp community-info
```

show ip bgp community-list

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes that match the specified community list.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp [all]{ipv4|ipv6} unicast] community-list  
<community list name> [exact-match]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------------|--|
| all | Displays BGP information for all IP address families. |
| ipv4 | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Displays BGP information for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Displays BGP information for the unicast address family. |
| <i>community list name</i> | The name of the BGP community list. |
| exact-match | Displays only an exact match for the specified community list. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes matching community list 'comlist1':

```
Switch> show ip bgp community-list comlist1
```

show ip bgp community-list vrf

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes that match the specified community list associated with the selected Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp [all | {ipv4 | ipv6} unicast] community-list  
<community list name> vrf {all | <VRF instance> | default}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------------|--|
| all | Displays BGP information for all IP address families. |
| ipv4 | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Displays BGP information for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Displays BGP information for the unicast address family. |
| <i>community list name</i> | The name of the BGP community list. |
| all | Displays BGP routes matching the community list associated with any VRF instance. |
| <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP routes matching the community list associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| default | Displays BGP routes matching the community list associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes matching the community list 'comlist1' associated with any VRF instance:

```
Switch> show ip bgp community-list vrf all
```

show ip bgp dampening

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) dampening information.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp [all|{ipv4|ipv6} unicast] dampening  
{dampened-paths|flap-statistics|parameters} [vrf {all|  
|<VRF instance>|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| all | Displays BGP information for all IP address families. |
| ipv4 | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 address family. |
| ipv6 | Displays BGP information for the IPv6 address family. |
| unicast | Displays BGP information for the unicast address family. |
| dampened-paths | Displays all dampened paths. |
| flap-statistics | Displays flap statistics for BGP routes. |
| parameters | Displays all dampening parameters. |
| vrf all | Displays BGP dampening information for all Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP dampening information for the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays BGP dampening information for the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays all dampened paths:

```
Switch> show ip bgp dampening dampened-paths
```

show ip bgp extcommunity-list

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes matching the specified extended community list.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp extcommunity-list <extended community list name>  
[exact-match] [vrf {<VRF instance name>|all|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <i>extended community list name</i> | The name of the extended community list. |
| exact-match | Displays BGP routes exactly matching the specified extended community list. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance name</i> | Displays BGP routes matching the extended community list associated with the specified Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf default | Displays BGP routes matching the extended community list associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf all | Displays BGP routes matching the extended community list associated with any VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes matching the extended community list 'extcomlist1':

```
Switch> show ip bgp extcommunity-list extcomlist1
```

show ip bgp filter-list

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes matching a specified filter list.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp [ipv4 unicast] filter-list <filter list name>  
[exact-match] [vrf {<VRF instance name>|all|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------------|---|
| ipv4 unicast | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 address family. |
| <i>filter list name</i> | The name of the BGP filter list. |
| exact-match | Displays BGP routes exactly matching the specified filter list. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance name</i> | Displays BGP routes matching the filter list associated with the specified Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf all | Displays BGP routes matching the filter list associated with all VRF instances. |
| vrf default | Displays BGP routes matching the filter list associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes that match filter list 'flist3':

```
Switch> show ip bgp filter-list flist3
```

show ip bgp inconsistent-as

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes with inconsistent Autonomous System (AS) paths.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp [ipv4 unicast] inconsistent-as
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------|---|
| ipv4 unicast | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 unicast address family. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes with inconsistent AS paths:

```
Switch> show ip bgp inconsistent-as
```

show ip bgp l2vpn evpn

Displays IPv4 BGP Ethernet Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing information, including BGP Layer 2 VPN route information.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp l2vpn evpn [{esi <ES ID>|mac <MAC address>}  
[virtual-network <VXLAN VNID (1-16777214)> [rd <route distinguisher>]]  
|neighbors|summary|virtual-network <VXLAN VNID (1-16777214)>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|--|
| esi <i>ES ID</i> | Displays BGP EVPN routing information for the specified Ethernet Segment (ES). |
| mac <i>MAC address</i> | Displays BGP EVPN routing information for the specified MAC address. The <i>MAC address</i> is in format XXXX.XXXX.XXXX. |
| virtual-network <i>VXLAN VNID</i> | Displays BGP EVPN routing information for the specified VXLAN virtual network. The <i>VXLAN VNID</i> is an integer from 1 to 1677214. |
| rd <i>route distinguisher</i> | Displays the route distinguisher for the specified VXLAN virtual network. The <i>route distinguisher</i> is in format <i>IP address:number</i> . |
| neighbors | Displays BGP EVPN neighbor information. |
| summary | Displays BGP EVPN summary routing information. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command displays BGP EVPN routing information:

```
Switch> show ip bgp l2vpn evpn
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show ip bgp neighbors

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp [ipv4 unicast] neighbors [<IPv4 or IPv6 address>
[advertised-routes|connection-retrytime|hold-time|keepalive|
|keepalive-interval|notification|open|rcvd-msgs|
|received-routes|sent-msgs|update]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------|--|
| ipv4 unicast | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 unicast address family. |
| <i>IPv4 or IPv6 address</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the BGP neighbor. |
| advertised-routes | Displays the BGP routes advertised for the specified neighbor. |
| connection-retrytime | Displays the time interval the switch waits until it tries to contact the BGP neighbor. |
| hold-time | Displays the time interval the switch waits until it will transition the BGP neighbor to IDLE state, if the switch doesn't receive an update or keepalive message from the neighbor. |
| keepalive | Displays keepalive messages. Keepalive messages are sent to determine if a connection has failed or is unavailable. |
| keepalive-interval | Displays the time interval the switch waits until it sends another keepalive message to the BGP neighbor. |
| notification | Displays notification messages. Notification messages are sent when an error is detected. |
| open | Displays open messages. Open Messages are sent to create a BGP session between neighbors. |
| rcvd-msgs | Displays packets received from the BGP neighbor. |
| received-routes | Displays the BGP routes received from the specified neighbor. |
| sent-msgs | Displays packets sent to the BGP neighbor. |
| update | Displays update messages. Update messages are used to transfer routing information between BGP neighbors. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP neighbors:

```
Switch> show ip bgp neighbors

BGP neighbor is 9.9.9.1, remote AS 100, local AS 200, external link
BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
BGP state = Idle
Last read , hold time is 90, keepalive interval is 30 seconds
Received 11020 messages, 6234 notifications, 0 in queue
Sent 17226 messages, 9 notifications, 0 in queue
Route refresh request: received 4, sent 0
Minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds
For address family: IPv4 Unicast
BGP table version 2308, neighbor version 0
Index 1, Offset 0, Mask 0x2
Community attribute sent to this neighbor (both)
0 accepted prefixes
0 announced prefixes

Connections established 12; dropped 13
External BGP neighbor may be up to 10 hops away.
Last Reset: 00:00:03, due to BGP Notification received
Notification Error Message: (OPEN Message Error/Bad Peer AS.)
```

The following command displays the connection retry timer for a BGP neighbor:

```
Switch> show ip bgp neighbors 10.243.2.54 connection-retrytime
```

The following command displays the hold timer for a BGP neighbor:

```
Switch> show ip bgp neighbors 10.243.2.54 hold-time
```

The following command displays the keepalive timer:

```
Switch> show ip bgp neighbors 10.243.2.54 keepalive-interval
```

The following command displays the BGP routes received from a neighbor:

```
Switch> show ip bgp neighbors 10.243.2.54 received-routes
```

The following command displays BGP packets sent to a neighbor:

```
Switch> show ip bgp neighbors 10.243.2.54 sent-msgs
```

Restrictions

When using the parameter `ipv4 unicast`, the only available commands are:

- **show ip bgp ipv4 unicast neighbors**
- **show ip bgp ipv4 unicast neighbors** *<IPv4 or IPv6 address>*
- **show ip bgp ipv4 unicast neighbors** *<IPv4 or IPv6 address>*
advertised-routes
- **show ip bgp ipv4 unicast neighbors** *<IPv4 or IPv6 address>*
received-routes

show ip bgp neighbors routes

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes received or advertised to or from the specified neighbor.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp [ipv4 unicast] neighbors <IPv4 or IPv6 address> routes  
[advertised|received] [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------|--|
| ipv4 unicast | Displays BGP routes only for the IPv4 unicast address family. |
| <i>IPv4 or IPv6 address</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the BGP neighbor. |
| advertised | Displays BGP routes advertised to the neighbor. |
| received | Displays BGP routes received from the neighbor. |
| vrf all | Displays BGP routes for neighbors associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP routes for neighbors associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays BGP routes for neighbors associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes received or advertised to or from the neighbor with IPv4 address 10.254.22.36:

```
Switch> show ip bgp neighbors 10.254.22.36 routes

BGP routing table information for VRF default address family IPv4 unicast
BGP table version is 228, local router ID is 20.211.2.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i -
internal,
l - labeled
                S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, |- multipath

   Network          Next Hop      Metric      LocPrf   Weight   Path
*>i 50.11.0.1/32    9.3.11.1          0           0         0         i

Total number of prefixes 1
```

Restrictions

When using the `ipv4 unicast` parameter, the only available command is:

```
show ip bgp ipv4 unicast neighbors <IPv4 or IPv6 address> routes
```

show ip bgp neighbors vrf

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors associated with the specified Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp neighbors [<IPv4 or IPv6 address>] vrf {all|<VRF instance> |  
default}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>IPv4 or IPv6 address</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the BGP neighbor. |
| all | Displays BGP neighbors associated with any VRF instance. |
| <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP neighbors associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| default | Displays BGP neighbors associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BGP neighbors associated with the default VRF instance:

```
Switch> show ip bgp neighbors vrf default
```

show ip bgp paths

Displays all the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) paths stored in the database.

Syntax

show ip bgp [ipv4 unicast] paths

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------|---|
| ipv4 unicast | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 unicast address family. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP path information:

```
Switch> show ip bgp paths
Address      Refcnt Path
[0x10560fe8:0] (55305)
```

show ip bgp prefix-list

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes matching the specified prefix list.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp [ipv4 unicast] prefix-list <prefix list name>
[exact-match] [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|---|
| ipv4 unicast | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 unicast address family. |
| <i>prefix list name</i> | The name of the prefix list used to filter BGP routes. |
| exact-match | Displays BGP routes exactly matching the specified prefix list. |
| vrf all | Displays BGP routes matching the prefix list associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP routes matching the prefix list associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays BGP routes matching the prefix list associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes matching the prefix list 'prelist1':

```
Switch> show ip bgp prefix-list prelist1
```

show ip bgp quote-regexp

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes matching the autonomous system (AS) path regular expression.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp [ipv4 unicast] quote-regexp <regular expression>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------|---|
| ipv4 unicast | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 unicast address family. |
| <i>regular expression</i> | The regular expression to match the AS path. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes matching the AS path regular expression "65550":

```
Switch> show ip bgp quote-regexp "65550"
```

show ip bgp received-paths

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes received from other neighbors.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp received-paths [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| vrf all | Displays BGP routes received from other neighbors associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP routes received from other neighbors associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays BGP routes received from other neighbors associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes received from other neighbors:

```
Switch> show ip bgp received-paths
```

show ip bgp regexp

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes matching the autonomous system (AS) path regular expression.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp [ipv4 unicast] regexp <regular expression>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------|---|
| ipv4 unicast | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 unicast address family. |
| <i>regular expression</i> | The regular expression to match the AS path. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes matching the AS path regular expression "172":

```
Switch> show ip bgp regexp 172
```

show ip bgp route-map

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route maps.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp [ipv4 unicast] route-map <route map name> [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| ipv4 unicast | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 unicast address family. |
| <i>route map name</i> | The name of the route map. |
| vrf all | Displays BGP route maps associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP route maps associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays BGP route maps associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BGP route map 'path-34':

```
Switch> show ip bgp route-map path-34
```

show ip bgp scan

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) scan statistics.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp scan
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP scan statistics:

```
Switch> show ip bgp scan

BGP VRF: (Default) VRF_ID 0
BGP scan interval is 60
scan remain-time: 3
Current BGP nexthop cache:
 9.3.11.1 valid [IGP metric 0]
20.111.1.1 valid [IGP metric 0]
20.111.2.1 valid [IGP metric 0]
20.211.1.1 valid [IGP metric 0]
20.211.2.1 valid [IGP metric 0]
```

show ip bgp statistic

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) traffic statistics.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp statistic
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP traffic statistics:

```
Switch> show ip bgp statistic

Neighbor aggregated statistics (sent/received)
Msgs          Bytes          Opens          Updates          151/272
140275/140375          3518604/0          5/5
Keepalives Notifications Route-refresh Capabilities
140119/140098          0/0          0/0          0/0

RIB routes statistics for Default
Route additions sent: 48865
Route additions sent failed: 0
Route deletions sent: 1
Route deletions sent failed: 0
Redistributed routes received: 5
Redistributed routes additions: 5
- Routes additions failed: 0
- Routes matching route-maps: 0
Redistributed route deletions: 0
- Routes deletions failed: 0

BGP I/O Information
Active Open attempts          : 0
Passive Open attempts         : 0
BGP I/O Open loops           : 0
BGP I/O Open calls            : 0
...
BGP Yielded in packing        : 0
BGP No sendbuf for peer       : 0
BGP No withdraw buf for peer  : 0
BGP Yields in update peer loop : 0
No updates pending or no buffers: 0
No data to write              : 0
Msg queue recv errors         : 0
Sockets create/accept/close   : 2/4/5
Sockets create retries/failures : 0/0
Socket fd-close session       : 0
```

show ip bgp summary

Displays the status of all Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp [ipv4 unicast] summary [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|  
default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|---|
| ipv4 unicast | Displays BGP information for the IPv4 unicast address family. |
| vrf all | Displays BGP connection status for neighbors associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP connection status for neighbors associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays BGP connection status for neighbors associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays the connection status for all BGP neighbors:

```
Switch> show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 20.211.2.2, local AS number 64800
BGP table version is 228
1 BGP AS-PATH entries
0 BGP community entries
1 Configured ebgp ECMP multipath: Currently set at 1
32 Configured ibgp ECMP multipath: Currently set at 32

Neighbor          V    AS MsgRcv MsgSen TblVer InQ OutQ Up/Down
State/PfxRcd
9.3.11.1          4  64800 28049 28279   225   0   0 3d05h54m
1
20.111.1.1        4  64800 28062 28027   227   0   0 3d05h54m
11055
20.111.2.1        4  64800 28061 28029   227   0   0 3d05h54m
11055
20.211.1.1        4  64800 28061 28030   227   0   0 3d05h54m
11055
20.211.2.1        4  64800 28061 28028   227   0   0 3d05h54m
11055

Total number of neighbors 5

Total number of Established sessions 5
```

show ip bgp vrf

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) information for the specified Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp vrf {all|<VRF instance name>|default}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------|---|
| all | Displays BGP information for all VRF instances. |
| <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP information for the specified custom VRF instance. |
| default | Displays BGP information for the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BGP information for the default VRF instance:

```
Switch> show ip bgp vrf default
```

show ip community-list

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) community lists.

Syntax

```
show ip community-list
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP community lists:

```
Switch> show ip community-list
Named Community standard list commlist_1
  permit 100:200
  deny 30:40
  permit local-AS
Named Community expanded list commlist_2
  permit ^100:1_100:2$
  deny ^100:1$
  deny 200:100.200:200.+
  permit .*
```

show ip dhcp relay

Displays Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol version 4 (DHCPv4) relay service configuration and statistics.

Syntax

```
show ip dhcp relay [address [interface {ethernet [<chassis number/port number>]}|vlan [<VLAN number>]}] [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| address | Displays configured DHCPv4 addresses. |
| interface ethernet | Displays configured DHCPv4 address on all ethernet interfaces. |
| <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays configured DHCPv4 address on the specified ethernet interface. The ethernet interface chassis and port numbers. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface vlan | Displays configured DHCPv4 addresses on all Virtual LAN (VLAN) interfaces. |
| <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays configured DHCPv4 addresses on the specified VLAN interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays DHCPv4 information for the specified Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf all | Displays DHCPv4 information for all the VRF instances. |
| vrf default | Displays DHCPv4 information for the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays the DHCPv4 configuration:

```
Switch> show ip dhcp relay
```

show ip dhcp snooping

Displays Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping information.

Syntax

```
show ip dhcp snooping [binding|counters]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| binding | Displays the DHCP Snooping binding table. |
| counters | Displays DHCP Snooping statistics. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays DHCP Snooping information:

```
Switch> show ip dhcp snooping
```

The following command displays the DHCP Snooping binding table:

```
Switch> show ip dhcp snooping binding
Mac Address          IP Address      Lease(seconds)  Type      VLAN  Interface
-----
00:25:b3:18:1b:24  192.168.1.100  6662            Dynamic   100   ethernet 1/24
Total number of bindings: 1
```

show ip ecmp weight

Displays weighted Equal Cost Multiple Paths (ECMP) information.

Syntax

```
show ip ecmp weight {<IPv4 address>|<IPv6 address>|interface  
{<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number/port number>}}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | Displays weighted ECMP information for the specified the next-hop IPv4 address. |
| <i>IPv6 address</i> | Displays weighted ECMP information for the specified the next-hop IPv6 address. |
| interface <i>interface name</i> | Displays weighted ECMP information for the specified the interface, identified by its name. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays weighted ECMP information for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |
| 10.8 | Option port-channel was removed. |

Example

The following command displays ECMP weight information:

```
Switch# show ip ecmp weight 1.1.1.1
```

show ip extcommunity-list

Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) extended community lists.

Syntax

```
show ip extcommunity-list <community name>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------|------------------------|
| <community name> | Name of the community. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP extended community lists:

```
Switch> show ip extcommunity-list

Named extended community standard list ecommlist_1
  permit 100000:2
  deny 200002:300
  permit 11000:30
Named extended community expanded list ecommlist_2
  permit ^50000:5_50000:6$
  deny ^50000:5.+
  permit .*
```

show ip forwarding

Displays IPv4 forwarding status.

Syntax

```
show ip forwarding
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays IPv4 forwarding status:

```
Switch> show ip forwarding  
  
IP forwarding is on.
```

show ip igmp snooping

Displays Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping information.

Syntax

```
show ip igmp snooping [vlan <VLAN number>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------|--|
| vlan <VLAN number> | Displays IGMP Snooping information for the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays IGMP Snooping information:

```
Switch> show ip igmp snooping

Global IGMP Snooping information
IGMP Snooping Enabled
IGMP Snooping V1/V2 Report Suppression Enabled
General query transmission on TCN Enabled
Static entries limit: 0
Report forwarding rate: 6000

IGMP Snooping information for Vlan1
IGMP Snooping enabled
IGMP Snooping Version: 3
Robustness: 2 (operational: 2)
Query Interval: 125 seconds (operational: 125 seconds)
Group Membership Interval: 260 seconds
Query Response Interval: 10 seconds
Last Member Query Count: 2
Last Member Query Interval: 1000 milliseconds
IGMPv2 fast-leave: disabled
IGMPv1/v2 Report suppression: enabled
IGMPv3 Report suppression: disabled
Router port detection using: IGMP Queries, PIM Hello
Snooping Querier disabled
Querier timeout: 255 seconds (default, operational: 255 seconds)
Querier Startup Query Count: 2
Querier Startup Query Interval: 31 seconds
Number of router-ports: 0
Number of Groups: 0
Number of Joins: 0
Number of Leaves: 0
Active Ports:
  Ethernet1/1
```

show ip igmp snooping ecp

Displays Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping Edge Control Protocol (ECP) information.

Syntax

```
show ip igmp snooping ecp {channels|statistics|  
upper-layer-protocols}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|---|
| channels | Displays IGMP ECP channel information. |
| statistics | Displays IGMP ECP statistics. |
| upper-layer-protocols | Displays IGMP ECP upper layer protocol information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays VRRP ECP channel information:

```
Switch> show ip igmp snooping ecp channels  
  
---- ECP CHANNELS ----  
Ifindex   Ena   State   NextSeq   LastAck   FreeWindow  
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
```

show ip igmp snooping groups

Displays Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping groups membership information.

Syntax

```
show ip igmp snooping groups [[<multicast group IPv4 address>] [<source IPv4 address>] [vlan <VLAN number>] [detail]|interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <i>multicast group IPv4 address</i> | The group IPv4 address. |
| <i>source IPv4 address</i> | The source IPv4 address. |
| vlan <VLAN number> | Displays IGMP Snooping information for the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| detail | Displays detailed IGMP Snooping group membership information. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays IGMP entries for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays IGMP entries for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays IGMP Snooping group membership information:

```
Switch> show ip igmp snooping groups

Total entries: 100 Total IGMP groups: 100
Note: The <Total IGMP groups> number is computed as
      the number of unique (Group/Source, Vlan) entries.
IGMP Connected Group Membership
Flags: D - Dynamic, S - Static

Vlan  Grp/Src Addr      Interface      Flags  Expires  Version
10    237.1.1.1         Ethernet1/1    D      00:04:02 V2
10    237.1.1.2         Ethernet1/1    D      00:04:02 V2
10    237.1.1.3         Ethernet1/1    D      00:04:02 V2
10    237.1.1.4         Ethernet1/1    D      00:04:02 V2
10    237.1.1.5         Ethernet1/1    D      00:04:02 V2
10    237.1.1.6         Ethernet1/1    D      00:04:02 V2
10    237.1.1.7         Ethernet1/1    D      00:04:02 V2
10    237.1.1.8         Ethernet1/1    D      00:04:02 V2
10    237.1.1.9         Ethernet1/1    D      00:04:02 V2
10    237.1.1.10        Ethernet1/1    D      00:04:02 V2
...

Note: * - groups learned on the vLAG ISL
```

show ip igmp snooping mrouter

Displays multicast routers detected by Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping.

Syntax

```
show ip igmp snooping mrouter [interface {ethernet <chassis  
number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>}|vlan <VLAN number>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays multicast routers detected by IGMP Snooping on the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays multicast routers detected by IGMP Snooping on the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <VLAN number> | Displays multicast routers detected by IGMP Snooping on the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays multicast routers detected by IGMP Snooping:

```
Switch> show ip igmp snooping mrouter
Total entries: 1 (0 static, 1 dynamic)
VLAN  Interface                IP-address    Expires
10    Ethernet1/1(dynamic)         77.88.99.111 00:04:00
```

show ip igmp snooping querier

Displays Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping querier information.

Syntax

```
show ip igmp snooping querier [vlan <VLAN number>] [detail]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------|--|
| vlan <VLAN number> | Displays IGMP Snooping querier information for the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| detail | Displays detailed IGMP Snooping querier information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays IGMP Snooping querier information:

```
Switch> show ip igmp snooping querier
IGMP Querier Information
Vlan    IP Address    Version    Expires    Port
10      10.1.1.0      3          00:00:27  Querier
```

```
Switch> show ip igmp snooping querier detail
IGMP Querier Information
Vlan   IP Address      Version    Expires      Port
10     10.1.1.0        3          00:00:24    Querier

IGMP Snooping Querier configuration for Vlan10
Snooping Querier version    : 3 (operational: 3)
Robustness variable         : 2 (operational: 2)
Query Interval              : 125 seconds (operational: 125 seconds)
Startup Query Count         : 2
Startup Query Interval      : 31 seconds
Last Member Query Count     : 2
Last Member Query Interval  : 1000 milliseconds
Query Response Interval     : 10 seconds
Querier timeout             : 255 seconds (default, operational: 255
seconds)
```

show ip igmp snooping statistics

Displays Internet Groups Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping statistics.

Syntax

```
show ip igmp snooping statistics [global|vlan <VLAN number>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------|---|
| global | Displays IGMP Snooping global statistics. |
| vlan <VLAN number> | Displays IGMP Snooping statistics for the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays IGMP Snooping statistics:

```
Switch> show ip igmp snooping statistics vlan 10
Vlan10 IGMP snooping statistics, last reset: 00:00:32
Packets received: 10
IGMPv1 reports received: 0
IGMPv2 reports received: 10
IGMPv3 reports received: 0
IGMPv1 queries received: 0
IGMPv2 queries received: 0
    general queries received: 0
    group queries received: 0
IGMPv3 queries received: 0
    general queries received: 0
    group queries received: 0
    group source queries received: 0
IGMPv2 leaves received: 0
Invalid reports received: 0
Invalid queries received: 0
IGMPv1 reports suppressed: 0
IGMPv2 reports suppressed: 0
IGMPv2 leaves suppressed: 0
Queries originated: 0
Packets sent to routers: 0
STP TCN received: 0
Report version mismatch: 0
Unknown packets received: 0
Checksum errors: 0, Packet length errors: 0
Invalid v1 reports: 0, Invalid v2 reports: 0, Invalid v3 reports: 0
```

show ip interface

Displays interface status and configuration settings.

Syntax

```
show ip interface [<interface name> | ethernet <chassis number/port number> | loopback <loopback interface> | mgmt <management interface> | vlan <VLAN number>] [brief] [vrf {<VRF instance> | all | default | management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>interface name</i> | The name of the interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays ethernet interface configuration information. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays loopback interface configuration information. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays management interface configuration information. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays Virtual LAN (VLAN) interface configuration information. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| brief | Displays a short interface configuration summary. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays configuration information for interfaces associated with the specified Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf all | Displays configuration information for interfaces associated with any VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays configuration information for interfaces associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays configuration information for interfaces associated with the management VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays a short interface configuration summary:

```
Switch> show ip interface brief
```

| Interface | IP-Address | Admin-Status | Link-Status |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Ethernet1/6 | 4.4.4.1 | up | up |
| Ethernet1/8 | 6.6.6.3 | up | up |
| Ethernet1/23 | 9.9.9.1 | up | up |
| Ethernet1/30 | 8.8.8.1 | up | up |
| Ethernet1/36 | 1.0.0.1 | up | up |
| Ethernet1/50 | 11.0.0.2 | up | down |
| mgmt0 | 10.241.37.40 | up | up |
| Vlan2 | 2.2.2.1 | up | down |
| Vlan10 | 182.124.0.10 | up | down |

The following command displays interface configuration for management interface 0:

```
Switch> show ip interface mgmt 0
```

```
IP Interface Status for VRF (default)
IP Interface Status for VRF (management)
mgmt0, Interface Status: link up/admin up
IP address: 10.241.41.21, IP subnet: 10.241.41.0/25
IP MTU:1500 bytes (using link MTU)
IP icmp redirects: enabled
IP icmp unreachable (except port): disabled
IP icmp port-unreachable: enabled
```

The following command displays configuration information for all interfaces associated with the default VRF instance:

```
Switch> show ip interface vrf default

IP Interface Status for VRF (default)
mgmt0, Interface Status: link up/admin up
IP address: 10.241.41.21, IP subnet: 10.241.41.0/25
IP MTU:1500 bytes (using link MTU)
IP icmp redirects: enabled
IP icmp unreachable (except port): disabled
IP icmp port-unreachable: enabled

loopback0, Interface Status: link up/admin up
IP MTU:1500 bytes (using link MTU)
IP icmp redirects: enabled
IP icmp unreachable (except port): disabled
IP icmp port-unreachable: enabled

Vlan1, Interface Status: link up/admin up
IP MTU:1500 bytes (using link MTU)
IP icmp redirects: enabled
IP icmp unreachable (except port): disabled
IP icmp port-unreachable: enabled
...
```

show ip internal

Displays internal IP information.

Syntax

```
show ip internal {arp|interface [<interface name>]|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|loopback <loopback interface>|mgmt <management interface>|port-channel <LAG number>|vlan <VLAN number>}]|route}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| arp | Displays internal IP information for ARP entries. |
| interface <i>interface name</i> | The name of the interface. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays internal IP information for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays internal IP information for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| interface mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays internal IP information for the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays internal IP information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| interface vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays internal IP information for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN) interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| route | Displays the IP routing table. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port -aggregation to port -channel . |

Example

The following command displays internal IP information for all interfaces:

```
Switch> show ip internal interface

Vlan1      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr a8:97:dc:de:25:01
           inet6 addr: fe80::aa97:dcff:fede:2501/64 Scope:Link
           UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
           RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
           TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
           collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
           RX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)

internal0  Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 02:10:18:d1:34:aa
           inet6 addr: fe80::10:18ff:fed1:34aa/64 Scope:Link
           UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
           RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
           TX packets:6 errors:0 dropped:1 overruns:0 carrier:0
           collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
           RX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  TX bytes:484 (484.0 B)

internal11 Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 02:10:18:d1:34:ab
           inet6 addr: fe80::10:18ff:fed1:34ab/64 Scope:Link
           UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
           RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
           TX packets:14 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
           collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
           RX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  TX bytes:1548 (1.5 KiB)

...
```

show ip load-sharing

Displays global IP load balancing information.

Syntax

```
show ip load-sharing
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays global IP load balancing information:

```
Switch> show ip load-sharing
IP ECMP load sharing information:
universal-id (Random seed): 1431655765
Load-share mode: source-dest-ip source-dest-port
```

show ip ospf

Displays general Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) information.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays general OSPF information:

```
Switch> show ip ospf

Routing Process "ospf 0" with ID 2.2.2.2
  Process uptime is 3 days 3 hours 31 minutes
  Process bound to VRF default
  Conforms to RFC2328, and RFC1583 Compatibility flag is disabled
  Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
  Supports opaque LSA
  Do not support Restarting
  SPF schedule delay initial 0 secs 500 msec
  SPF schedule delay min 0 secs 500 msec
  SPF schedule delay max 40 secs 0 msec
  Refresh timer 10 secs
  Number of incoming current DD exchange neighbors 0/4
  Number of outgoing current DD exchange neighbors 0/4
  Initial LSA throttle delay 0 secs 0 msec
  Minimum hold time for LSA throttle 5 secs 0 msec
  Maximum wait time for LSA throttle 5 secs 0 msec
  Minimum LSA arrival 1 secs 0 msec
  Number of external LSA 0. Checksum 0x000000
  Number of opaque AS LSA 0. Checksum 0x000000
  Number of non-default external LSA 0
  External LSA database is unlimited.
  Number of LSA originated 1
  Number of LSA received 1524
  Number of areas attached to this router: 1
    Area 0.0.0.0 (BACKBONE)
      Number of interfaces in this area is 100(100)
      Number of fully adjacent neighbors in this area is 4
      Area has no authentication
      SPF algorithm last executed 75:29:40.323 ago
      SPF algorithm executed 8 times
      Number of LSA 11. Checksum 0x04480a
```

show ip ospf border-routers

Displays Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing table entries to an Area Border Router (ABR) and Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR).

Syntax

```
show ip ospf border-routers
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays OSPF routing table entries to an ABR or ASBR:

```
Switch> show ip ospf border-routers

OSPF process 0 VRF (default) internal Routing Table

Codes: i - Intra-area route, I - Inter-area route

i 2.2.2.2 [1] via 5.0.0.2, Ethernet1/33, ABR, Area 0.0.0.1
I 1.1.1.1 [2] via 5.0.0.2, Ethernet1/33, ASBR, Area 0.0.0.1
```

show ip ospf database

Displays the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) database.

Syntax

show ip ospf database [detail]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------|--|
| detail | Displays detailed OSPF database information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the OSPF database:

```
Switch> show ip ospf database
  OSPF Router with ID (2.2.2.2) (Process ID 0 VRF default)

      Router Link States (Area 0.0.0.0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age Seq#         CkSum Link count
2.2.2.2        2.2.2.2      129 0x8000009e 0xe528 100
3.3.3.3        3.3.3.3      1241 0x8000009c 0xc093 100
4.4.4.4        4.4.4.4      1126 0x8000009f 0x1d0d 8

      Net Link States (Area 0.0.0.0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age Seq#         CkSum
21.0.0.4       4.4.4.4      306 0x80000098 0x8cf4
22.0.0.4       4.4.4.4      1317 0x80000098 0x7f01
23.0.0.4       4.4.4.4      406 0x80000098 0x720d
...
34.0.0.4       4.4.4.4      1527 0x80000098 0x155b

      Summary Link States (Area 0.0.0.0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age Seq#         CkSum Route
4.0.0.0        2.2.2.2      129 0x80000001 0x054b 4.0.0.0/24
```

show ip ospf database <link-state ID>

Displays the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) database entries for a specified LSA.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf database <link-state ID> [adv-router <advertising router ID>
|self-originated] [detail]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| <i>link-state ID</i> | Link-state advertisement (LSA) communicates the router's local routing topology to all other routers in the local OSPF area. The value depends on the LSA type and must be entered in IPv4 address format. |
| adv-router <i>advertising router ID</i> | Displays all LSAs for the specified advertising router ID in IPv4 address. |
| self-originated | Displays LSAs originated from the local router. |
| detail | Displays detailed database information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the OSPF database for the OSPF router with link-state ID 10.243.79.34:

```
Switch> show ip ospf database 10.243.79.34
```

show ip ospf database adv-router

Displays the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) database for an advertising router.

Syntax

show ip ospf database adv-router <advertising router ID> [**detail**]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>advertising router ID</i> | The advertising router ID in IPv4 address format. |
| detail | Displays detailed database information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the OSPF database for the advertising router with ID 10.156.36.11:

```
Switch> show ip ospf database 10.156.36.11
```

show ip ospf database area

Displays the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) database for a specified OSPF area.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf database area {<area ID>|<area IPv4 address>}  
[<link-state ID>] [adv-router <advertising router ID>|self-originated]  
[detail]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>area ID</i> | The ID of the OSPF area in decimal format. The <i>area ID</i> is from 1 to 4294967295. |
| <i>area IPv4 address</i> | The ID of the OSPF area in IPv4 address format. |
| <i>link-state ID</i> | Link-state advertisement (LSA) communicates the router's local routing topology to all other routers in the local OSPF area. The value depends on the LSA type and must be entered in IPv4 address format. |
| <i>adv-router</i> <i>advertising router ID</i> | Displays all LSAs for the specified advertising router ID in IPv4 address format. |
| <i>self-originated</i> | Displays LSAs originated from the local router. |
| <i>detail</i> | Displays detailed database information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the OSPF database for OSPF area '230':

```
Switch> show ip ospf database area 230
```

show ip ospf database asbr-summary

Displays a summary of the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) database for Autonomous System Boundary Routers (ASBRs).

Syntax

```
show ip ospf database asbr-summary [area {<area ID> |  
[<area IPv4 address>}] [<link-state ID>] [adv-router <advertising router ID> |  
self-originated] [detail]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| area <i>area ID</i> | Displays OSPF database information for the OSPF area specified in decimal format. The <i>area ID</i> is from 1 to 4294967295. |
| area <i>area IPv4 address</i> | Displays OSPF database information for the OSPF area specified in IPv4 address format. |
| <i>link-state ID</i> | Link-state advertisement (LSA) communicates the router's local routing topology to all other routers in the local OSPF area. The value depends on the LSA type and must be entered in IPv4 address format. |
| adv-router <i>advertising router ID</i> | Displays all LSAs for the specified advertising router ID in IPv4 address format. |
| self-originated | Displays LSAs originated from the local router. |
| detail | Displays detailed database information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays a summary of the OSPF database for all ASBRs:

```
Switch> show ip ospf database asbr-summary
```

show ip ospf database database-summary

Displays a summary of the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) database, including the types of link-state advertisements (LSAs) in each OSPF area and their total number.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf database database-summary
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays a summary of the OSPF database:

```
Switch> show ip ospf database database-summary
```

show ip ospf database external

Displays the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) database for external link-state advertisements (LSAs).

Syntax

```
show ip ospf database external [ext-tag <external tag number>]
[<link-state ID>] [adv-router <advertising router ID>|self-originated]
[detail]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| ext-tag <i>external tag number</i> | Displays OSPF information for the specified external tag. The <i>external tag number</i> is from 1 to 4294967295. |
| <i>link-state ID</i> | Link-state advertisement (LSA) communicates the router's local routing topology to all other routers in the local OSPF area. The value depends on the LSA type and must be entered in IPv4 address format. |
| adv-router <i>advertising router ID</i> | Displays all LSAs for the specified advertising router ID in IPv4 address format. |
| self-originated | Displays LSAs originated from the local router. |
| detail | Displays detailed database information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the OSPF database for external LSAs:

```
Switch> show ip ospf database external
```

show ip ospf database network

Displays the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) database for network link-state advertisements (LSAs).

Syntax

```
show ip ospf database network [area {<area ID>|<area IPv4 address>}]  
[<link-state ID>] [adv-router <advertising router ID>|self-originated]  
[detail]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>area area ID</i> | Displays OSPF database information for the OSPF area specified in decimal format. The <i>area ID</i> is from 1 to 4294967295. |
| <i>area area IPv4 address</i> | Displays OSPF database information for the OSPF area specified in IPv4 address format. |
| <i>link-state ID</i> | Link-state advertisement (LSA) communicates the router's local routing topology to all other routers in the local OSPF area. The value depends on the LSA type and must be entered in IPv4 address format. |
| <i>adv-router advertising router ID</i> | Displays all LSAs for the specified advertising router ID in IPv4 address format. |
| <i>self-originated</i> | Displays LSAs originated from the local router. |
| <i>detail</i> | Displays detailed database information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the OSPF database for network LSAs:

```
Switch> show ip ospf database network
```

show ip ospf database nssa-external

Displays the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) database for not-so-stubby area (NSSA) external link-state advertisements (LSAs).

Syntax

```
show ip ospf database network [area {<area ID>|<area IPv4 address>}]  
[<link-state ID>] [adv-router <advertising router ID>|self-originated]  
[detail]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| area <i>area ID</i> | Displays OSPF database information for the OSPF area specified in decimal format. The <i>area ID</i> is from 1 to 4294967295. |
| area <i>area IPv4 address</i> | Displays OSPF database information for the OSPF area specified in IPv4 address format. |
| <i>link-state ID</i> | Link-state advertisement (LSA) communicates the router's local routing topology to all other routers in the local OSPF area. The value depends on the LSA type and must be entered in IPv4 address format. |
| adv-router <i>advertising router ID</i> | Displays all LSAs for the specified advertising router ID in IPv4 address format. |
| self-originated | Displays LSAs originated from the local router. |
| detail | Displays detailed database information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the OSPF database for NSSA external LSAs:

```
Switch> show ip ospf database nssa-external
```

show ip ospf database opaque-area

Displays the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) database for link area opaque link-state advertisements (LSAs).

Syntax

```
show ip ospf database opaque-area [area {<area ID>|<area IPv4 address>}] [link-state ID] [adv-router <advertising router ID>] [self-originated] [detail]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>area area ID</i> | Displays OSPF database information for the OSPF area specified in decimal format. The <i>area ID</i> is from 1 to 4294967295. |
| <i>area area IPv4 address</i> | Displays OSPF database information for the OSPF area specified in IPv4 address format. |
| <i>link-state ID</i> | Link-state advertisement (LSA) communicates the router's local routing topology to all other routers in the local OSPF area. The value depends on the LSA type and must be entered in IPv4 address format. |
| <i>adv-router advertising router ID</i> | Displays all LSAs for the specified advertising router ID in IPv4 address format. |
| <i>self-originated</i> | Displays LSAs originated from the local router. |
| <i>detail</i> | Displays detailed database information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the OSPF database for link area opaque LSAs:

```
Switch> show ip ospf database opaque-area
```

show ip ospf database opaque-as

Displays the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) database for link autonomous system (AS) opaque link-state advertisements (LSAs).

Syntax

```
show ip ospf database opaque-as [area {<area ID> | <area IPv4 address>}] [<link-state ID>] [adv-router <advertising router ID>] [self-originated] [detail]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| area <i>area ID</i> | Displays OSPF database information for the OSPF area specified in decimal format. The <i>area ID</i> is from 1 to 4294967295. |
| area <i>area IPv4 address</i> | Displays OSPF database information for the OSPF area specified in IPv4 address format. |
| <i>link-state ID</i> | Link-state advertisement (LSA) communicates the router's local routing topology to all other routers in the local OSPF area. The value depends on the LSA type and must be entered in IPv4 address format. |
| adv-router <i>advertising router ID</i> | Displays all LSAs for the specified advertising router ID in IPv4 address format. |
| self-originated | Displays LSAs originated from the local router. |
| detail | Displays detailed database information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the OSPF database for link AS opaque LSAs:

```
Switch> show ip ospf database opaque-as
```

show ip ospf database opaque-link

Displays the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) database for link local opaque link-state advertisements (LSAs).

Syntax

```
show ip ospf database opaque-link [area {<area ID>|<area IPv4 address>}] [link-state ID] [adv-router <advertising router ID>|self-originated] [detail]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>area area ID</i> | Displays OSPF database information for the OSPF area specified in decimal format. The <i>area ID</i> is from 1 to 4294967295. |
| <i>area area IPv4 address</i> | Displays OSPF database information for the OSPF area specified in IPv4 address format. |
| <i>link-state ID</i> | Link-state advertisement (LSA) communicates the router's local routing topology to all other routers in the local OSPF area. The value depends on the LSA type and must be entered in IPv4 address format. |
| <i>adv-router advertising router ID</i> | Displays all LSAs for the specified advertising router ID in IPv4 address format. |
| <i>self-originated</i> | Displays LSAs originated from the local router. |
| <i>detail</i> | Displays detailed database information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the OSPF database for link local opaque LSAs:

```
Switch> show ip ospf database opaque-link
```

show ip ospf database router

Displays the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) database for router link-state advertisements (LSAs).

Syntax

```
show ip ospf database router [area {<area ID>|<area IPv4 address>}]  
[<link-state ID>] [adv-router <advertising router ID>|self-originated]  
[detail]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <code>area area ID</code> | Displays OSPF database information for the OSPF area specified in decimal format. The <i>area ID</i> is from 1 to 4294967295. |
| <code>area area IPv4 address</code> | Displays OSPF database information for the OSPF area specified in IPv4 address format. |
| <code>link-state ID</code> | Link-state advertisement (LSA) communicates the router's local routing topology to all other routers in the local OSPF area. The value depends on the LSA type and must be entered in IPv4 address format. |
| <code>adv-router advertising router ID</code> | Displays all LSAs for the specified advertising router ID in IPv4 address format. |
| <code>self-originated</code> | Displays LSAs originated from the local router. |
| <code>detail</code> | Displays detailed database information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the OSPF database for router LSAs:

```
Switch> show ip ospf database router
```

show ip ospf database self-originated

Displays the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) database for link-state advertisements (LSAs) originated from the local router.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf database self-originated [detail]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|---|
| detail | Displays detailed database information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the OSPF database for LSAs originated from the local router:

```
Switch> show ip ospf database self-originated
```

show ip ospf database summary

Displays the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) database for network summary link-state advertisements (LSAs).

Syntax

```
show ip ospf database summary [area {<area ID>|<area IPv4 address>}]  
[<link-state ID>] [adv-router <advertising router ID>|self-originated]  
[detail]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| area <i>area ID</i> | Displays OSPF database information for the OSPF area specified in decimal format. The <i>area ID</i> is from 1 to 4294967295. |
| area <i>area IPv4 address</i> | Displays OSPF database information for the OSPF area specified in IPv4 address format. |
| <i>link-state ID</i> | Link-state advertisement (LSA) communicates the router's local routing topology to all other routers in the local OSPF area. The value depends on the LSA type and must be entered in IPv4 address format. |
| adv-router <i>advertising router ID</i> | Displays all LSAs for the specified advertising router ID in IPv4 address format. |
| self-originated | Displays LSAs originated from the local router. |
| detail | Displays detailed database information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the OSPF database for summary LSAs:

```
Switch> show ip ospf database router
```

show ip ospf interface

Displays Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) interface related information.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf interface [<interface name> | ethernet <chassis number/port number> | loopback <loopback interface> | vlan <VLAN number>] [brief] [vrf default]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <i>interface name</i> | The name of the interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays OSPF information for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays OSPF information for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is an integer from 0 to 7. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays OSPF information for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN) interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| brief | Displays a short interface information summary. |
| vrf default | Displays OSPF information for interfaces on the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays OSPF interface related information:

```
Switch> show ip ospf interface ethernet 1/50
Ethernet1/50 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 4.0.0.2/24, Area 0.0.0.1, MTU 1500
  Process ID 0, VRF (default), Router ID 2.2.2.2, Network Type BROADCAST,
Cost:
1
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
  Designated Router (ID) 2.2.2.2, Interface Address 4.0.0.2
  Backup Designated Router (ID) 1.1.1.1, Interface Address 4.0.0.1
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
  Hello due in 00:00:10
  Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
  Hello received 18 sent 19, DD received 10 sent 5
  LS-Req received 2 sent 1, LS-Upd received 3 sent 8
  LS-Ack received 4 sent 2, Discarded 0
  No authentication

Switch#show ip ospf interface vlan 101
Vlan101 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 45.0.1.2/24, Area 0.0.0.0, MTU 1500
  Process ID 0, VRF (default), Router ID 2.2.2.2, Network Type BROADCAST,
Cost:
1
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
  Designated Router (ID) 2.2.2.2, Interface Address 45.0.1.2
  No backup designated router on this network
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
  Hello due in 00:00:02
  Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0
  Hello received 0 sent 27181, DD received 0 sent 0
  LS-Req received 0 sent 0, LS-Upd received 0 sent 0
  LS-Ack received 0 sent 0, Discarded 0
  No authentication
```

show ip ospf multi-area-adjacencies

Displays Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) multiple area link adjacencies.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf multi-area-adjacencies
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays OSPF multiple area link adjacencies:

```
Switch> show ip ospf multi-area-adjacencies
Multi-area-adjacency link on interface Ethernet1/50 to neighbor 4.0.0.2
Internet Address 4.0.0.1/24, Area 0.0.0.1, MTU 1500
Process ID 0, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type Point-To-Point, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State Point-To-Point
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:10
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
Hello received 2 sent 3, DD received 3 sent 4
LS-Req received 1 sent 1, LS-Upd received 4 sent 3
LS-Ack received 2 sent 3, Discarded 0
No authentication
Multi-area-adjacency link on interface Ethernet1/50 to neighbor 4.0.0.2
Internet Address 4.0.0.1/24, Area 0.0.0.2, MTU 1500
Process ID 0, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type Point-To-Point, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State Point-To-Point
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:03
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
Hello received 2 sent 2, DD received 3 sent 4
LS-Req received 1 sent 1, LS-Upd received 3 sent 2
LS-Ack received 1 sent 1, Discarded 0
No authentication
```

show ip ospf neighbors

Displays Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) neighbor information.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf neighbors [interface <interface IPv4 address>|<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|loopback <loopback interface>|mgmt <management interface>|port-channel <LAG number>|vlan <VLAN number>] [<neighbor ID>] [all|detail [all]|summary]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| interface <i>interface IPv4 address</i> | Displays OSPF neighbor information for the specified interface in IPv4 address format. |
| interface <i>interface name</i> | Displays OSPF neighbor information for the specified interface by name. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays OSPF neighbor information for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays OSPF neighbor information for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| interface mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays OSPF neighbor information for the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays OSPF neighbor information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| interface vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays OSPF neighbor information for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN) interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| <i>neighbor ID</i> | The router ID of the neighbor in IPv4 address format. |
| all | Displays OSPF neighbor information, including neighbors that are in the DOWN link state. |
| detail | Displays detailed OSPF neighbor information. |
| summary | Displays a summary of the OSPF neighbors. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays OSPF neighbor information:

```
Switch> show ip ospf neighbors
Total number of full neighbors: 5

OSPF process 0 VRF(default):
Neighbor ID    Pri  State           Dead Time   Address
Interface
1.1.1.1        1    Full/Backup     00:00:33   4.0.0.1
Ethernet1/50

4.4.4.4        1    Full/DR         00:00:36   21.0.0.4   Vlan201
4.4.4.4        1    Full/DR         00:00:29   22.0.0.4   Vlan202
4.4.4.4        1    Full/DR         00:00:36   23.0.0.4   Vlan203
4.4.4.4        1    Full/DR         00:00:32   24.0.0.4   Vlan204
```

show ip ospf policy statistics redistribute

Displays Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) policy redistribution statistics.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf statistics redistribute {all|bgp|direct|static}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|---|
| all | Displays OSPF policy redistribution statistics for all processes and protocols. |
| bgp | Displays OSPF policy redistribution statistics for Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). |
| direct | Displays OSPF policy redistribution statistics for directly connected routes. |
| static | Displays OSPF policy redistribution statistics for IP static routes. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays all OSPF policy redistribution statistics:

```
Switch> show ip ospf policy statistics redistribute all
OSPF process 0: Redistribute: direct
  Total compared count : 8
  Total matched count: 8
```

show ip ospf retransmission-list

Displays a list of all link-state advertisements (LSAs) that are waiting to be resent to the specified Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) neighbor.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf retransmission-list <neighbor ID> {<interface name>|  
ethernet <chassis number/port number>|loopback <loopback interface>|  
port-channel <LAG number>|vlan <VLAN number>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>neighbor ID</i> | The router ID of the neighbor in IPv4 address format. |
| <i>interface name</i> | Displays LSAs waiting to be resent to the OSPF neighbor on the specified interface by name. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays LSAs waiting to be resent to the OSPF neighbor on the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays LSAs waiting to be resent to the OSPF neighbor on the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays LSAs waiting to be resent to the OSPF neighbor on the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays LSAs waiting to be resent to the OSPF neighbor on the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN) interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the LSAs waiting to be resent to the OSPF neighbor with router ID 10.80.135.6 on the ethernet interface 1/12:

```
Switch> show ip ospf retransmission-list 10.80.135.6 ethernet 1/12
```

show ip ospf rib counters

Displays Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Routing Information Base (RIB) statistics.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf rib counters
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays RIB statistics:

```
Switch> show ip ospf rib counters
Global
  Routes received from RIB with invalid VR-Id: 0
  Routes received from RIB with invalid VRF-Id: 0

OSPF VRF default
  Route ADDs sent to RIB: 104
  Failed while sending route ADDs to RIB: 0
  Route DELETES sent to RIB: 0
  Failed while sending route DELETES to RIB: 0
  Route ADDs received from RIB: 0
  Failed to process route ADDs received from RIB: 0
  Route DELETES received from RIB: 0
  Failed to process route DELETES received from RIB: 0
```

show ip ospf route

Displays the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) topology table.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf route [<route IPv4 address>[/<prefix length>] | summary]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>route IPv4 address</i> | The IPv4 address of the route. |
| <i>prefix length</i> | The length of the IPv4 network mask. |
| summary | Displays a summary of all routes. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the OSPF topology table:

```
Switch> show ip ospf route

OSPF process 0:
Codes: C - connected, D - Discard, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2

C 4.0.0.0/24 [1] is directly connected, Ethernet1/50, Area 0.0.0.1
C 21.0.0.0/24 [1] is directly connected, Vlan201, Area 0.0.0.0
C 22.0.0.0/24 [1] is directly connected, Vlan202, Area 0.0.0.0
C 23.0.0.0/24 [1] is directly connected, Vlan203, Area 0.0.0.0
C 24.0.0.0/24 [1] is directly connected, Vlan204, Area 0.0.0.0
O 31.0.0.0/24 [2] via 22.0.0.4, Vlan202, Area 0.0.0.0
                  via 23.0.0.4, Vlan203, Area 0.0.0.0
                  via 24.0.0.4, Vlan204, Area 0.0.0.0
                  via 21.0.0.4, Vlan201, Area 0.0.0.0
O 32.0.0.0/24 [2] via 22.0.0.4, Vlan202, Area 0.0.0.0
                  via 23.0.0.4, Vlan203, Area 0.0.0.0
                  via 24.0.0.4, Vlan204, Area 0.0.0.0
                  via 21.0.0.4, Vlan201, Area 0.0.0.0
O 33.0.0.0/24 [2] via 22.0.0.4, Vlan202, Area 0.0.0.0
                  via 23.0.0.4, Vlan203, Area 0.0.0.0
                  via 24.0.0.4, Vlan204, Area 0.0.0.0
                  via 21.0.0.4, Vlan201, Area 0.0.0.0
O 34.0.0.0/24 [2] via 22.0.0.4, Vlan202, Area 0.0.0.0
                  via 23.0.0.4, Vlan203, Area 0.0.0.0
                  via 24.0.0.4, Vlan204, Area 0.0.0.0
                  via 21.0.0.4, Vlan201, Area 0.0.0.0
C 45.0.1.0/24 [1] is directly connected, Vlan101, Area 0.0.0.0
```

show ip ospf statistics

Displays Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) statistics.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf statistics
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays OSPF statistics:

```
Switch> show ip ospf statistics

OSPF Process ID 0 VRF default, Event statistics (cleared 75:38:55 ago)
Router ID changes: 1
DR elections: 101
Older LSAs received: 1
Neighbor state changes: 33
Neighbor dead interval expirations: 0
Neighbor bad lsreqs: 0
Neighbor sequence number mismatches: 0
SPF computations: 13 full, 0 summary, 0 external

      LSA Type  Generated  Refreshed   Flushed   Aged out
      Router-LSA      2         160         0         0
      Network-LSA     1          0          0         0
      Summary-LSA    201         0          0         0
ASBR-summary-LSA     0          0          0         0
AS-external-LSA      0          0          0         0
AS-NSSA-LSA          0          0          0         0
Type-8 LSA           0          0          0         0
Link-Local Opaque-LSA 0          0          0         0
Area-Local Opaque-LSA 0          0          0         0
AS-external Opaque-LSA 0          0          0         0

Following counters can not be reset:
Packet SEND buffer: 2048 bytes
LSA buffer: 2048 bytes
Packet unused list: 6/200 packets
LSA unused list: 9/200 LSAs
DD packets in Q 0
ACK packets in Q 0
LSU packets in Q 0
```

show ip ospf summary-address

Displays Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) summary address redistribution information.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf summary-address
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays OSPF summary address redistribution information:

```
Switch> show ip ospf summary-address
OSPF Router with ID (2.2.2.2) (Process ID 0 VRF default)

Configured summary-address

55.0.1.0/24 Metric -1, tag 0
```

show ip ospf traffic

Displays Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) traffic statistics.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf traffic [<interface name> | ethernet <chassis number/port number> | loopback <loopback interface> | port-channel <LAG number> | vlan <VLAN number>] [vrf default]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>interface name</i> | Displays OSPF traffic statistics for the specified interface by name. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays OSPF traffic statistics for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays OSPF traffic statistics for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays OSPF traffic statistics for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays OSPF traffic statistics for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN) interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| vrf default | Displays OSPF traffic statistics for the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays OSPF traffic statistics:

```
Switch> show ip ospf traffic

OSPF Process ID 0 VRF default, Packet Counters (cleared 75:39:36 ago)
Total: 115536 in, 2729928 out
Errors: drops in      0, drops out      0, hellos in      0,
      dbds in        0, lsreq in       0, lsu in        0,
      lsacks in     0, unknown in    0, unknown out   0,
      bad version   0, bad crc      0, invalid src   0,
      invalid dst   0, no nbr       0, passive      0,
      wrong area    0, pkt length   0, bad auth     0,

      hello      dbds      lsreq      lsus      acks
In      108946    25        3         5943     619
Out     2723349    22        5         626     5926
```

show ip ospf virtual-links

Displays Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) virtual links information.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf virtual-links [brief]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|---|
| brief | Displays a short summary of the OSPF virtual links. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays OSPF virtual links information:

```
Switch> show ip ospf virtual-links
```

show ip prefix-list

Displays IPv4 prefix list information and statistics.

Syntax

```
show ip prefix-list [detail <prefix list name>|summary <prefix list name>|<prefix list name> [<IPv4 address/prefix length> [first-match|longer]|seq <sequence number>]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>prefix list name</i> | The name of the prefix list. |
| <i>IPv4 address/prefix length</i> | Displays the entries of the prefix list that match the specified IPv4 address and network mask length. |
| first-match | Displays the first entry of the prefix list that match the specified IPv4 address and network mask length. |
| longer | Displays all entries of the prefix list that are more specific than the selected IPv4 address and network mask length. |
| seq <i>sequence number</i> | Displays the entry with the specified sequence number from the selected prefix list. The <i>sequence number</i> is from 1 to 4294967295. |
| detail | Displays detailed IPv4 prefix list information. |
| summary | Displays a summary of all IPv4 prefix lists. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays IPv4 prefix list information and statistics:

```
Switch# show ip prefix-list
ip prefix-list pf_1: 4 entries
  seq 5 permit 111.0.0.0/24
  seq 10 deny 100.45.0.0/16
  seq 15 deny 156.2.0.0/24 eq 25
  seq 20 permit any
ip prefix-list pf_2: 3 entries
  seq 5 deny 50.0.0.0/24 le 28
  seq 10 permit 80.0.0.0/24 ge 25
  seq 15 permit 85.0.0.64/24 ge 25 le 28
ip prefix-list pf_3: 1 entries
  Description: permit all
  seq 5 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
```

show ip protocols

Displays parameters and statistics for the active routing protocol process.

Syntax

show ip protocols [bgp|ospf]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|---|
| bgp | Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) parameters and statistics. |
| ospf | Displays Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) parameters and statistics. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays parameters and statistics for the active routing protocol process:

```
Switch> show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "ospf 0"
  Redistributing: direct 0
  Routing for Networks:
    23.1.1.0/24
  Distance: (default is 110)

Routing Protocol is "bgp 3000"
  IGP synchronization is disabled
  Automatic route summarization is disabled
  Default local-preference applied to incoming route is 100
  Redistributing: static, ospf
  Neighbor(s):
    Address          AddressFamily  FiltIn  FiltOut  DistIn  DistOut
  RouteMapIn  RouteMapOut  Weight
  23.1.1.2          unicast      as_acl_1
  rmap_1
  24.1.1.2          unicast                      as_acl_2
  113.0.0.100      unicast
  rmap_2
  Incoming Route Filter:
    50
```

show ip route

Displays the IPv4 routing table.

Syntax

```
show ip route [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default|management}]  
[<route address>[/<prefix length>] |all|bgp|connected|next-hop  
<next-hop address>|ospf|static]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------------------|--|
| vrf all | Displays the IPv4 routing table associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays the IPv4 routing table associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays the IPv4 routing table associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays the IPv4 routing table associated with the management VRF instance. |
| <i>route address</i> | The IPv4 address of the route. |
| <i>prefix length</i> | The length of the IPv4 network mask. |
| all | Displays all IPv4 routes. |
| bgp | Displays only Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes. |
| connected | Displays only directly connected routes. |
| next-hop <i>next-hop address</i> | Displays only routes with the specified next hop address in IPv4 address format. |
| ospf | Displays only Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routes. |
| static | Displays only static routes. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays the IPv4 routing table:

```
Switch> show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area, D - DHCP
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       * - candidate default

IP Route Table for VRF "default"
C      23.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan23
C      24.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan24
S      45.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 113.0.0.105, Vlan113
        [1/0] via 24.1.1.2, Vlan24
O E1   57.61.0.0/24 [110/125] via 23.1.1.2, Vlan23, 00:02:20
B      100.0.0.0/24 [20/0] via 113.0.0.100, Vlan113, 00:05:54
B      100.0.1.0/24 [20/0] via 113.0.0.100, Vlan113, 00:05:54
C      113.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan113
O      116.0.0.0/24 [110/124] via 23.1.1.2, Vlan23, 00:09:21
O IA   117.1.1.1/32 [110/124] via 23.1.1.2, Vlan23, 00:09:11
B      145.45.0.0/16 [200/0] via 23.1.1.2, Vlan23, 00:03:29
O E2   190.20.20.20/32 [110/20] via 23.1.1.2, Vlan23, 00:05:07
C      192.168.1.2/32 is directly connected, loopback0

Gateway of last resort is not set
```

show ip route database

Displays the IPv4 routing table database.

Syntax

```
show ip route [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default|management}]  
database [all|bgp|connected|ospf|static]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|---|
| vrf all | Displays the IPv4 routing table database associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays the IPv4 routing table database associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays the IPv4 routing table database associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays the IPv4 routing table database associated with the management VRF instance. |
| all | Displays all IPv4 routes. |
| bgp | Displays only Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes. |
| connected | Displays only directly connected routes. |
| ospf | Displays only Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routes. |
| static | Displays only static routes. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays IPv4 routing table database:

```
Switch> show ip route database
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area, D - DHCP
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       > - selected route, * - FIB route, p - stale info

IP Route Table for VRF "default"
C    *> 23.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan23
C    *> 24.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan24
S    *> 45.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 113.0.0.105, Vlan113
     *>                                     [1/0] via 24.1.1.2, Vlan24
B    45.0.0.0/8 [200/0] via 24.1.1.2, Vlan24, 00:00:01
O E1 *> 57.61.0.0/24 [110/125] via 23.1.1.2, Vlan23, 00:08:58
S    *> 100.0.0.0/24 [5/0] via 24.1.1.2, Vlan24
O    100.0.0.0/24 [110/124] via 23.1.1.2, Vlan23, 00:01:21
B    100.0.0.0/24 [20/0] via 113.0.0.100, Vlan113, 00:12:32
B    *> 100.0.1.0/24 [20/0] via 113.0.0.100, Vlan113, 00:12:32
C    *> 113.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan113
O    *> 116.0.0.0/24 [110/124] via 23.1.1.2, Vlan23, 00:15:59
O IA *> 117.1.1.1/32 [110/124] via 23.1.1.2, Vlan23, 00:15:49
O E2 *> 145.45.0.0/16 [110/20] via 23.1.1.2, Vlan23, 00:03:44
B    145.45.0.0/16 [200/0] via 23.1.1.2, Vlan23, 00:12:27
O E2 *> 190.20.20.20/32 [110/20] via 23.1.1.2, Vlan23, 00:11:45
C    *> 192.168.1.2/32 is directly connected, loopback0

Gateway of last resort is not set
```

show ip route interface

Displays IPv4 routing table for the specified interface.

Syntax

```
show ip route [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default|management}]  
interface {<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|  
loopback <loopback interface>|mgmt <management interface>|port-channel  
<LAG number>|vlan <VLAN number>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| vrf all | Displays the IPv4 routing table associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays the IPv4 routing table associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays the IPv4 routing table associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays the IPv4 routing table associated with the management VRF instance. |
| <i>interface name</i> | Displays IPv4 routes for the specified interface by name. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays IPv4 routes for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays IPv4 routes for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays IPv4 routes for the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays IPv4 routes for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays IPv4 routes for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN) interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays the IPv4 routing table for ethernet interface 1/12:

```
Switch> show ip route interface ethernet 1/12
```

show ip route summary

Displays a summary of all IPv4 routes.

Syntax

```
show ip route summary [vrf {<VRF instance>|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays a summary of IPv4 routes associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays a summary of IPv4 routes associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays a summary of IPv4 routes associated with the management VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Added the vrf option. |

Example

The following command displays a summary of all IPv4 routes:

```
Switch> show ip route summary
IPv4 routing table name is Default-IPv4-Routing-Table
IPv4 routing table maximum-paths : 32
Total number of IPv4 routes      : 12
Total number of IPv4 paths       : 13
Route Source   Networks
connected      4
static         1
ospf           5
bgp            2
Total          12
FIB            12

ECMP statistics (active in ASIC):
-----
Maximum IPv4 ECMP routes supported : 15872
Total number of IPv4 ECMP routes   : 1
Total number of IPv4 ECMP paths    : 2
Number of routes with 2 ECMP paths: 1
```

show ip router-id vrf all

Displays the router ID associated with all existing Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances.

Syntax

```
show ip router-id vrf all
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the router ID:

```
Switch> show ip router-id vrf all

VRF management
IP Router ID 10.241.41.21 (automatic)
```

show ip static-route

Displays static IPv4 route information.

Syntax

```
show ip static-route [[vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default|  
management}] database]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|---|
| vrf all | Displays static routes associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays static routes associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays static routes associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays static routes associated with the management VRF instance. |
| database | Displays static routes stored in the IP routing table. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays static IPv4 routes:

```
Switch> show ip static-route  
IP Route Table for VRF "default"  
S      122.0.0.0/24 [1/0] via 11.0.0.10, Ethernet1/38  
  
Gateway of last resort is not set
```

show ip slp information

Displays Service Location Protocol (SLP) information.

Syntax

```
show ip slp information
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays SLP information:

```
Switch> show ip slp information
  Protocol Version: 2
    SLP State: enabled
    SLP Listening Port: 427
    SLP listening on interface: 3, IP address: 10.240.157.48
```

show ip slp user-agents

Displays the list of SLP known user agents.

Note: Up to eight known user agents can be configured.

Syntax

```
show ip slp user-agents
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays SLP user agents information:

```
Switch> show ip slp user-agents
List of UAs:
  IP Address: 10.0.0.7 on port Ethernet1/11, updated 00:05:33 seconds
ago
```

show ip slp counters

Displays Service Location Protocol (SLP) traffic statistics.

Syntax

```
show ip slp counters
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays SLP traffic statistics:

```
Switch> show ip slp counters
SLP Send Counters      :      unicast      multicast
  SLP Da Adverts       :              0          0
  SLP Service Requests :              0          0
  SLP Service Replies  :              0          0
  SLP Service Ack      :              0          0
  SLP Attribute Requests :            0          0
  SLP Attribute Replies :            0          0
  SLP SrvType Requests :            0          0
  SLP Service Replies  :            0          0
  SLP Srv Registrations :            0          0
  SLP Srv Deregistrations:          0          0
  SLP SA Adverts       :            0          0
  SLP Unknown          :            0          0

  SLP Receive Counters :      unicast      multicast
  SLP Da Adverts       :              0          0
  SLP Service Requests :            448        698
  SLP Service Replies  :              0          0
  SLP Service Ack      :              0          0
  SLP Attribute Requests :            0          0
  SLP Attribute Replies :            0          0
  SLP SrvType Requests :            0          0
  SLP Service Replies  :            0          0
  SLP Srv Registrations :            0          0
  SLP Srv Deregistrations:          0          0
  SLP SA Adverts       :            0          0
  SLP Unknown          :            0          0

  Scopes mismatch      :              0          0
  Wrong destination    :              0          0
  Invalid packets      :              0          0
```

show ip traffic

Displays IPv4 traffic statistics.

Syntax

```
show ip traffic
```

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays IPv4 traffic statistics:

```
Switch> show ip traffic
IP Software Processed Traffic Statistics
-----
Transmission and reception:
  Packets received:495983 sent:495545 forward:0      deliver:495983
  IpInHdrErrors      :0
  IpInAddrErrors    :0
  IpInUnknownProtos :0
  IpInDiscards      :0
  IpOutDiscards     :0
  IpOutNoRoutes     :62152

Fragmentation and reassembly
  Packets FragCreates :0      FragOKs :0      FragFails :0
  Packets ReasmRequests:0      ReasmOKs:0     ReasmFails:0

ICMP Software Processed Traffic Statistics
-----
Transmission:
  Packets sent      :16      echo:3      reply:5      error:0
Reception:
  Packets received:16      echo:5      reply:3      error:0
```

show ipv6 adjacency

Displays IPv6 adjacency information.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 adjacency [<interface name> | <source IPv6 address> | detail |  
ethernet <chassis number/port number> | loopback <loopback interface> | mgmt  
<management interface> | port-channel <LAG number> | static | vlan <VLAN  
number>] [vrf {all | <VRF instance>} | default | management]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <i>interface name</i> | Displays IPv6 adjacency information for the specified interface by name. |
| <i>source IPv6 address</i> | Displays IPv6 adjacency information for the specified IPv6 source address. |
| detail | Displays detailed IPv6 adjacency information. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays IPv6 adjacency information for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays IPv6 adjacency information for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays IPv6 adjacency information for the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays IPv6 adjacency information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| static | Displays IPv6 adjacency information for static routes. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays IPv6 adjacency information for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN) interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| vrf all | Displays IPv6 adjacency information associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays IPv6 adjacency information associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays IPv6 adjacency information associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays IPv6 adjacency information associated with the management VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port - aggregation to port - channel . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays IPv6 adjacency information:

```
Switch> show ipv6 adjacency
```

show ipv6 adjacency summary

Displays a summary of IPv6 adjacencies.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 adjacency summary [<interface name> | ethernet <chassis number/port number> | loopback <loopback interface> | mgmt <management interface> | port-channel <LAG number> | vlan <VLAN number>] [vrf {all | <VRF instance> | default | management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <i>interface name</i> | Displays IPv6 adjacency information for the specified interface by name. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays IPv6 adjacency information for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays IPv6 adjacency information for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays IPv6 adjacency information for the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays IPv6 adjacency information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays IPv6 adjacency information for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN) interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| vrf all | Displays IPv6 adjacency information associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays IPv6 adjacency information associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays IPv6 adjacency information associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays IPv6 adjacency information associated with the management VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port -aggregation to port -channel . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays a summary of IPv6 adjacencies:

```
Switch> show ipv6 adjacency summary
```

show ipv6 bgp

Displays IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route information.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 bgp [<IPv6 network address>[/<prefix length> [longer-prefixes]]]
[vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>IPv6 network address</i> | The IPv6 network address. |
| <i>prefix length</i> | The IPv6 network mask length. |
| longer - prefixes | Displays IPv6 BGP route information for the specified network and any subnetworks with a prefix length equal to or greater than the prefix specified. |
| vrf all | Displays IPv6 BGP route associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays IPv6 BGP routes associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays IPv6 BGP route associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays IPv6 BGP route information:

```
Switch> show ipv6 bgp

BGP routing table information for VRF default address family IPV6 unicast
BGP table version is 24, local router ID is 1.1.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i -
internal, l - labeled, S Stale

Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, |- multipath

   Network          Next Hop          Metric      LocPrf   Weight   Path
*> 3333::/64         ::                0           0        32768    ?
*> aaa1::/64         9000::2           100         0         0        300e
*> aaa2::/64         9000::2           1234        0         0        300i
*> 6666::/64         9000::2           0           0        300     {123}e

Total number of prefixes 4
```

show ipv6 bgp dampening

Displays IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) dampening information.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 bgp dampening {dampened-paths|flap-statistics|  
parameters} [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------|---|
| dampened-paths | Displays all dampened paths. |
| flap-statistics | Displays flap statistics for IPv6 BGP routes. |
| parameters | Displays all dampening parameters. |
| all | Displays IPv6 dampening information for all Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| default | Displays IPv6 dampening information for the default VRF instance. |
| <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays IPv6 dampening information for the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays all dampened paths:

```
Switch> show ipv6 bgp dampening dampened-paths

BGP routing table information for VRF default address family IPV6 unicast
BGP table version is 7, local router ID is 1.1.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i -
internal, l - labeled, S Stale

Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, |- multipath

   Network          Next Hop      Metric      LocPrf   Weight   Path
*d 6666::/64        9000::2
Total number of prefixes 1
```

show ipv6 bgp l2vpn evpn

Displays IPv6 BGP Ethernet Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing information, including BGP Layer 2 VPN route information.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 bgp l2vpn evpn [{esi <ES ID>|mac <MAC address>}  
[virtual-network <VXLAN VNID (1-16777214)> [rd <route distinguisher>]]|  
|neighbors|summary|virtual-network <VXLAN VNID (1-16777214)>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--|--|
| esi <i>ES ID</i> | Displays BGP EVPN routing information for the specified Ethernet Segment (ES). |
| mac <i>MAC address</i> | Displays BGP EVPN routing information for the specified MAC address. The <i>MAC address</i> is in format XXXX.XXXX.XXXX. |
| virtual-network <i>VXLAN VNID</i> | Displays BGP EVPN routing information for the specified VXLAN virtual network. The <i>VXLAN VNID</i> is an integer from 1 to 1677214. |
| rd <i>route distinguisher</i> | Displays the route distinguisher for the specified VXLAN virtual network. The <i>route distinguisher</i> is in format <i>IP address:number</i> . |
| neighbors | Displays BGP EVPN neighbor information. |
| summary | Displays BGP EVPN summary routing information. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command displays IPv6 BGP EVPN routing information:

```
Switch> show ipv6 bgp l2vpn evpn
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show ipv6 bgp neighbors

Displays IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 bgp neighbors <neighbor address> [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|  
|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>neighbor address</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the BGP neighbor. |
| all | Displays IPv6 neighbor information for all Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| default | Displays IPv6 neighbor information for the default VRF instance. |
| <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays IPv6 neighbor information for the specified custom VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays IPv6 BGP neighbors:

```
Switch> show ipv6 bgp neighbors 9000::2

BGP neighbor is 9000::2, remote AS 300, local AS 400, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 7.5.0.16
  BGP state = Established, up for 00:13:01
  Last read 00:00:02, hold time is 90, keepalive interval is 30 seconds
  Configured hold time is 15, keepalive interval is 5 seconds
  Neighbor capabilities:
    Route refresh: advertised and received (new)
    4-Octet ASN Capability: advertised
    Address family IPv4 Unicast: received
    Address family IPv4 Multicast: received
    Address family IPv6 Unicast: advertised and received
  Received 17010 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Sent 16965 messages, 8 notifications, 0 in queue
  Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
  Minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds
  For address family: IPv6 Unicast
    BGP table version 13, neighbor version 13
    Index 2, Offset 0, Mask 0x4
    Inbound path policy configured
    Route map for incoming advertisements is *a
    1 accepted prefixes, maximum limit 6144
    Threshold for warning message 75(%)
    0 announced prefixes
  ...
```

show ipv6 bgp received-paths

Displays IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes received from other neighbors.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 bgp received-paths
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays IPv6 BGP routes received from other neighbors:

```
Switch> show ipv6 bgp received-paths
BGP table version is 3, local router ID is 1.1.1.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i -
internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          Next Hop          Metric      LocPrf   Weight   Path
*>i 6666::/64       9000::2           100         0        300i

Total number of prefixes 1
```

show ipv6 bgp summary

Displays the status of all IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 bgp summary [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|---|
| vrf all | Displays BGP connection status for neighbors associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP connection status for the neighbors associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays BGP connection status for neighbors associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays the connection status for all IPv6 BGP neighbors:

```
Switch> show ipv6 bgp summary
BGP router identifier 1.1.1.1, local AS number 400
BGP table version is 2
0 BGP AS-PATH entries
0 BGP community entries

Neighbor          V    AS MsgRcv MsgSen TblVer InQ 0
utQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
2001::2           4   400   70    72     2    0
  0 01:09:28      0
2020::2           4   400    0     2     0    0
  0 00:00:41 OpenSent
9000::2           4   400  142   140     2    0
  0 01:09:26      1

Total number of neighbors 3

Total number of Established sessions 2
```

show ipv6 bgp unicast neighbors

Displays IPv6 unicast Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 bgp unicast neighbors [<neighbor address>
[advertised-routes|flap-statistics|received-routes]]
[vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|---|
| <i>neighbor address</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the BGP neighbor. |
| advertised-routes | Displays BGP routes advertised to the specified neighbor. |
| flap-statistics | Displays flap statistics for the BGP routes received from the specified neighbor. |
| received-routes | Displays BGP routes received from the specified neighbor. |
| vrf all | Displays BGP neighbors associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP neighbors associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays BGP neighbors associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays IPv6 unicast BGP neighbors:

```
Switch> show ipv6 unicast bgp neighbors

BGP neighbor is 2001::2, remote AS 400, local AS 400, internal link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Active
  Last read 00:02:28, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Received 71 messages, 1 notifications, 0 in queue
  Sent 73 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
  Minimum time between advertisement runs is 5 seconds
  Update source is loopback1
  For address family: IPv6 Unicast
  BGP table version 3, neighbor version 0
  Index 4, Offset 0, Mask 0x10
  Route-Reflector Client
  0 accepted prefixes, maximum limit 6144
  Threshold for warning message 75(%)
  0 announced prefixes

Connections established 1; dropped 1
  TTL: 255, TTL Security hops: 0
Next connect timer due in 12 seconds
Last Reset: 00:02:28, due to BGP Notification received
Notification Error Message: (Hold Timer Expired/Unspecified Error
Subcode)

Update packets: 0
Update packets dropped: 0
- Decode error drops: 0
- Internal error drops: 0

  For address family: IPv6 Unicast
Withdraw prefixes: 0
Withdraw prefixes dropped: 0
- Decode error drops: 0
- Internal error drops: 0
NLRI prefixes: 0
NLRI prefixes dropped: 0
- Decode error drops: 0
- Internal error drops: 0
- Route-map drops: 0
- Filter drops: 0
- AS-path loop drops: 0
- Route reflector drops: 0
- Next-hop drops: 0
- Other drops: 0
...
```

```
...
BGP neighbor is 2020::2, remote AS 400, local AS 400, internal link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 1.1.1.2
  BGP state = OpenConfirm
  Last read 00:03:34, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Received 1 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Sent 5 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
  Minimum time between advertisement runs is 5 seconds
For address family: IPv6 Unicast
  BGP table version 3, neighbor version 0
  Index 10, Offset 1, Mask 0x4
  0 accepted prefixes, maximum limit 6144
  Threshold for warning message 75(%)
  0 announced prefixes

Connections established 0; dropped 0
  TTL: 255, TTL Security hops: 0
Local host: 2020::1, Local port: 43349
Foreign host: 2020::2, Foreign port: 179
Nexthop: 1.1.1.1
Nexthop global: 2020::1
Nexthop local: fe80::3a41:45ff:fe53:eef
BGP connection: shared network

Update packets: 0
Update packets dropped: 0
  - Decode error drops: 0
  - Internal error drops: 0

For address family: IPv6 Unicast
Withdraw prefixes: 0
Withdraw prefixes dropped: 0
  - Decode error drops: 0
  - Internal error drops: 0
NLRI prefixes: 0
NLRI prefixes dropped: 0
  - Decode error drops: 0
  - Internal error drops: 0
  - Route-map drops: 0
  - Filter drops: 0
  - AS-path loop drops: 0
  - Route reflector drops: 0
  - Next-hop drops: 0
  - Other drops: 0
```

show ipv6 bgp unicast neighbors routes

Displays IPv6 unicast Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes received or advertised to or from the specified neighbor.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 bgp unicast neighbors <neighbor address> routes  
[advertised|dampened|received] [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|  
default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>neighbor address</i> | The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the BGP neighbor. |
| advertised | Displays BGP routes advertised to the neighbor. |
| dampened | Displays dampened BGP routes received from the neighbor. |
| received | Displays BGP routes received from the neighbor. |
| vrf all | Displays BGP routes for neighbors associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays BGP routes for neighbors associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays BGP routes for neighbors associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays BGP routes received or advertised to or from the neighbor with IPv4 address 10.254.22.36:

```
Switch> show ipv6 bgp neighbors 10.254.22.36 routes
```

show ipv6 dhcp relay

Displays Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol version 6 (DHCPv6) relay service configuration and statistics.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 dhcp relay [address [interface {ethernet [chassis  
number/port number]]|vlan [<VLAN number>]]] [vrf {<VRF instance>|  
[all|default]}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| address | Displays configured DHCPv6 addresses. |
| interface ethernet | Displays configured DHCPv6 address on all ethernet interfaces. |
| <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays configured DHCPv6 address on the specified ethernet interface. The ethernet interface chassis and port numbers. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface vlan | Displays configured DHCPv6 addresses on all Virtual LAN (VLAN) interfaces. |
| <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays configured DHCPv6 addresses on the specified VLAN interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays DHCPv6 information for the specified Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf all | Displays DHCPv6 information for all the VRF instances. |
| vrf default | Displays DHCPv6 information for the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays the DHCPv6 configuration:

```
Switch> show ipv6 dhcp relay

DHCPv6 relay service is Enabled.
Helper addresses are configured on the following interfaces:
Interface          Relay Address          Output Interface
-----
Ethernet1/20       2004::101
Ethernet1/20       2005::4
Ethernet1/20       fe80::1234
Ethernet1/20       fe80::124              Vlan1
```

show ipv6 forwarding

Displays IPv6 forwarding status.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 forwarding
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays IPv6 forwarding status:

```
Switch> show ipv6 forwarding  
  
IPv6 forwarding is on.
```

show ipv6 interface

Displays IPv6 interface status and configuration settings.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 interface {<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|loopback <loopback interface>|mgmt <management interface>|vlan <VLAN number>} [brief] [vrf {<VRF instance>|all|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>interface name</i> | The name of the interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays ethernet interface configuration information. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays loopback interface configuration information. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays management interface configuration information. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays Virtual LAN (VLAN) interface configuration information. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| brief | Displays a short interface configuration summary. |
| all | Displays IPv6 interface status and configuration settings for all Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. |
| default | Displays IPv6 interface status and configuration settings for the default VRF instance. |
| <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays IPv6 interface status and configuration settings for the specified custom VRF instance. |
| management | Displays IPv6 interface status and configuration settings for the management VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays interface configuration for management interface 0:

```
Switch> show ipv6 interface mgmt 0 brief  
  
mgmt0 [up/up]  
fe80::aa97:dcff:fede:2500
```

show ipv6 nd interface

Displays IPv6 neighbor discovery (ND) information for the specified interface.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 nd interface [<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|loopback <loopback interface>|mgmt <management interface>|port-channel <LAG number>|vlan <VLAN number>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>interface name</i> | The name of the interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays neighbor discovery (ND) information for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays neighbor discovery (ND) information for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays neighbor discovery (ND) information for the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays neighbor discovery (ND) information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 0 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays neighbor discovery (ND) information for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN). The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays IPv6 ND information for all interfaces:

```
Switch> show ipv6 nd interface

Interface mgmt0, Interface status: protocol-up/link-up/admin-up
IPv6 address: fe80::aa97:dcff:fede:2500
IPv6 interface DAD attempts: 1
ICMPv6 active timers:
  Last Router-Advertisement sent: never
  Next Router-Advertisement sent in: 0 secs
Router-Advertisement parameters:
  Suppress RAs: true
  Periodic interval: 0 secs
  Minimum interval: 198 secs
  Maximum interval: 600 secs
  Send 'Managed Address Configuration' flag: false
  Send 'Other Configuration' flag: false
  Send 'Current Hop Limit' field: 64 hops
  Send 'MTU' option value: 1500 bytes
  Send 'Router Lifetime' field: 1800 secs
  Send 'Reachable Time' field: 0 ms
  Send 'Retrans Timer' field: 0 ms
Prefix parameters:
  Valid-lifetime: 2592000, preferred-lifetime: 604800
  Off-link flag: false, no-autoconf flag: false
  Advertised prefixes:
Neighbor-Solicitation parameters:
  NS retransmit interval: 1 sec
ICMPv6 error message parameters:
  Send redirects: true
```

show ipv6 neighbor

Displays IPv6 neighbor information.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 neighbor [<interface name> | <neighbor address>] detail |  
ethernet <chassis number/port number> | loopback <loopback interface> |  
mgmt <management interface> | port-channel <LAG number> | static |  
vlan <VLAN number>] [vrf {all | <VRF instance> | default | management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>interface name</i> | Displays information for IPv6 neighbors on the specified interface by name. |
| <i>neighbor address</i> | Displays IPv6 information for the specified neighbor in IPv6 address format. |
| detail | Displays detailed IPv6 neighbor information. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays information about IPv6 neighbors on the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays information about IPv6 neighbors on the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays information about IPv6 neighbors on the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays information about IPv6 neighbors on the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 0 to 4096. |
| static | Displays information for static IPv6 neighbors. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays information about IPv6 neighbors on the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN). The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| vrf all | Displays information for IPv6 neighbors associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays information for IPv6 neighbors associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays information for IPv6 neighbors associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays information for IPv6 neighbors associated with the management VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port - aggregation to port - channel . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays IPv6 neighbor information:

```
Switch> show ipv6 neighbor

R - Reachable, I - Incomplete, S - Stale, F - Failed, P - Probe,
D - Delay, PR - Permanent

Flags: (D) - Static neighbors attached to down interface
Flags: (N) - Static neighbors with null phy interface

IPv6 Neighbor Table for context default
Total number of entries:2
Address                Age          MAC Address      Source  Interface  State
2004::101              00:00:06    0000.34b0.73ec  icmpv6  Ethernet1/20  R
fe80::200:34ff:feb0:73ec 00:00:01    0000.34b0.73ec  icmpv6  Ethernet1/20  D
```

show ipv6 neighbor summary

Displays summary adjacency information about the specified IPv6 neighbor.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 neighbor summary [<interface name> | ethernet <chassis number/port number> | loopback <loopback interface> | mgmt <management interface> | port-channel <LAG number> | vlan <VLAN number>] [vrf {all | <VRF instance> | default | management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>interface name</i> | Displays summary adjacency information about IPv6 neighbors on the specified interface by name. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays summary adjacency information about IPv6 neighbors on the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays summary adjacency information about IPv6 neighbors on the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays summary adjacency information about IPv6 neighbors on the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays summary adjacency information about IPv6 neighbors on the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 0 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays summary adjacency information about IPv6 neighbors on the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN). The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| vrf all | Displays summary adjacency information for neighbors associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays summary adjacency information for neighbors associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays summary adjacency information for neighbors associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays summary adjacency information for neighbors associated with the management VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port - aggregation to port - channel . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays summary IPv6 neighbor adjacency information:

```
Switch> show ipv6 neighbor summary

IPv6 Neighbors Table - Adjacency Summary

  Resolved   : 2
  Incomplete : 0
  Unknown    : 0
  Total      : 2
```

show ipv6 prefix-list

Displays IPv6 prefix list information and statistics.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 prefix-list [detail <prefix list name>|summary <prefix list name>|<prefix list name> [<IPv6 address/prefix length> [first-match |longer]|seq <sequence number>]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>prefix list name</i> | The name of the prefix list. |
| <i>IPv6 address/prefix length</i> | Displays the entries of the prefix list that match the specified IPv6 address and network mask length. |
| first-match | Displays the first entry of the prefix list that match the specified IPv6 address and network mask length. |
| longer | Displays all entries of the prefix list that are more specific than the selected IPv6 address and network mask length. |
| seq <i>sequence number</i> | Displays the entry with the specified sequence number from the selected prefix list. The <i>sequence number</i> is from 1 to 4294967295. |
| detail | Displays detailed IPv6 prefix list information. |
| summary | Displays a summary of all IPv6 prefix lists. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays IPv6 prefix list information and statistics:

```
Switch# show ipv6 prefix-list  
  
ipv6 prefix-list aaaa: 1 entries  
seq 5 deny 2003::/64 le 128
```

show ipv6 route

Displays the IPv6 routing table.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 route [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default|management}]  
[<route address>[/<prefix length>] |all|bgp|connected|next-hop <next-hop  
address>|static]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------------------|--|
| vrf all | Displays the IPv6 routing table associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays the IPv6 routing table associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays the IPv6 routing table associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays the IPv6 routing table associated with the management VRF instance. |
| <i>route address</i> | The IPv6 address of the route. |
| <i>prefix length</i> | The length of the IPv6 network mask. |
| all | Displays all IPv6 routes. |
| bgp | Displays only Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes. |
| connected | Displays only directly connected routes. |
| next-hop <i>next-hop address</i> | Displays only routes with the specified next hop address in IPv6 address format. |
| static | Displays only static routes. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays the IPv6 routing table:

```
Switch> show ipv6 route

IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, O - OSPF
       IA - OSPF inter area, E1 - OSPF external type 1,
       E2 - OSPF external type 2, B - BGP
Timers: Uptime

IP Route Table for VRF "default"
C      2001::/64 via ::, Vlan1, 01:14:21
C      2004::/64 via ::, Ethernet1/20, 01:53:25
C      fe80::/64 via ::, Vlan1, 02:01:50
C      fe80::/64 via ::, Ethernet1/20, 02:01:50
```

show ipv6 route database

Displays the IPv6 routing table database.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 route [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default|management}]  
database [all|bgp|connected|static]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|---|
| vrf all | Displays the IPv6 routing table database associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays the IPv6 routing table database associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays the IPv6 routing table database associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays the IPv6 routing table database associated with the management VRF instance. |
| all | Displays all IPv6 routes. |
| bgp | Displays only Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes. |
| connected | Displays only directly connected routes. |
| static | Displays only static routes. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays IPv6 routing table database:

```
Switch> show ipv6 route database

IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, O - OSPF,
       IA - OSPF inter area, E1 - OSPF external type 1,
       E2 - OSPF external type 2, B - BGP
       > - selected route, * - FIB route, p - stale info
Timers: Uptime

IP Route Table for VRF "default"
C  *> 2001::/64 via ::, Vlan1, 01:14:29
C  *> 2004::/64 via ::, Ethernet1/20, 01:53:33
C  *> fe80::/64 via ::, Vlan1, 01:14:29
C  *> fe80::/64 via ::, Ethernet1/20, 01:53:33
```

show ipv6 route interface

Displays IP routing table for the specified interface.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 route [vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default|management}]  
interface {<interface name>|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|  
loopback <loopback interface>|mgmt <management interface>|port-channel  
<LAG number>|vlan <VLAN number>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| vrf all | Displays the IPv6 routing table associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays the IPv6 routing table associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays the IPv6 routing table associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays the IPv6 routing table associated with the management VRF instance. |
| <i>interface name</i> | Displays IPv6 routes for the specified interface by name. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays IPv6 routes for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays IPv6 routes for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays IPv6 routes for the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays IPv6 routes for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays IPv6 routes for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN) interface. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays the IPv6 routing table for ethernet interface 1/12:

```
Switch> show ipv6 route interface ethernet 1/12
```

show ipv6 route summary

Displays a summary of all IPv6 routes.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 route summary [vrf {<VRF  
instance>|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays a summary of IPv6 routes associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays a summary of IPv6 routes associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays a summary of IPv6 routes associated with the management VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays a summary of all IPv6 routes:

```
Switch> show ipv6 route summary

IPv6 routing table name is Default-IPv6-Routing-Table
IPv6 routing table maximum-paths : 32
Total number of IPv6 routes      : 2
Total number of IPv6 paths       : 2
Route Source   Networks
connected      2
Total          2
FIB            2

ECMP statistics (active in ASIC):
-----
Maximum IPv6 ECMP routes supported : 6144
Total number of IPv6 ECMP routes   : 0
Total number of IPv6 ECMP paths    : 0
```

show ipv6 static-route

Displays static IPv6 route information.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 static-route [[vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default|  
management}] database]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| vrf all | Displays static IPv6 routes associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays static IPv6 routes associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays static IPv6 routes associated with the default VRF instance. |
| vrf management | Displays static IPv6 routes associated with the management VRF instance. |
| database | Displays static IPv6 routes stored in the IPv6 routing table. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option vrf was added. |

Example

The following command displays static IPv6 routes:

```
Switch> show ipv6 static-route  
  
IP Route Table for VRF "default"  
S      4000::/64 [1/0] via 2004::101, Ethernet1/20, 00:00:03
```

show ipv6 traffic

Displays IPv6 traffic statistics.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 traffic
```

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays IPv6 traffic statistics:

```
Switch# show ipv6 traffic
```

show lacp counters

Displays Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) statistics.

Syntax

show lacp counters [**interface port-channel** <LAG number>]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <code>interface port-channel LAG number or range</code> | Displays LACP statistics for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays LACP statistics:

```
Switch> show lacp counters
```

| Port | LACPDUs | | Marker | | Marker Response | | LACPDUs | |
|--------------|---------|------|--------|------|-----------------|------|---------|-----|
| | Sent | Recv | Sent | Recv | Sent | Recv | Pkts | Err |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| po1000 | | | | | | | | |
| Ethernet1/1 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ethernet1/2 | 32 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| po2000 | | | | | | | | |
| Ethernet1/9 | 35 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ethernet1/10 | 36 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ethernet1/11 | 42 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ethernet1/12 | 41 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

show lacp interface ethernet

Displays Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) interface configuration.

Syntax

show lacp interface ethernet <*chassis number/port number*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays LACP information for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays LACP configuration for ethernet interface 1/12:

```
Switch> show lacp interface ethernet 1/9

% Interface Ethernet1/9 is up
% channel-group is 2000 port-channel is po2000
% PDUs sent: 374
% PDUs rcvd: 375
% Markers sent: 0
% Markers rcvd: 0
% Markers response sent: 0
% Markers response rcvd: 0
% Unknown packets rcvd: 0
% Lag Id: [(8000, a8-97-dc-f7-d5-00, 07d0, 8000, 005a),(8000,
08-17-f4-c3-df-00,
0040, 8000, 005a)]
% Local Port: Ethernet1/9 MAC Address=a8-97-dc-f7-d5-00
% System Identifier=0x8000, a8-97-dc-f7-d5-00
% Port Identifier=0x8000, 0x005a
% Operational key=2000
% LACP_Activity=Active
% LACP_Timeout=Long Timeout (30s)
% Synchronization=IN_SYNC
% Collecting=True
% Distributing=True
% Actor Admin State=(ACT:1 TIM:0 AGG:1 SYN:0 COL:0 DIS:0 DEF:1 EXP:0)
% Actor Oper State=(ACT:1 TIM:0 AGG:1 SYN:1 COL:1 DIS:1 DEF:0 EXP:0)
% Neighbor: 90 MAC Address=08-17-f4-c3-df-00
% System Identifier=0x8000, 08-17-f4-c3-df-00
% Port Identifier=0x8000, 0x005a
% Operational key=64
% LACP_Activity=Active
% LACP_Timeout=Long Timeout (30s)
% Synchronization=IN_SYNC
% Collecting=True
% Distributing=True
% Partner Admin State=(ACT:0 TIM:0 AGG:1 SYN:0 COL:0 DIS:0 DEF:1 EXP:0)
% Partner Oper State=(ACT:1 TIM:0 AGG:1 SYN:1 COL:1 DIS:1 DEF:0 EXP:0)
```

show lacp internal event-history

Displays Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) event logs.

Syntax

```
show lacp internal event-history {buffer-size all|errors|  
interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel  
<LAG number or range>}|msgs}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| buffer-size all | Displays the buffer size for all types of LACP events. |
| errors | Displays LACP error logs. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays LACP event logs for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number or range</i> | Displays LACP event logs for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| msgs | Displays LACP message logs. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays LACP message logs:

```
Switch> show lacp internal event-history msgs

Event: MESSAGES, length:77, at 884329 usecs after Fri Jan 8 04:58:39 2016
[mgmt0] @ lacp_nsm_rcv_interface_add(79):
[MSG_RECV]: Add interface mgmt0

Event: MESSAGES, length:77, at 884558 usecs after Fri Jan 8 04:58:39 2016
[Vlan1] @ lacp_nsm_rcv_interface_add(79):
[MSG_RECV]: Add interface Vlan1

Event: MESSAGES, length:89, at 884654 usecs after Fri Jan 8 04:58:39 2016
[Ethernet1/1] @ lacp_nsm_rcv_interface_add(79):
[MSG_RECV]: Add interface Ethernet1/1

Event: MESSAGES, length:89, at 884768 usecs after Fri Jan 8 04:58:39 2016
[Ethernet1/2] @ lacp_nsm_rcv_interface_add(79):
[MSG_RECV]: Add interface Ethernet1/2

Event: MESSAGES, length:89, at 884871 usecs after Fri Jan 8 04:58:39 2016
[Ethernet1/3] @ lacp_nsm_rcv_interface_add(79):
[MSG_RECV]: Add interface Ethernet1/3

Event: MESSAGES, length:89, at 884972 usecs after Fri Jan 8 04:58:39 2016
[Ethernet1/4] @ lacp_nsm_rcv_interface_add(79):
[MSG_RECV]: Add interface Ethernet1/4
...
```

The following command displays LACP buffer size:

```
Switch> show lacp internal event-history buffer-size all

Name      Current      Max
ERRORS    0            8388608
MESSAGES  17589       8388608
EVENT_SM  0            8388608
```

show lacp internal info

Displays Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) internal information.

Syntax

```
show lacp internal info {aggregator|all|interface {ethernet  
<chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number or range> [detail  
fsmlog|mem-dump]}}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| aggregator | Displays information about the LACP aggregator. |
| all | Displays all LACP internal information. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays LACP internal information for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number or range</i> | Displays LACP internal information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| detail fsmlog | Displays detailed LACP state-machine information. |
| mem-dump | Displays LACP memory dump information. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays LACP internal aggregator information:

```
Switch> show lacp internal info aggregator

Static and None Aggregator:
  Aggregator po100, member num 2
    Member interface Ethernet1/49 ,locates at 0.
    Member interface Ethernet1/50 ,locates at 1.
  Aggregate po100's vLAG configuration
    vLAG global enable = True
    vLAG instance id = 0
    vLAG instance enable = False
    vLAG tier id = 0
    vLAG's LACP actor system mac = 0x00:00:00:00:00:00
    vLAG's LACP partner key = 0x0
    vLAG's LACP partner priority = 0x0
    vLAG's LACP partner system mac = 0x00:00:00:00:00:00
    vLAG's LACP actor priority = 0x0

  Aggregator po1000, member num 2
    Member interface Ethernet1/1 ,locates at 0.
    Member interface Ethernet1/2 ,locates at 1.
  Aggregate po1000's vLAG configuration
    vLAG global enable = True
    vLAG instance id = 1
    vLAG instance enable = True
    vLAG tier id = 1
    vLAG's LACP actor system mac = 0x08:17:f4:c3:dd:01
    vLAG's LACP partner key = 0x0
    vLAG's LACP partner priority = 0x0
    vLAG's LACP partner system mac = 0x00:00:00:00:00:00
    vLAG's LACP actor priority = 0x0

  Aggregator po2000, member num 4
    Member interface Ethernet1/9 ,locates at 0.
    Member interface Ethernet1/10 ,locates at 1.
    Member interface Ethernet1/11 ,locates at 2.
    Member interface Ethernet1/12 ,locates at 3.
  Aggregate po2000's vLAG configuration
    vLAG global enable = True
    vLAG instance id = 64
    vLAG instance enable = True
    vLAG tier id = 1
    vLAG's LACP actor system mac = 0x08:17:f4:c3:dd:01
    vLAG's LACP partner key = 0x0
    vLAG's LACP partner priority = 0x0
    vLAG's LACP partner system mac = 0x00:00:00:00:00:00
    vLAG's LACP actor priority = 0x0

LACP Aggregator:
```

show lacp min-links

Displays Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) minimum links information.

Syntax

```
show lacp min-links [interface port-channel <LAG number>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| interface port-channel | Displays LACP minimum links information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). |
| <i>LAG number</i> | The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command LACP minimum links information:

```
Switch> show lacp min-links
```

show lacp neighbor

Displays Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) neighbor information.

Syntax

show lacp neighbor [interface port-channel <LAG number>]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------------|--|
| interface port-channel | Displays LACP neighbor information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). |
| <i>LAG number</i> | The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays LACP neighbor information:

```
Switch> show lacp neighbor

Flags: S - Device is sending Slow LACPDUs F - Device is sending Fast LACPDUs
       A - Device is in Active mode       P - Device is in Passive mode
po1000 neighbors
Partner's information
Port          Partner          Partner          Partner
System ID    System ID        Port Number      Age             Flags
Ethernet1/1  32768,74-99-75-d3-ce-00 0x1              453            SA

              LACP Partner          Partner          Partner
              Port Priority          Oper Key         Port State
              32768                    0x3e8            0x3d

Partner's information
Port          Partner          Partner          Partner
System ID    System ID        Port Number      Age             Flags
Ethernet1/2  32768,74-99-75-d3-ce-00 0x2              453            SA

              LACP Partner          Partner          Partner
              Port Priority          Oper Key         Port State
              32768                    0x3e8            0x3d

...
```

show lacp nsm internal info

Displays Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) Network Service Module (NSM) information.

Syntax

```
show lacp nsm internal info {global|interface {ethernet <chassis  
number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>}} {aggregation|  
[nsm [mem-dump]]}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| global | Displays LACP NSM global information. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays LACP NSM information for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays LACP NSM information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| aggregation | Displays LACP aggregation information. |
| nsm | Displays LACP NSM information. |
| mem-dump | Displays LACP NSM memory dump information. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays LACP NSM information:

```
Switch> show lacp nsm internal info global  
System allows the maximum number is 72 for aggregator  
Aggregator allows the largest member number is 32  
System has 1 aggregator(s)
```

Note: The command show output differs depending on the switch type.

show lacp port-channel

Displays Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) Link Aggregation Groups (LAGs) information.

Syntax

show lacp port-channel [**interface port-channel** <LAG number>]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| interface port-channel LAG number | Displays LACP information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The LAG number is from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays LACP LAG information:

```
Switch> show lacp port-channel

po1000
  System Mac=a8-97-dc-dd-ed-00
  Local System Identifier=0x8000,a8-97-dc-dd-ed-00
  Admin key=0x3e8
  Operational key=0x3e8
  Partner System Identifier=0x8000,74-99-75-d3-ce-00
  Operational key=0x3e8
  Max delay=5
  Aggregate or individual=0(aggregate)
  Member Port List=1,2
po2000
  System Mac=a8-97-dc-dd-ed-00
  Local System Identifier=0x8000,a8-97-dc-dd-ed-00
  Admin key=0x7d0
  Operational key=0x7d0
  Partner System Identifier=0x8000,08-17-f4-c3-df-00
  Operational key=0x40
  Max delay=5
  Aggregate or individual=0(aggregate)
  Member Port List=9,10,11,12
```

show lacp system-identifier

Displays the switch Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) system identifier.

Syntax

```
show lacp system-identifier
```

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the switch LACP system identifier:

```
Switch> show lacp system-identifier  
% System 32768, a8-97-dc-de-25-00
```

show ldap-server

Displays Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server information.

Syntax

show ldap-server [**groups** [<LDAP server group>]]**statistics** [<LDAP server profile name>]]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------------------|--|
| groups | Displays all LDAP server group information. |
| <i>LDAP server group</i> | Displays LDAP server information for the specified LDAP server group. The <i>LDAP server group</i> is a string up to 127 characters. |
| statistics | Displays LDAP server statistics. |
| <i>LDAP server profile name</i> | Displays LDAP server statistics for the specified LDAP server profile. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays LDAP server information:

```
Switch> show ldap-server
```

show license

Displays information about Feature on Demand (FoD) license files.

Syntax

```
show license {<FoD license>|brief|host-id}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>FoD license</i> | The name of the FoD license file. |
| brief | Displays a short FoD license summary. |
| host-id | Displays the host ID for the FoD license files. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the host ID for the FoD license files:

```
Switch> show license host-id  
  
System serial number: Y052MV4CR026
```

show lldp interface

Displays Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) interface configuration.

Syntax

```
show lldp interface {all|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|mgmt  
<management interface>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| all | Displays LLDP configuration for all interfaces. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays LLDP configuration for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays LLDP configuration for the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays LLDP configuration for management interface 0:

```
Switch> show lldp interface mgmt 0  
  
Interface Name: mgmt0  
-----  
Interface Information  
Enable (tx/rx/trap): Y/Y/N   Port Mac address: a8:97:dc:de:25:00
```

show lldp internal event-history

Displays Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) event logs.

Syntax

```
show lldp internal event-history {buffer-size all|{errors|  
event|msgs|trace} interface ethernet <chassis number/port number>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| buffer-size all | Displays the LLDP buffer size for all types of events. |
| errors | Displays the LLDP error logs. |
| event | Displays the LLDP event logs. |
| msgs | Displays the LLDP message logs. |
| trace | Displays the LLDP trace logs. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays LLDP logs for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays LLDP buffer size:

```
Switch> show lldp internal event-history buffer-size all
```

| Name | Current | Max |
|--------|---------|--------|
| errors | 279 | 16384 |
| msgs | 16374 | 16384 |
| trace | 130943 | 131072 |
| event | 16367 | 16384 |

The following command displays LLDP error logs for ethernet interface 1/12:

```
Switch> show lldp internal event-history errors interface ethernet 1/12

Event: errors, length:66, at 234001 usecs after Fri Jan 8 04:58:40 2016
[GLOBAL] @{{lldp_mgmt_rcv:711}
receive failed (-1) on 0x3(mgmt0)

Event: errors, length:66, at 93092 usecs after Fri Jan 8 09:39:43 2016
[GLOBAL] @{{lldp_mgmt_rcv:711}
receive failed (-1) on 0x3(mgmt0)
```

show lldp internal info

Displays Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) internal information.

Syntax

```
show lldp internal info {global|interface {all|ethernet <chassis  
number/port number>|mgmt <management interface>}}|neighbors}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| global | Displays global LLDP internal information. |
| interface all | Displays LLDP internal information for all interfaces. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays LLDP internal information for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays LLDP internal information for the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| neighbors | Displays LLDP internal neighbor information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays global LLDP internal information:

```
Switch> show lldp internal info global

sockfd                               :10
lldp_rcv_thread                       :0x10347ff0
lldp_if_list                          :0x1033b4f0
lldp_mgmt_if_list                     :0x1033b6d8
if_cnt                                :0
syscap                                 :0x7
sys_cap_enabled                       :0x14
lldp_stats_rem_drops                  :0
lldp_stats_rem_inserts                :1
lldp_stats_rem_deletes                :0
sys_name                              :LENOVO G8272
sys_descr                             :LENOVO RackSwitch G8272, LENOVO
Networking
  OS version 10.1.1.0
lldp_stats_rem_last_change_time       :69
lldp_dest_addr                        :0180-c200-000e
lldp_ntfy_interval                    :5
mgmt_addr                             :0.0.0.0
conf_flag                             :0
```

show lldp neighbors

Displays Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) neighbor information.

Syntax

```
show lldp neighbors [interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|mgmt <management interface>}] [detail]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays LLDP information for neighbors on the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays LLDP information for neighbors on the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| detail | Displays detailed LLDP neighbor information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays LLDP neighbor information:

```
Switch> show lldp neighbors
```

show lldp timers

Displays Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) timer information.

Syntax

```
show lldp timers
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays LLDP timers:

```
Switch> show lldp timers

LLDP Timers:

Holdtime in seconds: 120
Reinit-time in seconds: 2
Transmit interval in seconds: 30
Transmit delay in seconds: 2
Trap interval in seconds: 5
```

show lldp tlv-select

Displays the selected Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) type-length-value (TLV) structures.

Syntax

```
show lldp tlv-select [interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number> | mgmt <management interface>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays the selected LLDP TLVs on the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays the selected LLDP TLVs on the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the selected LLDP TLVs on management interface 0:

```
Switch> show lldp tlv-select interface mgmt 0

Interface information: mgmt0
  dcbx
  management-address
  port-description
  port-vlan
  system-capabilities
  system-description
  system-name
```

show lldp traffic

Displays Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) traffic statistics, including the number of transmitted or discarded messages.

Syntax

```
show lldp traffic [interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|mgmt <management interface>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| <code>interface ethernet</code> <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays LLDP traffic statistics for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| <code>interface mgmt</code> <i>management interface</i> | Displays LLDP traffic statistics for the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays LLDP traffic statistics:

```
Switch> show lldp traffic

LLDP traffic statistics:

Total frames transmitted: 80816
Total entries aged: 0
Total frames received: 80797
Total frames received in error: 0
Total frames discarded: 0
Total unrecognized TLVs: 0
```

show logging console

Displays the console logging configuration, including the administrative status (enabled/disabled), the severity level and console flood control operational status. The flood control can be enabled, or disabled, by the user by typing CTRL-C consecutively three within a 3 seconds time window. When flood control is enabled, logging to the console is suspended.

Syntax

show logging console

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the console logging configuration:

```
Switch> show logging console

Logging console:          enabled (Severity: informational)
Console flood control:    disabled
```

show logging info

Displays logging configuration, including console, monitor, server, log file, time stamp and severity levels configured for each facility.

Syntax

show logging info

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays logging information:

```
Switch> show logging info

Logging console:                enabled (Severity: information)
Console flood control:          enabled
Console event_log control:      disabled
Logging monitor:                enabled (Severity: notifications)
Logging monitor session:        0 session disabled, 0 session enabled
Monitor event_log control:      disabled
Logging timestamp:              seconds
Logging throttling:             disabled
Logging logfile:                enabled
                                Name - messages: Severity - information Size - 10485760
Logging server:                 disabled

Facility      Default Severity      Current Session Severity
-----
aaa           5                      5
acllog        6                      6
bgp           5                      5
chassisd      5                      5
clid          5                      5
dhcp-snp      5                      5
ecp           6                      6
hostmib       6                      6
hostp         5                      5
hsl           3                      3
imi           6                      6
imish         6                      6
khs1          6                      6
...
```

show logging ip access-list

Displays logging configuration, including console, monitor, server, log file, time stamp and severity levels configured for the IP access list.

Syntax

```
show logging ip access-list {cache|status}
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays logging information:

```
Switch> show logging ip access-list cache
Index)Src IP, Dst IP, Src-Port, Dst-Port, Src Intf, Protocol
ACL-Name, ACE-Number, Action, Direction, ACL Type,Applied Intf, Hits
-----
-
1) 100.0.0.9, 200.0.0.200, 1000, 69, Ethernet1/66, udp(17)
   ipacl, 90, Deny, in, IPv4, Ethernet1/66, 170
2) 100.0.0.7, 200.0.0.200, 1000, 69, Ethernet1/66, udp(17)
   ipacl, 70, Deny, in, IPv4, Ethernet1/66, 176
3) 100.0.0.5, 200.0.0.200, 1000, 69, Ethernet1/66, udp(17)
   ipacl, 50, Deny, in, IPv4, Ethernet1/66, 178
4) 100.0.0.3, 200.0.0.200, 1000, 69, Ethernet1/66, udp(17)
   ipacl, 30, Deny, in, IPv4, Ethernet1/66, 178
5) 100.0.0.8, 200.0.0.200, 1000, 69, Ethernet1/66, udp(17)
   ipacl, 80, Deny, in, IPv4, Ethernet1/66, 172
6) 100.0.0.6, 200.0.0.200, 1000, 69, Ethernet1/66, udp(17)
   ipacl, 60, Deny, in, IPv4, Ethernet1/66, 175
7) 100.0.0.4, 200.0.0.200, 1000, 69, Ethernet1/66, udp(17)
   ipacl, 40, Deny, in, IPv4, Ethernet1/66, 178
8) 100.0.0.2, 200.0.0.200, 1000, 69, Ethernet1/66, udp(17)
   ipacl, 20, Deny, in, IPv4, Ethernet1/66, 176
```

show logging last

Displays the most recent lines in the logging file.

Syntax

show logging last <number of lines> [**tail**]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>number of lines</i> | The number of lines to be displayed. The <i>number of lines</i> is from 1 to 9999. |
| tail | The show will be updated as new lines are added to the logging file. Press Ctrl + C to quit the show. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the most recent 10 lines in the logging file:

| |
|---|
| <pre>Switch> show logging last 10 79844 2017-05-18T18:07:16+00:00 V0_31(cnos:data) %BGP-5-STATE_CHANGE: 100.0.0.1- [FSM] State Change: Idle(1) 79845 2017-05-18T18:07:21+00:00 V0_31(cnos:data) %BGP-5-STATE_CHANGE: 100.0.0.1- [FSM] State Change: Established(6) 79846 2017-05-19T10:56:16+00:00 V0_31(cnos:data) %IMI-5-USER_LOGIN: User admin logged in with /dev/pts/0 from 10.72.97.162 via telnet, authenticated by LOCAL 79847 2017-05-19T11:13:13+00:00 V0_31(cnos:data) %IMI-5-USER_LOGOUT: User admin logged out with /dev/pts/0 from 10.72.97.162. session telnet, authentication LOCAL 79848 2017-05-19T11:28:36+00:00 V0_31(cnos:data) %IMI-5-USER_LOGIN: User admin logged in with /dev/pts/0 from 10.72.97.162 via telnet, authenticated by LOCAL</pre> |
|---|

show logging level

Displays the logging level for each facility in the system. Each facility corresponds to an application, process, protocol, or module.

Syntax

show logging level [*<facility>*]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>facility</i> | Displays the severity level configured for the specified facility. A facility is a keyword used to identify the application, process, protocol, or module that logs a message. The list of supported facilities is shown after this table. |

You can show the severity level of the following *facilities*:

- **aaa** - Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA)
- **ac1log** - Access Control List (ACL) Logging
- **bfd** - Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)
- **bgp** - Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
- **chassisd** - Chassis Daemon
- **clid** - Command Line Interface (CLI) Daemon
- **dhcp-snp** - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping
- **dns** - Domain Name System (DNS)
- **ecp** - Edge Control Protocol (ECP)
- **hostmib** - Host Management Information Base (MIB)
- **hostp** - Host Protocols
- **hsc** - Hardware Switch Controller (HSC)
- **hsl** - Hardware Services Layer (HSL)
- **imi** - Integrated Management Interface (IMI)
- **imish** - Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)
- **khs1** - Kernel Hardware Services Layer (KHSL) module
- **l2f** - Layer 2 Failover
- **l2mr ib** - Layer 2 Multicast Routing Information Base (MRIB)
- **lACP** - Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
- **lldp** - Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)
- **memmon** - Memory Monitor
- **ndd** - Neighbor Discovery Daemon (NDD)

- `nlog` - Logging Control Daemon (NLOG)
- `npa` - Network Policy Agent (NPA)
- `nsm` - Network Service Module (NSM)
- `ntp` - Network Time Protocol (NTP)
- `nwv` - Network Virtualization (NWV)
- `onm` - Network Management
- `ospf` - Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)
- `ovsdb` - Open vSwitch Database Management Protocol (OVSDB)
- `pam` - Linux Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM)
- `pki` - Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)
- `platform-mgr` - Platform Manager
- `pubsub` - Publisher/Subscriber Inter Process Communication Module
- `pvlan` - Private VLAN (PVLAN)
- `pyrun` - Python Runtime Environment
- `pysched` - Python Scheduler
- `rest` - REpresentational State Transfer (REST)
- `rib` - Routing Information Base (RIB)
- `security` - Security Logging
- `service-mgr` - Service Manager
- `sflow` - sFlow
- `slp` - Service Location Protocol (SLP)
- `smi-ac-dhcpsnp` - Simple Management Interface (SMI) API Client (AC) Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping
- `smi-ac-l2f` - SMI AC Layer 2 Failover
- `smi-ac-l2mrib` - SMI AC Layer 2 Multicast Routing Information Base (MRIB)
- `smi-ac-lacp` - SMI AC Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
- `smi-ac-mstp` - SMI AC Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)
- `smi-ac-ndd` - SMI AC Neighbor Discovery Daemon (NDD)
- `smi-ac-nsm` - SMI AC Network Service Module (NSM)
- `smi-ac-onm` - SMI AC Open Network Management (ONM)
- `smi-ac-rib` - SMI AC Routing Information Base (RIB)
- `smi-ac-secmode` - SMI AC Secure Mode
- `smi-ac-sflow` - SMI AC sFlow
- `smi-ac-telemetry` - SMI AC Telemetry service
- `smi-ac-vrrp` - SMI AC Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)
- `snmp-server` - Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) server

- ssh - Secure Shell (SSH)
- stp - Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)
- syslog - System Log Host Protocol
- sysmgmt - System Management Host Protocol
- sysmgr - System Manager
- tacacs - Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+)
- telemetry - Telemetry service
- telnet - Telnet Control Host Protocol
- um - User Management
- vlag - Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG)
- vlan - Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN)
- vrrp - Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)
- ztp - Zero Touch Provisioning

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays severity levels configured for each feature:

```
Switch> show logging level
```

| Facility | Default Severity | Current Session Severity |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| aaa | 5 | 5 |
| bgp | 5 | 5 |
| ecp | 6 | 6 |
| hostmib | 6 | 6 |
| hostp | 5 | 5 |
| hsl | 3 | 3 |
| imi | 6 | 6 |
| imish | 6 | 6 |
| khsl | 6 | 6 |
| l2mrib | 5 | 3 |
| lACP | 5 | 5 |
| lldp | 5 | 5 |
| ... | | |
| um | 5 | 5 |
| vlan | 5 | 5 |
| vrrp | 6 | 6 |
| vlag | 6 | 6 |
| ztp | 6 | 6 |
| 0(emergencies) | 1(alerts) | 2(critical) |
| 3(errors) | 4(warnings) | 5(notifications) |
| 6(information) | 7(debugging) | |

Restrictions

Options **hsc**, **nwv**, **smi-ac-telemetry** and **telemetry** are not available on the NE0152T.

show logging library

Displays the severity level configured for system library facilities.

Syntax

```
show logging library [hsl-nos-ipcc|hsl-nos-ipcs|lli|log|  
mcast|sal-pdp|secureimg|sysinfo] [facility <facility>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------------|---|
| hsl-nos-ipcc | Displays the severity level configured for the HSL Inter-Process-Communication Client library. |
| hsl-nos-ipcs | Displays the severity level configured for the HSL Inter-Process-Communication Server library. |
| lli | Displays the severity level configured for the low level drivers interface library. |
| log | Displays the severity level configured for the log logging library. |
| mcast | Displays the severity level configured for the multicast logging library. |
| sal-pdp | Displays the severity level configured for the SDK Abstraction Layer (SAL) logging library. |
| secureimg | Displays the severity level configured for the secure image logging library. |
| sysinfo | Displays the severity level configured for the system information library. |
| facility <i>facility</i> | Displays the severity level configured for the specified application process facility and selected system library facility. The list of supported facilities is shown after this table. |

You can show the severity level of the following *facilities*:

- **acllog** - Access Control List (ACL) Logging
- **bfd** - Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)
- **bgp** - Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
- **chassisd** - Chassis Daemon
- **clid** - Command Line Interface (CLI) Daemon
- **dhcp-snp** - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping
- **ecp** - Edge Control Protocol (ECP)
- **hostmib** - Host Management Information Base (MIB)

- `hostp` - Host Protocols
- `hsc` - Hardware Switch Controller (HSC)
- `hsl` - Hardware Services Layer (HSL)
- `imi` - Integrated Management Interface (IMI)
- `imish` - Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)
- `l2f` - Layer 2 Failover
- `l2mr ib` - Layer 2 Multicast Routing Information Base (MRIB)
- `lACP` - Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
- `memmon` - Memory Monitor
- `ndd` - Neighbor Discovery Daemon (NDD)
- `nlog` - Logging Control Daemon (NLOG)
- `npa` - Network Policy Agent (NPA)
- `nsm` - Network Service Module (NSM)
- `nvw` - Network Virtualization (NWV)
- `onm` - Network Management
- `ospf` - Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)
- `ovsdb` - Open vSwitch Database Management Protocol (OVSDB)
- `pam` - Linux Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM)
- `platform-mgr` - Platform Manager
- `pubsub` - Publisher/Subscriber Inter Process Communication Module
- `pyrun` - Python Runtime Environment
- `pysched` - Python Scheduler
- `rest` - REpresentational State Transfer (REST)
- `rib` - Routing Information Base (RIB)
- `security` - Security
- `service-mgr` - Service Manager
- `sflow` - sFlow
- `slp` - Service Location Protocol (SLP)
- `smi-ac-secmode` - Simple Management Interface (SMI) API Client (AC) Secure Mode
- `stp` - Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)
- `sysmgr` - System Manager
- `telemetry` - Telemetry service
- `vlag` - Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG)
- `vrrp` - Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)
- `ztp` - Zero Touch Provisioning

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the severity level configured for libraries:

```
Switch> show logging library
```

| Library | Client-Facility | Default Severity | Current Session Severity |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| hsl-nos-ipcc | bgp | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | chassisd | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | clid | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | dhcp-snp | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | ecp | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | hostmib | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | hostp | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | hsl | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | imi | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | imish | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | l2mrib | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | lacc | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | memmon | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | stp | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | ndd | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | nlog | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | nsm | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | bfd | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | onm | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | ospf | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | platform-mgr | 3 | 3 |
| hsl-nos-ipcc | pubsub | 3 | 3 |
| ... | | | |

Restrictions

Options **hsc**, **nwv**, **ovsdb**, and **telemetry** are not available on the NE0152T.

show logging logfile

Displays the messages stored in the log file.

Syntax

```
show logging logfile [last-index|start-seqn <sequence number>  
end-seqn <sequence number>]|start-time <year> <month> <day>  
<hour>:<minute>:<seconds> [end-time <year> <month> <day> <hour>:<minute>:  
<seconds>]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------|--|
| last-index | Displays the sequence number of the most recent message stored in the log file. |
| start-seqn | Displays messages from log file from a given start-sequence-number. |
| <i>sequence number</i> | The sequence number associated to each syslog message stored in the log file. The <i>sequence number</i> is from 0 to 2,147,483,647. |
| end-seqn | Displays messages from log file up to a given end-sequence-number. |
| start-time | Displays messages from log file from a given start-time. |
| end-time | Displays messages from log file up to a given end-time. |
| <i>year</i> | Time-stamp year using 4-digit representation e.g. 2016. |
| <i>month</i> | The month of the start or end time-stamp in the range Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. |
| <i>day</i> | Time-stamp day number in the range from 1 to 31. |
| <i>hour</i> | Time-stamp hour in the range from 00 to 23. |
| <i>minute</i> | Time-stamp minute in the range from 0 to 59. |
| <i>seconds</i> | Time-stamp second in the range from 0 to 59. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the messages stored in the log file:

```
Switch> show logging logfile

Logging logfile:                enabled
  Name - messages:Severity - informational Size - 10485760

2015-08-01T18:39:59+00:00 G8272 %PLATFORM_MGR-3-LLI_PROCESS_EVENT: Event
process
ed (event=5, unit=0, state=0->0)
2015-08-01T18:40:04+00:00 G8272 %PLATFORM_MGR-3-LLI_PROCESS_EVENT: Event
process
ed (event=5, unit=0, state=0->0)
2015-08-01T18:40:09+00:00 G8272 %PLATFORM_MGR-3-LLI_PROCESS_EVENT: Event
process
ed (event=5, unit=0, state=0->0)
2015-08-01T18:40:14+00:00 G8272 %PLATFORM_MGR-3-LLI_PROCESS_EVENT: Event
process
ed (event=5, unit=0, state=0->0)
2015-08-01T18:40:19+00:00 G8272 %PLATFORM_MGR-3-LLI_PROCESS_EVENT: Event
process
ed (event=5, unit=0, state=0->0)
2015-08-01T18:40:24+00:00 G8272 %PLATFORM_MGR-3-LLI_PROCESS_EVENT: Event
process
ed (event=5, unit=0, state=0->0)
2015-08-01T18:40:29+00:00 G8272 %PLATFORM_MGR-3-LLI_PROCESS_EVENT: Event
process
ed (event=5, unit=0, state=0->0)
...
```

The following command displays the sequence number of the most recent log message stored in the log file:

```
Switch> show logging logfile last-index

logfile last-index : 82678
```

The following command displays log messages whose sequence numbers are within the range 100 and 105:

```
Switch>show logging logfile start-seqn 100 end-seqn 105

Last Log cleared/wrapped time is : None
100 2016-01-29T22:02:23+00:00 MarsSQA %VRRP-5-STARTED: VRRP service
started
101 2016-01-29T22:02:27+00:00 MarsSQA %UM-5-ROOT_DISABLE: Root login
disabled
102 2016-01-29T22:02:28+00:00 MarsSQA %VLOG-6-STARTUP_CONFIG: Startup
configuration processed
103 2016-01-29T22:02:28+00:00 MarsSQA %LLILIB-5-DEVICE_ENABLE:
[PLATFORM_MGR] PasDAC 1.0m inserted at port Ethernet1/8 is Approved.
104 2016-01-29T22:02:32+00:00 MarsSQA %NSM-5-IFM_LINK_UP: Link up on
interface Ethernet1/8
```

The following command displays log messages whose time-stamps are within the range 2016 Jan 29 22:02:28 and 2016 Jan 31 10:25:30:

```
Switch>show logging logfile start-time 2016 Jan 29 22:02:28 end-time 2016
Jan 31 10:25:30

2016-01-29T22:02:28+00:00 MarsSQA %LLILIB-5-DEVICE_ENABLE: [PLATFORM_MGR]
PasDAC 1.0m inserted at port Ethernet1/7 is Approved.
2016-01-29T22:02:28+00:00 MarsSQA %VLOG-6-STARTUP_CONFIG: Startup
configuration processed
2016-01-29T22:02:32+00:00 MarsSQA %NSM-5-IFM_LINK_UP: Link up on
interface Ethernet1/7
2016-01-29T22:02:35+00:00 MarsSQA %NSM-5-IFM_LINK_UP: Link up on
interface mgmt0
2016-01-29T22:03:42+00:00 MarsSQA %IMISH-5-USER_LOGIN: User admin logged
in
```

show logging mnemonics

Displays a list of all mnemonic strings related to a given facility or all facilities. This command also displays the syslog IDs associated with the specified facility.

Syntax

show logging mnemonics [*<facility>*]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>facility</i> | Displays the list of all mnemonic strings related to the specified facility. A facility is a keyword used to identify the application, process, protocol, system library, or module that logs a message. The list of supported facilities is shown after this table. |

You can show the severity level of the following *facilities*:

- `acllog` - Access Control List (ACL) Logging
- `bfd` - Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)
- `bgp` - Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
- `chassisd` - Chassis Daemon
- `clid` - Command Line Interface (CLI) Daemon
- `dhcp-snp` - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping
- `ecp` - Edge Control Protocol (ECP)
- `hostmib` - Host Management Information Base (MIB)
- `hostp` - Host Protocols
- `hsc` - Hardware Switch Controller (HSC)
- `hsl` - Hardware Services Layer (HSL)
- `hsl-nos-ipcc` - HSL Inter-Process-Communication Client library.
- `hsl-nos-ipcs` - HSL Inter-Process-Communication Server library.
- `imi` - Integrated Management Interface (IMI)
- `imish` - Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)
- `khs1` - Kernel Hardware Services Layer (KHSL) module
- `l2f` - Layer 2 Failover
- `l2mr ib` - Layer 2 Multicast Routing Information Base (MRIB)
- `lACP` - Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
- `lldp` - Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)
- `lli` - Low Layer Information (LLI)
- `log` - Logging Management Interface Library

- `mcast` - Multicast Services Library
- `memmon` - Memory Monitor
- `ndd` - Neighbor Discovery Daemon (NDD)
- `nlog` - Logging Control Daemon (NLOG)
- `npa` - Network Policy Agent (NPA)
- `nsm` - Network Service Module (NSM)
- `ntp` - Network Time Protocol (NTP)
- `nwv` - Network Virtualization (NWV)
- `onm` - Network Management
- `ospf` - Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)
- `ovsdb` - Open vSwitch Database Management Protocol (OVSDB)
- `pam` - Linux Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM)
- `platform-mgr` - Platform Manager
- `pubsub` - Publisher/Subscriber Inter Process Communication Module
- `pvlan` - Private VLAN (PVLAN)
- `pyrun` - Python Runtime Environment
- `pysched` - Python Scheduler
- `rest` - REpresentational State Transfer (REST)
- `rib` - Routing Information Base (RIB)
- `sal-pdp` - SDK Abstraction Layer (SAL)
- `secureimg` - Secure Image Validation Library
- `security` - Security
- `service-mgr` - Service Manager
- `sflow` - sFlow
- `slp` - Service Location Protocol
- `smi-ac-secmode` - Simple Management Interface (SMI) API Client (AC) Secure Mode
- `smi-ac-sflow` - Simple Management Interface (SMI) API Client (AC) sFlow
- `snmp-server` - Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Server
- `stp` - Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)
- `sysinfo` - System Information
- `sysmgmt` - System Management Host Protocol
- `sysmgr` - System Manager
- `telemetry` - Telemetry service
- `um` - User Management
- `vlag` - Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG)

- `vlan` - Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN)
- `vrrp` - Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)
- `ztp` - Zero Touch Provisioning

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.5 | Added the aclog option. |
| 10.6 | Added the l2f , sflow , smi-ac-secmode , smi-ac-sflow , and security options. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Added the pvlan option. |

Example

The following command displays mnemonic strings related to the BGP facility:

```
Switch> show logging mnemonics bgp

[BGP Application Messages]
-----
BGP-3-ADV_INVALID_ROUTE: [chars]- Prefix: [chars] has null/bad info,
ignoring route
BGP-3-BAD_HOLD_TIME: [chars]- Open: Bad Hold-time ([dec])
BGP-3-BAD_REMOTE_AS: neighbor [chars] - bad remote-as, expecting [dec]
received [dec]
BGP-3-BAD_VERSION: [chars]- Open: Bad protocol version [dec]
BGP-3-CONNECT_ERROR: Connect error
BGP-3-OPT_AUTH_NOT_SUP: [chars]- Open Opt: Auth not supported
BGP-3-OPT_STRICT_CAP_MISMATCH: [chars]- Open Opt: Strict, Cap mis-match
BGP-3-SMGR_CLIENT_INIT_ERROR: Service manager client initialization
failed
BGP-3-SOCKET_ERROR: Socket error
BGP-3-STRICT_CAP_MISMATCH: [chars]- Open Opt: Strict, Cap mis-match
BGP-3-UNACCEPTABLE_HOLD_TIME: [chars]- Open: Unacceptable Hold-time
([dec])
BGP-3-VRF_ADD_NO_REPLY_SAVE_VRF: VRF Add unable to replay save cli for
vrf
BGP-3-VRF_SAVE_CMD: Cannot save vrf command to imi
BGP-3-WRITE_ERROR: Write error
...
```

Restrictions

Options **hsc**, **nwv**, **ovsdb**, and **telemetry** are not available on the NE0152T.

show logging monitor

Displays the monitor (Telnet and Secure Shell (SSH) sessions) logging configuration including the administrative status (enabled/disabled) and the severity level.

Syntax

```
show logging monitor
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the monitor logging configuration:

```
Switch> show logging monitor

Logging monitor:                enabled (Severity: notifications)
```

show logging rate-limit

Displays the rate limit configuration (maximum number of messages that can be logged per time interval in seconds) for three supported contexts:

- for the entire system;
- for each severity level;
- for each facility;

Syntax

```
show logging rate-limit
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the limit of logged messages:

```
Switch> show logging rate-limit
```

| Dimension | | Default Burst/Interval | Current Burst/Interval |
|-----------|-------|------------------------|------------------------|
| system | | 512/5 | 512/5 |
| emerg | S(0) | 1024/10 | 1024/10 |
| alert | S(1) | 1024/10 | 1024/10 |
| crit | S(2) | 1024/10 | 1024/10 |
| err | S(3) | 1024/10 | 1024/10 |
| warning | S(4) | 1024/10 | 1024/10 |
| notice | S(5) | 1024/10 | 1024/10 |
| info | S(6) | 1024/10 | 1024/10 |
| debug | S(7) | 1024/10 | 1024/10 |
| aaa | F(9) | 512/10 | 512/10 |
| bgp | F(11) | 512/10 | 512/10 |
| chassisd | F(12) | 512/10 | 512/10 |
| clid | F(13) | 512/10 | 512/10 |
| dhcp_snp | F(14) | 512/10 | 512/10 |
| ecp | F(17) | 512/10 | 512/10 |
| hostmib | F(18) | 512/10 | 512/10 |
| hostp | F(19) | 512/10 | 512/10 |
| hsl | F(20) | 512/10 | 512/10 |
| imi | F(23) | 512/10 | 512/10 |
| imish | F(24) | 512/10 | 512/10 |
| ... | | | |

show logging reverse

Displays messages of the log file in reverse order.

Syntax

show logging reverse

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command displays the logged messages in reverse order:

```
Switch> show logging reverse
2018-08-29T12:41:54+00:00 BA17(cnos:default) %IMI-5-USER_LOGIN: User
admin logge
d in with console from -- via console, authenticated by LOCAL
2018-08-29T09:56:59+00:00 BA17(cnos:default) %STP-5-BRIDGE_TOPO_CHANGE:
Bridge 8
0:00:3c:2c:99:f8:be:40 for MST0000 topology change
2018-08-29T09:56:58+00:00 BA17(cnos:default) %STP-5-BRIDGE_TOPO_CHANGE:
Bridge 8
0:00:3c:2c:99:f8:be:40 for MST0000 topology change
2018-08-29T09:56:29+00:00 BA17(cnos:default) %NSM-5-IFM_LINK_UP: Link up
on inte
rface Ethernet1/52
2018-08-29T09:56:28+00:00 BA17(cnos:default) %NSM-5-IFM_LINK_DOWN: Link
down on
interface Ethernet1/52
2018-08-29T09:56:28+00:00 BA17(cnos:default) %NSM-5-IFM_LINK_DOWN: Link
down on
interface Ethernet1/51
2018-08-29T09:50:32+00:00 BA17(cnos:default) %STP-5-BRIDGE_TOPO_CHANGE:
Bridge 8
0:00:3c:2c:99:f8:be:40 for MST0000 topology change
2018-08-29T09:50:29+00:00 BA17(cnos:default) %STP-5-BRIDGE_TOPO_CHANGE:
Bridge 8
0:00:3c:2c:99:f8:be:40 for MST0000 topology change
2018-08-29T09:50:03+00:00 BA17(cnos:default) %NSM-5-IFM_LINK_UP: Link up
on inte
rface Ethernet1/52
2018-08-29T09:50:00+00:00 BA17(cnos:default)
%HOSTP-4-REMOVE_DHCPV6_RELAY_ADDR:
Remove all dhcpv6 relay address after deleting ipv6 address on interface
Vlan10
```

show logging server

Displays the remote syslog server configuration including the server or address (IPv4 or IPv6), the severity level and the outgoing facility.

Syntax

```
show logging server
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the remote syslog server configuration:

```
Switch> show logging server

Logging server:                enabled
{123.2.2.2}
  Server severity:             notifications
  Server facility:             local2
  Server vrf:                  default
  Server protocol:             tcp
  Server port:                 65535
{10.241.34.178}
  Server severity:             debugging
  Server facility:             local7
  Server vrf:                  default
  Server protocol:             tcp
  Server port:                 514
{10.2.2.2}
  Server severity:             debugging
  Server facility:             local7
  Server vrf:                  management
  Server protocol:             tcp
  Server port:                 514
{server1}
  Server severity:             alerts
  Server facility:             local7
  Server vrf:                  management
  Server protocol:             udp
  Server port:                 10000
```

show logging throttle

Displays logging throttle information.

Syntax

```
show logging throttle
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays logging throttle information:

```
Switch> show logging throttle
Logging throttling:          disabled
```

show logging timestamp

Displays the logging time-stamp unit configured.

Syntax

```
show logging timestamp
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the logging time-stamp units configured:

```
Switch> show logging timestamp  
Logging timestamp:          seconds
```

show mac access-lists

Displays Media Access Control (MAC) Access Control Lists (ACLs).

Syntax

show mac access-lists [*<access list name>*] [**expanded|summary**]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>access list name</i> | The name of the MAC access list. |
| expanded | Displays the contents of each ACE (Access Control Entry). |
| summary | Displays a summary of each ACL, including the total number of configured ACEs and the interfaces on which the ACL is configured or active. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays all MAC ACLs:

```
Switch> show mac access-lists
```

show mac address-table

Displays Media Access Control (MAC) addresses.

Syntax

```
show mac address-table [dynamic|static] [address <MAC address>]  
[interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number> |  
port-channel <LAG number>}] [vlan <VLAN number>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| dynamic | Displays dynamic MAC addresses. |
| static | Displays static MAC addresses. |
| address <i>MAC address</i> | Displays information for the specified MAC address. The <i>MAC address</i> can be written in any of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• X.X.X• XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX• XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX• XXXX.XXXX.XXXX |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays MAC addresses for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays MAC addresses for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays MAC addresses for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN). The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4093. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays the MAC address table:

```
Switch> show mac address-table
```

| VLAN | MAC Address | Type | Ports |
|------|----------------|---------|--------|
| 1 | 0000.0001.0203 | dynamic | po1000 |
| 1 | 0000.0001.0204 | dynamic | po1000 |
| 1 | 0000.0001.0205 | dynamic | po1000 |
| 1 | 0000.0001.0206 | dynamic | po1000 |
| 1 | 0000.0001.0207 | dynamic | po1000 |
| 1 | a897.dcf7.d501 | static | po100 |
| 1 | 0100.7fa3.b200 | static | po100 |

show mac address-table aging-time

Displays the global aging time for dynamic Media Access Control (MAC) addresses. Aging time is the number of seconds until a dynamic MAC address is removed from the Forwarding Database (FDB). The aging time starts when the MAC address is learned.

Syntax

```
show mac address-table aging-time
```

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the aging time for dynamic MAC addresses:

```
Switch> show mac aging-time  
Mac address Aging Time: 1800
```

show mac address-table count

Displays the number of Forwarding Database (FDB) entries.

Syntax

```
show mac address-table count [dynamic|static] [address <MAC address>] [interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>}] [vlan <VLAN number>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| dynamic | Displays the number of FDB dynamic entries. |
| static | Displays the number of FDB static entries. |
| address <i>MAC address</i> | Displays the number of FDB entries for the specified address. The <i>MAC address</i> can be written in any of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">o X.X.Xo XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XXo XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XXo XXXX.XXXX.XXXX |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays the number of FDB entries for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays the number of FDB entries for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays the number of FDB entries for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN). The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays the number of FDB entries:

```
Switch> show mac address-table count
```

```
MAC Entries for all vlans:  
Dynamic Address Count: 5  
Static Address Count: 1  
Multicast MAC Address Count: 1  
Total MAC Addresses in Use: 7
```

show mac address-table learning

Displays the status of Media Access Control (MAC) address learning for each ethernet interface.

Syntax

show mac address-table learning [**interface ethernet** *<chassis number/port number>*]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays the status of MAC address learning for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the status of MAC address learning:

```
Switch> show mac address-table learning

MAC Learning is globally enabled
-----
Ethernet/Aggregation      Learning
Interface                 Status
-----
Ethernet1/1               Enabled
Ethernet1/2               Enabled
Ethernet1/3               Enabled
Ethernet1/4               Enabled
Ethernet1/5               Enabled
Ethernet1/6               Enabled
Ethernet1/7               Enabled
Ethernet1/8               Enabled
Ethernet1/9               Enabled
Ethernet1/10              Enabled
Ethernet1/11              Enabled
Ethernet1/12              Enabled
...

```

show mac address-table multicast

Displays multicast Media Access Control (MAC) addresses.

Syntax

```
show mac address-table multicast [count] [vlan <VLAN number>]
[user]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| count | Displays the number of multicast MAC addresses. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays the number of multicast MAC addresses for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN). The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4093. |
| user | Displays only the user configured multicast MAC addresses. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays multicast MAC addresses:

```
Switch> show mac address-table multicast
```

| VLAN | MAC Address | Type | Ports |
|------|----------------|--------|-------|
| 1 | 0100.7fa3.b200 | static | po100 |

show monitor

Displays Ethernet Switch Port Analyzer (SPAN) information.

Syntax

```
show monitor [session {<session number>|all|range <session range>}  
[brief]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------------|--|
| session | Displays information for the specified SPAN session. |
| <i>session number</i> | The number of the SPAN session. The <i>session number</i> is from 1 to 18. |
| all | Displays information for all SPAN sessions. |
| range <i>session range</i> | Displays information for a range of SPAN sessions. The <i>session range</i> is from 1 to 18. |
| brief | Displays a short SPAN session summary. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays ethernet SPAN information:

```
Switch> show monitor
Session State          Reason                                     Description
-----
1       down      No route exists for cfg dst ip
```

```
Switch> show monitor
Session State          Reason                                     Description
-----
1       down      Waiting for ARP response
```

```
Switch> show monitor
Session State          Reason                                     Description
-----
1       up        The session is up
```

show npa internal dvsw

Displays Network Policy Agent (NPA) DVSW database information.

Syntax

```
show npa internal dvsw
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command displays NPA DVSW database information:

```
Switch> show npa internal dvsw

VDM VMware:
  dvsw key: dvs-1604
  dvsw name: DSwitch_Broad
```

show npa internal event-history

Displays Network Policy Agent (NPA) event history information.

Syntax

```
show npa internal event-history {errors|msgs}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| errors | Displays NPA errors information. |
| msgs | Displays NPA messages information. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays information on all NPA errors:

```
Switch# show npa internal event-history errors

Switch subscribe vm uuid: 1493ea75-f5e4-47f5-9f99-9d6a4005bc04

Switch subscribe vnet uuid: 6d61cffe-15f5-4d58-80d1-50adc37292b3

Event: ERRORS, length:51, at 994416 usecs after Mon Mar 20 16:33:47 2017
npa_nx_update_vnic_ifmap(2415):
invalid VDM node

Event: ERRORS, length:51, at 994683 usecs after Mon Mar 20 16:33:47 2017
npa_nx_update_vnic_ifmap(2415):
invalid VDM node

Event: ERRORS, length:51, at 994834 usecs after Mon Mar 20 16:33:47 2017
npa_nx_update_vnic_ifmap(2415):
invalid VDM node

Event: ERRORS, length:51, at 994992 usecs after Mon Mar 20 16:33:47 2017
npa_nx_update_vnic_ifmap(2415):
invalid VDM node

Event: ERRORS, length:51, at 12254 usecs after Mon Mar 20 16:33:48 2017
npa_nx_update_vnic_ifmap(2415):
invalid VDM node
...
```

The following command displays information on all NPA messages:

```
Switch# show npa internal event-history msgs

Switch subscribe vm uuid: 1493ea75-f5e4-47f5-9f99-9d6a4005bc04

Switch subscribe vnet uuid: 6d61cffe-15f5-4d58-80d1-50adc37292b3

Event: MESSAGES, length:93, at 977495 usecs after Mon Mar 20 16:33:47
2017
_npa_if_set_auto_policy(684):
Received auto-policy for iface po1, state = 1 ifindex 100001

Event: MESSAGES, length:93, at 979900 usecs after Mon Mar 20 16:33:47
2017
_npa_if_set_auto_policy(684):
Received auto-policy for iface po2, state = 1 ifindex 100002

Event: MESSAGES, length:93, at 980019 usecs after Mon Mar 20 16:33:47
2017
_npa_if_set_auto_policy(684):
Received auto-policy for iface po3, state = 1 ifindex 100003

Event: MESSAGES, length:93, at 980129 usecs after Mon Mar 20 16:33:47
2017
_npa_if_set_auto_policy(684):
Received auto-policy for iface po4, state = 1 ifindex 100004
...
```

show npa internal host

Displays Network Policy Agent (NPA) host information.

Syntax

```
show npa internal host
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command displays NPA host information:

```
Switch# show npa internal host

VDM VMware:
  host key: host-1543
  host name: 10.240.149.19
  host uuid: 98832890-4f80-e611-b354-0894ef25a863
  pnic_list:
    host-1543vmnic0
    host-1543vmnic1
    host-1543vmnic2
    host-1543vmnic3
    host-1543vmnic4
    host-1543vmnic5
    host-1543vusb0
  dvs_sw_list:
    DvsPortset-0(DSwitch_Broad)

  host key: host-1550
  host name: 10.240.149.21
  host uuid: 1af98041-4480-e611-a360-0894ef25a233
  pnic_list:
    host-1550vmnic0
    host-1550vmnic1
    host-1550vmnic2
    host-1550vmnic3
    host-1550vmnic4
    host-1550vmnic5
    host-1550vusb0
  dvs_sw_list:
    DvsPortset-0(DSwitch_Broad)

  ...
```

show npa internal host-with-down-link

Displays Network Policy Agent (NPA) host-with-down-link history information.

Syntax

```
show npa internal host-with-down-link
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays information on host-with-down-link errors:

```
Switch# show npa internal host-with-down-link  
  
HOST(s) with down link:  
host-45
```

show npa internal network

Displays Network Policy Agent (NPA) network information.

Syntax

```
show npa internal network
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command displays NPA network information:

```
Switch# show npa internal network

VDM VMware:
network key: network-13
network name: Backplane Network

network key: network-14
network name: VM Network

network key: network-15
network name: svm-iscsi-pg
```

show npa internal policy

Displays Network Policy Agent (NPA) policy history information.

Syntax

```
show npa internal policy
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays information on NPA policy history:

```
Switch# show npa internal policy

VDM Nutanix:

VDM VMware:
QUEUE:
  VM NAME: Win-1
  Policy name: cmap4
  Attached interface: 100001
```

show npa internal pnic

Displays Network Policy Agent (NPA) Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Network Interface Card (pNIC) information.

Syntax

```
show npa internal pnic
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command displays NPA pNIC information:

```
Switch# show npa internal pnic

VDM VMware:
  pNIC key: host-1543vusb0
  host uuid: 98832890-4f80-e611-b354-0894ef25a863
  vsw_name: vSwitchUSB0
  vsw_key: key-vim.host.VirtualSwitch-vSwitchUSB0
  vnic_list:

  pNIC key: host-1543vmnic5
  host uuid: 98832890-4f80-e611-b354-0894ef25a863
  port_id: Ethernet1/2
  vsw_name: DSwitch_Broad
  vsw_key: DvsPortset-0
  vnic_list:
    vm-1546host-1543dvportgroup-16064000
    vm-1612host-1543dvportgroup-83954000
```

show npa internal vlan

Displays Network Policy Agent (NPA) VLAN information.

Syntax

```
show npa internal vlan {interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number or range>}|reference}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays NPA VLAN information for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number or range</i> | Displays NPA VLAN information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| reference | Displays NPA VLAN reference information. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays information about NPA VLAN interface:

```
Switch# show npa internal vlan interface port-channel 1

Interface po1 NPA internal:
CFG VLAN:
 1-4093
REQ VLAN:
 10,50
added in VDM
auto-policy enabled
```


The following command displays NPA VLAN reference information:

```
Switch# show npa internal vlan reference
```

```
VLAN reference information:
```

```
 2: 100003  
10: 100001  
11: 100004  
14: 100004  
30: 100002 100004  
40: 100002 100003  
45: 100003  
50: 100001  
89: 100003  
210: 100004
```

show npa internal vm-with-down-link

Displays Network Policy Agent (NPA) vm-with-down-link information.

Syntax

```
show npa internal vm-with-down-link
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays NPA vm-with-down-link information:

```
Switch# show npa internal vm-with-down-link

VM(s) with down link:
e90e2907-78a8-4129-9821-9f09b796d653
```

show npa internal vnic

Displays Network Policy Agent (NPA) VNIC information.

Syntax

```
show npa internal vnic
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays NPA VNIC information:

```
Switch# show npa internal vnic
vNICs info:
  vNIC uuid: 9ace26e5-39a7-469a-96f5-42f668a70f7e
    vm uuid: 526f3c82-7872-4bb2-a9a8-7b51ad513526
      vid: 210
      ifmap: 100004

  vNIC uuid: 1d009a7b-d27f-4463-ac03-ad882c220b91
    vm uuid: 526f3c82-7872-4bb2-a9a8-7b51ad513526
      vid: 30
      ifmap: 100004

  vNIC uuid: e1709dc3-c2eb-4f99-9247-5dbb164b1728
    vm uuid: 526f3c82-7872-4bb2-a9a8-7b51ad513526
      vid: 11
      ifmap: 100004

  vNIC uuid: 1491abde-58f8-422a-b914-6da9c3235fa6
    vm uuid: 67669b5d-db2d-458f-ae8d-8334c9e8d0d8
      vid: 89
      ifmap: 100003

  vNIC uuid: 63665b53-4b2b-4038-9f83-26202846875a
    vm uuid: 67669b5d-db2d-458f-ae8d-8334c9e8d0d8
      vid: 45
      ifmap: 100003

  vNIC uuid: c4e1ea20-130f-48af-a091-35f068e8349e
    vm uuid: 67669b5d-db2d-458f-ae8d-8334c9e8d0d8
      vid: 40
      ifmap: 100003
```

show nsm client

Displays Network Service Module (NSM) client information.

Syntax

```
show nsm client
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays NSM client information:

```
Switch# show nsm client

NSM client ID: 4
  OSPF, socket 22
    Service: Interface Service, Router ID Service, VRF Service
    Message received 5, sent 191
    Connection time: Fri Jan  8 04:58:32 2016
    Last message read: Qos Copp parameter change
    Last message write: Address Add
NSM client ID: 7
  HOSTP, socket 30
    Service: Interface Service, Route Service, Router ID Service, VRF
           Service, VLAN service
    Message received 3, sent 360
    Connection time: Fri Jan  8 04:58:37 2016
    Last message read: Qos Copp parameter change
    Last message write: Address Add
NSM client ID: 14
  LACP, socket 26
    Service: Interface Service
    Message received 1, sent 158
    Connection time: Fri Jan  8 04:58:33 2016
    Last message read: Service Request
    Last message write: VR Sync MSG after config restore
...
```

show nsm internal event-history

Displays Network Service Module (NSM) event history information.

Syntax

```
show nsm internal event-history {errors|msgs}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| errors | Displays NSM errors information. |
| msgs | Displays NSM messages information. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays NSM messages information:

```
Switch# show nsm internal event-history messages

Event: MESSAGES, length:71, at 665979 usecs after Mon Nov  5 23:26:32
2018
  nsm_ip_address_install(9751):
    name:mgmt0, ifindex:4. Install IF Addr

Event: MESSAGES, length:71, at 805498 usecs after Mon Nov  5 23:40:03
2018
  nsm_ip_address_install(9751):
    name:mgmt0, ifindex:4. Install IF Addr

Event: MESSAGES, length:71, at 826681 usecs after Mon Nov  5 23:40:03
2018
  nsm_ip_address_install(9751):
    name:mgmt0, ifindex:4. Install IF Addr
```

show ntp authentication-keys

Displays Network Time Protocol (NTP) authentication keys.

Syntax

```
show ntp authentication-keys
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays NTP authentication keys:

```
Switch> show ntp authentication-keys

-----
Auth key          MD5 String
-----
1                 IBMkalsdifjaldfskf
```

show ntp authentication-status

Displays the status of Network Time Protocol (NTP) authentication.

Syntax

```
show ntp authentication-status
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays NTP authentication status:

```
Switch> show ntp authentication-status  
Authentication enabled.
```

show ntp peer-status

Displays the status of Network Time Protocol (NTP) association.

Syntax

```
show ntp peer-status
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays NTP association status:

```
Switch> show ntp peer-status

Total peers : 1
* - selected for sync, + - peer mode(active),
- - peer mode(passive), = - polled in client mode
remote          local          st  poll  reach  delay
-----
=9.110.36.180    9.111.86.200    16  64    0      0.00000
```

show ntp peers

Displays configured Network Time Protocol (NTP) servers and peers.

Syntax

```
show ntp peers
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays NTP servers and peers:

```
Switch> show ntp peers

-----
Peer IP Address          Serv/Peer
-----
9.110.36.180             Server (configured)
```

show ntp statistics

Displays Network Time Protocol (NTP) statistics.

Syntax

```
show ntp statistics {io|local|memory|peer ipaddr <peer address>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------------------|---|
| io | Displays input-output module statistics. |
| local | Displays local system statistics. |
| memory | Displays memory allocation statistics. |
| peer ipaddr <i>peer address</i> | Displays statistics associated with the specified peer. The <i>peer address</i> can be either an IPv4 or an IPv6 address. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays NTP local system statistics:

```
Switch> show ntp statistics local

system uptime:           85589
time since reset:        85589
old version packets:     0
new version packets:     0
unknown version number: 0
bad packet format:       0
packets processed:       0
bad authentication:      0
```

show ntp trusted-keys

Displays Network Time Protocol (NTP) trusted keys.

Syntax

```
show ntp trusted-keys
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays NTP trusted keys:

```
Switch> show ntp trusted-keys  
  
Trusted Keys:  
1
```

show nwv vxlan datapath

Displays the VXLAN hardware datapath information.

Syntax

show nwv vxlan datapath [*<network ID>*]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>network ID</i> | VXLAN network identifier; an integer from 1-16777214. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE0132, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command displays the VXLAN hardware datapath information for VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI) 2:

```
Switch(config)# show nwv vxlan datapath 2
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show nwv vxlan information

Displays Network Virtualization (NWV) VxLAN-related information.

Syntax

```
show nwv vxlan information
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE0132, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command displays NWV VxLAN-related information:

```
Switch(config)# show nwv vxlan information

Codes:  A - Access vPort
        N - Network vPort, M - Multicast Network vPort

Virtual Networks Count: 1016
Tunnels Count: 264
Access vPorts Count: 2032
Network vPorts Count: 11176
Multicast vPorts Count: 11176

Virtual Ports:
Interface           Mode      vPorts Count
-----
po1                  A         1016
po2                  A         1016
Ethernet1/52/1      N/M       11176
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show nwv vxlan mac-address

Displays Network Virtualization (NWV) MAC address information.

Syntax

show nwv vxlan mac-address [counters]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| counters | Displays NWV MAC address statistics. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE0132, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command displays NWV MAC address information:

```
Switch(config)# show nwv vxlan mac-address
```

Restrictions

- In Multi-protocol Border Gateway Protocol (MP-BGP) Ethernet Virtual Private Network (EVPN) scenarios, the switch can receive a very high number of MAC addresses from other VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints (VTEPs). If the number of received MAC addresses exceeds the capacity of the Forwarding Database (FDB) table, the switch incorrectly displays as having more MAC addresses stored in its FDB table than the maximum supported limit.
- This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show nwv vxlan mac-address local

Displays Network Virtualization (NWV) local MAC address information.

Syntax

```
show nwv vxlan mac-address local [interface {ethernet <chassis
number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number (1-4096)>}] [vlan <VLAN
number or range (1-4093)>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays NWV local MAC address information for the specified ethernet port. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays NWV local MAC address information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number or range</i> | Displays NWV local MAC address information for the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4093. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE0132, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command displays NWV local MAC address information:

```
Switch(config)# show nwv vxlan mac-address local
```

Restrictions

- In Multi-protocol Border Gateway Protocol (MP-BGP) Ethernet Virtual Private Network (EVPN) scenarios, the switch can receive a very high number of MAC addresses from other VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints (VTEPs). If the number of received MAC addresses exceeds the capacity of the Forwarding Database (FDB) table, the switch incorrectly displays as having more MAC addresses stored in its FDB table than the maximum supported limit.
- This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show nwv vxlan mac-address remote

Displays Network Virtualization (NWV) remote MAC address information.

Syntax

```
show nwv vxlan mac-address [vtep <VTEP IP address>]  
[virtual-network <VNID number or range>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| vtep <i>VTEP IP address</i> | Displays NWV remote MAC address information for the specified remote VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP). |
| virtual-network <i>VNID number or range</i> | Displays NWV remote MAC address information for the specified virtual network. The VNID (Virtual Network Identifier) number is an integer from 1 to 16777214. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE0132, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command displays NWV MAC address information:

```
Switch(config)# show nwv vxlan mac-address
```

Restrictions

- In Multi-protocol Border Gateway Protocol (MP-BGP) Ethernet Virtual Private Network (EVPN) scenarios, the switch can receive a very high number of MAC addresses from other VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints (VTEPs). If the number of received MAC addresses exceeds the capacity of the Forwarding Database (FDB) table, the switch incorrectly displays as having more MAC addresses stored in its FDB table than the maximum supported limit.
- This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show nwv vxlan tunnel

Displays Network Virtualization (NWV) VxLAN tunnel related information.

Syntax

```
show nwv vxlan tunnel
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE0132, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command displays NWV VxLAN tunnel related information:

```
Switch(config)# show nwv vxlan tunnel
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show nwv vxlan virtual-network

Displays Network Virtualization (NwV) virtual network information.

Syntax

show nwv vxlan virtual-network [[<network ID>] **counters**]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------|---|
| counters | show virtual network counters. |
| <i>network ID</i> | VXLAN network identifier; an integer from 1-16777214. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE0132, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command displays NwV virtual network information for VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI) 5006:

```
Switch(config)# show nwv vxlan virtual-network 5006 counters
```

| VNID | Pkts In | Bytes In | Pkts Out | Bytes Out |
|------|----------|------------|----------|------------|
| 5006 | 38804211 | 2638686348 | 77538542 | 4415713734 |

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show nwv vxlan virtual-port counters

Displays Network Virtualization (NWV) virtual port counters information.

Syntax

```
show nwv vxlan virtual-port counters [interface {ethernet  
<chassis number/port number or range>|port-channel <LAG number>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| counters | (Optional) show virtual port statistics |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number or range</i> | Displays virtual port counters information for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays virtual port counters information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE0132, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command displays NWV virtual port counters information:

```
Switch(config)# show nwv vxlan virtual-port counters
```

| Port | VNID | Remote TEP | Pkts In | Bytes In | Pkts Out | Bytes Out |
|------------------|------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|
| Ethernet1/1 (A) | 5001 | LOCAL | 66074 | 14271984 | 49498879 | 3168147317 |
| Ethernet1/2 (A) | 5002 | LOCAL | 38805395 | 2638766860 | 38805395 | 0 |
| Ethernet1/33 (A) | 5002 | LOCAL | 65571 | 4196544 | 38805362 | 2483543168 |
| Ethernet1/2 (A) | 5003 | LOCAL | 38805395 | 2638766860 | 38805395 | 0 |
| Ethernet1/2 (A) | 5004 | LOCAL | 38805395 | 2638766860 | 38805395 | 0 |
| Ethernet1/2 (A) | 5005 | LOCAL | 38805395 | 2638766860 | 38986066 | 22997809 |
| Ethernet1/2 (A) | 5006 | LOCAL | 38805395 | 2638766860 | 38805395 | 0 |
| Ethernet1/2 (A) | 5007 | LOCAL | 38805395 | 2638766860 | 38805395 | 0 |
| Ethernet1/2 (A) | 5008 | LOCAL | 38805395 | 2638766860 | 38805395 | 0 |

Restrictions

- Broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) traffic received on a virtual port is replicated on all ports belonging to the same Virtual Network Interface (VNI), including the receiving port. Thus, the number of outgoing packets is incorrectly displayed for the receiving virtual port.
- This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show nwv vxlan virtual-port interface ethernet

Displays Network Virtualization (NWV) virtual port ethernet information.

Syntax

show nwv vxlan virtual-port interface ethernet <*chassis number/port number or number*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>chassis number</i> | The ethernet chassis number. |
| <i>port number</i> | The ethernet port number. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE0132, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command displays NWV virtual port information for ethernet chassis and port 1/1:

```
Switch(config)# show nwv vxlan virtual-port interface ethernet 1/1
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show nww vxlan virtual-port interface port-channel

Displays Network Virtualization (NWW) virtual port information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG).

Syntax

```
show nww vxlan virtual-port interface port-channel <LAG number>
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>LAG number</i> | The LAG number; an integer from 1-4096. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.5 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | The command was introduced for NE2572 and NE10032. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |
| 10.8 | The command was introduced for NE0132, NE1032T, and NE1072T. |

Example

The following command displays NWW virtual port information for port aggregation 2:

```
Switch(config)# show nww vxlan virtual-port interface port-channel 2
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show ovbdb certificate

Displays the ovbdb PKI profiles bound to VRFs.

Syntax

```
show ovbdb certificate
```

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the ovbdb PKI profiles bound to VRFs summary information:

```
Switch(config)# show ovbdb certificate
ovbdb pki ovbdb_mgmt vrf management
ovbdb pki ovbdb_default vrf default
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show pending

Displays the Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) configuration waiting to be applied.

Syntax

```
show pending
```

Modes

MST Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the pending MST configuration:

```
Switch(config-mst)# show pending
```

show pki ca

Displays Certificate Authority (CA) information.

Syntax

show pki <PKI profile name> **ca** [**base64**|**brief**]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>PKI profile name</i> | The name of the PKI profile. The <i>PKI profile name</i> can be up to 16 characters in length. |
| base64 | Displays CA information in base 64 format. |
| brief | Displays a brief summary of the CA information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays CA information:

```
Switch> show pki privKey1 ca
```

show pki csr

Displays Certificate Signing Request (CSR) information.

Syntax

```
show pki <PKI profile name> csr [base64]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>PKI profile name</i> | The name of the PKI profile. The <i>PKI profile name</i> can be up to 16 characters in length. |
| base64 | Displays CSR information in base 64 format. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays CSR information:

```
Switch> show pki privKey1 csr
```

show pki host-certificate

Displays host certificate information.

Syntax

show pki <PKI profile name> **host-certificate** [**base64**]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>PKI profile name</i> | The name of the PKI profile. The <i>PKI profile name</i> can be up to 16 characters in length. |
| base64 | Displays host certificate information in base 64 format. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays host certificate information:

```
Switch> show pki privKey1 host-certificate

Data:
  Version: 3 (0x2)
  Serial Number: 2 (0x2)
  Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
  Issuer: CN=MyTestCA
  Validity
    Not Before: Dec 5 11:39:34 2016 GMT
    Not After : Dec 5 11:39:34 2017 GMT
  Subject: CN=ubuntu, O=client
  Subject Public Key Info:
    Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
    Public-Key: (2048 bit)
    Modulus:
      00:94:29:cc:b4:ec:08:14:f3:ac:91:e3:55:ca:59:
      88:81:3f:49:83:bf:18:ba:8c:65:78:e8:72:8a:eb:
      da:3a:c3:2d:38:84:03:c6:23:34:7e:8f:81:cc:b1:
      8b:a2:04:f3:ba:5a:7f:1f:f1:4a:1e:82:7c:8b:76:
      48:e5:35:73:6b:89:65:27:50:18:02:55:e9:3d:b8:
      54:00:4e:2f:39:66:2a:53:c0:36:d9:5b:40:91:85:
      ea:1d:5b:9a:e9:8f:a0:71:b0:77:df:51:28:27:5b:
      23:45:63:23:b3:d9:0c:85:18:f2:fd:6d:14:39:4e:
      26:9d:95:95:42:d4:8f:4c:f2:c6:ab:7b:fc:50:70:
      bc:b2:f6:36:ad:be:c2:e8:b5:7d:8d:68:2f:69:09:
      e3:ea:b9:58:b6:ca:a3:5e:8b:d3:37:f8:68:c9:02:
      ef:64:f7:fb:21:c6:3a:5d:da:2f:bc:6d:46:0b:d7:
      ee:94:29:31:ca:59:c1:6d:ec:0d:94:39:ba:51:45:
      4e:78:26:28:01:48:74:41:14:ff:c3:57:7c:2c:f0:
      61:ec:94:d9:bd:d0:6e:db:bd:83:05:eb:76:28:e1:
      40:0c:c4:6c:6c:79:2e:b8:ff:6e:15:20:5b:37:6f:
      8a:99:b5:9c:35:3f:a8:0f:8e:eb:f3:45:82:b9:93:
      36:89
    Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
  X509v3 extensions:
    X509v3 Basic Constraints:
      CA:FALSE
    X509v3 Key Usage:
      Digital Signature
    X509v3 Extended Key Usage:
      TLS Web Client Authentication
  Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
  0a:ff:26:4f:e1:d2:76:95:2a:86:18:14:9d:46:c8:0b:a8:ed:
  a7:01:5a:58:04:b7:6d:87:c4:aa:17:40:e2:a4:59:3a:ef:a6:
  17:db:80:37:73:d9:7b:51:a9:82:17:fa:f6:7d:45:e0:e9:f0:
  b7:5f:1f:04:b4:0e:74:52:16:31:a3:b4:59:72:4b:50:48:81:
  14:f0:6f:26:11:49:8f:31:c2:76:3a:49:df:fb:24:2e:19:12:
  90:51:1f:21:7b:32:5c:76:bd:29:03:77:29:57:bc:f2:0e:70:
  3a:5d:53:41:2e:27:23:f8:35:06:2e:7e:2a:93:cb:62:98:37:
  5c:7a:bf:43:e1:d5:c8:45:0e:b6:8e:1d:75:03:bf:0d:a9:19:
  2f:0b:4e:c6:e8:9c:97:67:8d:8c:2d:82:e6:9d:79:4d:10:90:
  98:d3:18:86:09:37:ef:02:5a:8e:4c:9e:ac:c8:d5:4c:7d:81:
  6f:34:3a:46:6b:a8:11:0d:b1:c2:5f:3c:36:c3:0b:68:a6:2c:
  a4:76:df:a8:f8:f2:90:e0:e0:3c:4e:07:d7:16:56:e1:0e:db:
  9e:5f:9b:1f:bd:4b:01:58:fb:5a:f3:b6:d6:17:d2:ac:70:6a:
  65:d2:30:f2:c9:76:90:d5:ce:8c:f8:5f:f3:99:96:03:0c:10:
  e8:34:4a:50
```

show policy-map

Displays policy map information.

Syntax

show policy-map [*<policy map name>*]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------|---|
| <i>policy map name</i> | Displays information only for the specified policy map. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays policy map information:

```
Switch> show policy-map

Type control-plane policy-maps
=====

policy-map type control-plane copp-system-policy
  class type control-plane copp-s-default
    police pps 100
  class type control-plane copp-s-ntp
    police pps 200
  class type control-plane copp-s-arprequest
    police pps 500
  class type control-plane copp-s-nd
    police pps 500
  class type control-plane copp-s-arpreponse
    police pps 500
  class type control-plane copp-s-bfd
    police pps 2300
  class type control-plane copp-s-lacp
    police pps 700
  ...
```

show policy-map interface

Displays policy map information for the specified interface.

Syntax

```
show policy-map interface {<interface name>|brief|control-plane|  
ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>|  
vlan <VLAN number>} [input|output] [type {qos|queuing}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <i>interface name</i> | The name of the interface. |
| brief | Displays a short policy map summary for all interfaces. |
| control-plane | Displays Control Plane Protection (CoPP) packet level statistics. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays policy map information for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays policy map information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays policy map information for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN). The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| input | Displays input policy map information. |
| output | Displays output policy map information. |
| type qos | Displays Quality of Service (QoS) policy map information. |
| type queuing | Displays queuing policy map information. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays policy map information for ethernet interface 1/12:

```
Switch> show policy-map interface ethernet 1/12

Global statistics status : disabled

Ethernet1/12

  Service-policy (queuing) output: default-out-policy

  Class-map (queuing): 1p7q1t-out-pq1 (match any)
  match cos 5-7
    priority level 1

  Class-map (queuing): 1p7q1t-out-q2 (match any)

  Class-map (queuing): 1p7q1t-out-q3 (match any)

  Class-map (queuing): 1p7q1t-out-q-default (match any)
  match cos 0-4
  match qos-group 0-7
    bandwidth remaining percent 25
```

Restrictions

For brief and control-plane parameters, the options below are unavailable:

- input
- output
- type qos
- type queuing

show policy-map type

Displays information only for the specified policy map type.

Syntax

show policy-map type {control-plane|qos|queuing}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------|---|
| control-plane | Displays Control Plane Protection (CoPP) policy map information, including associated class map and rate limit. |
| qos | Displays Quality of Service (QoS) policy map information. |
| queuing | Displays queuing policy map information. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays queuing policy map information:

```
Switch> show policy-map type queuing

Type queuing policy-maps
=====

policy-map type queuing default-out-policy
  class type queuing 1p7q1t-out-pq1
    priority level 1
  class type queuing 1p7q1t-out-q2
  class type queuing 1p7q1t-out-q3
  class type queuing 1p7q1t-out-q-default
    bandwidth remaining percent 25
```


The following command displays LAG capacity resource information:

```
Switch> show port-channel capacity

port-channel resources
Available: 72 Used: 0( 0%) Static: 0 LACP: 0 Free: 72
```

The following command displays port-channel compatibility information:

```
Switch> show port-channel compatibility-parameters

+ Parameters          + Description          +
+-----+-----+
Port mode             Members must have the same port mode configured.
Speed                 Members must have the same speed.
MTU                   Members must have the same MTU configured.
Duplex Mode           Members must have same Duplex Mode.
Storm Control         Members must have same storm control configured.
Flow Control          Members must have same flow control.
Capabilities           Members must have common capabilities.
Capabilities speed    Members must have common speed capabilities.
Capabilities duplex   Members must have common speed duplex capabilities.
Switchport            Members must be switchport, Layer 2.
Port access VLAN      Members must have the same port access VLAN.
Port native VLAN      Members must have the same port native VLAN.
DOT1Q Tag Native VLAN Members must have the same Dot1Q Tag native configuration
Port allowed VLAN list
Members must have the same port allowed VLAN list.
Egress Tagged VLAN list
Members must have the same Egress Tagged VLAN list.
Mac learn             Members must have the same mac learn configuration
PVLAN port config     Members must have same PVLAN port configuration.
Subnet VLAN Control   Members must have same subnet VLAN control configuration.
```

show port-channel load-balance

Displays Link Aggregation Group (LAG) hash configuration.

Syntax

```
show port-channel load-balance [forwarding-path interface  
port-channel <LAG number> {[src-interface ethernet <chassis  
number/port number>] [dst-mac <MAC address>] [src-mac <MAC address>]  
[dst-ip <IPv4 address>] [src-ip <IPv4 address>] [dst-ipv6 <IPv6  
address>] [src-ipv6 <IPv6 address>] [l4-dst-port <layer 4 port>]  
[l4-src-port <layer 4 port>]}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| <code>forwarding-path interface port-channel LAG number</code> | Displays hash configuration for the selected LAG that forwards a specified packet. The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| <code>src-interface ethernet chassis number/port number</code> | Displays hash configuration for the specified source ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1. |
| <code>dst-mac MAC address</code> | Displays hash configuration for the specified destination MAC address. |
| <code>src-mac MAC address</code> | Displays hash configuration for the specified source MAC address. |
| <code>dst-ip IPv4 address</code> | Displays hash configuration for the specified destination IPv4 address. |
| <code>src-ip IPv4 address</code> | Displays hash configuration for the specified source IPv4 address. |
| <code>dst-ipv6 IPv6 address</code> | Displays hash configuration for the specified destination IPv6 address. |
| <code>src-ipv6 IPv6 address</code> | Displays hash configuration for the specified source IPv6 address. |
| <code>l4-dst-port layer 4 port</code> | Displays hash configuration for the specified destination layer 4 port. The <i>layer 4 port</i> range is from 0 to 65535. |
| <code>l4-src-port layer 4 port</code> | Displays hash configuration for the specified source layer 4 port. The <i>layer 4 port</i> range is from 0 to 65535. |

Modes

All command modes.

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays LAG hash configuration:

```
Switch> show port-channel load-balance

Port Aggregation Load-Balancing Configuration:
System: source-dest-ip

Port Aggregation Load-Balancing Addresses Used Per-Protocol:
Non-IP: source-dest-mac
IP: source-dest-ip
```

show port-channel traffic

Displays Link Aggregation Group (LAG) traffic statistics.

Syntax

show port-channel traffic [**interface port-channel** <LAG number>]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| <code>interface port-channel LAG number</code> | Displays traffic statistics for the specified LAG. The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays LAG traffic statistics:

```
Switch> show port-channel traffic
```

| AggId | Port | Rx-Ucst | Tx-Ucst | Rx-Mcst | Tx-Mcst | Rx-Bcst | Tx-Bcst |
|-------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 100 | Ethernet1/49/1 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.01% | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 100 | Ethernet1/49/2 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 93.55% | 93.81% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 100 | Ethernet1/49/3 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.01% | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 100 | Ethernet1/49/4 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.01% | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 100 | Ethernet1/50/1 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.01% | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 100 | Ethernet1/50/2 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 5.73% | 0.02% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 100 | Ethernet1/50/3 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.01% | 5.70% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 100 | Ethernet1/50/4 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.65% | 0.42% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 1000 | Ethernet1/1 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 89.43% | 94.25% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 1000 | Ethernet1/2 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 10.57% | 5.75% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 2000 | Ethernet1/9 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 24.62% | 24.78% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 2000 | Ethernet1/10 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 24.40% | 25.55% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 2000 | Ethernet1/11 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 26.69% | 24.85% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 2000 | Ethernet1/12 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 24.30% | 24.82% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 4096 | Ethernet1/25 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

show privilege

Displays the current user privilege level.

Syntax

```
show privilege
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the current user privilege level:

```
Switch> show privilege
Current privilege level is 1.

Switch> enable
Switch# show privilege
Current privilege level is 16.
```

show proc-names

Displays a list with the names of all running processes.

Syntax

```
show proc-names
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays a list with the names of all running processes:

```
Switch# show proc-names

nsm
ospfd
hostpd
lacpd
mstpd
imi
onmd
HSL
oamd
vlogd
vrrpd
nnd
ribd
bgpd
hostmibd
l2mribd
hsl_ras_mgr
vlagd
```

show process

Displays a list with all running processes.

Syntax

show process [cpu [history|sort]|memory]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------|---|
| cpu | Displays the CPU workload of running processes. |
| history | Displays the CPU utilization history. |
| sort | Displays process information sorted by CPU utilization, from highest to lowest. |
| memory | Displays memory statistics of running processes. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays a list of all running processes:

```
Switch# show process

PID NAME          TIME      FD
  1 nsm             5d22h58m 36
  4 ospfd          5d22h58m 22
  7 hostpd        5d22h58m 40
 14 lacpd         5d22h58m 24
 17 mstpd         5d22h58m 21
 24 onmd          5d22h58m 25
 26 hsl           5d22h58m 29
 28 oam           5d22h58m 37
 39 vrrpd         5d22h58m 27
 40 ndd           5d22h58m 39
 42 ribd          5d22h58m 20
 44 bgpd          5d22h58m 23
 45 hostmibd      5d22h58m 28
 46 l2mribd      5d22h58m 38
 47 hsl_ras_mgr   5d22h58m 30
 61 sysmgr        5d22h58m 34
 64 vlagd         5d22h58m 32
 65 slpd          5d22h58m 26
 70 npad          5d22h58m 31
 72 dhcpsnpd     5d22h58m 33
 73 telemetryd   5d22h58m 35
```

The following command displays process information sorted by CPU utilization:

```
Switch# show process cpu sort

PID  Runtime(ms)  Invoked  uSecs  1Sec  Process
-----
 26   74510350    913767  81541   4.3%  hsl
 39   2014720    101786614  19   0.1%  vrrpd
 68   953330     184851  5157   0.1%  platform_mgr
  1   752590    32255358  23   0.0%  nsm
  7   147610    1215118  121   0.0%  hostpd
 69   147440    901810  163   0.0%  service_mgr
 17   52740     1147294  45   0.0%  mstpd
 44   42350     1192240  35   0.0%  bgpd
 28   41530     1000875  41   0.0%  oam
 14   38270     1141820  33   0.0%  lacpd
 40   29530     231881  127   0.0%  ndd
 24   28240     204605  138   0.0%  onmd
 61   16810     88157  190   0.0%  sysmgr
 64   13700      7534  1818   0.0%  vlagd
 42   8860     114881  77   0.0%  ribd
  4   8150     113379  71   0.0%  ospfd
 45   7390     114099  64   0.0%  hostmibd
 70   5310     212875  24   0.0%  npad
 65   3890      7651  508   0.0%  slpd
 46   480      8205  58   0.0%  l2mribd
 73   350      8578  40   0.0%  telemetryd
 72   280      7244  38   0.0%  dhcpsnpd

CPU util : 5.4% user, 1.2% kernel, 93.4% idle
```

The following command displays memory statistics of running processes:

```
Switch# show process memory
```

| PID | MemAlloc | StkSize | RSSMem | LibMem | StackBase/Ptr | Process |
|-----------|----------|---------|--------|---------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | 11096 | 8388608 | 15756 | 6012 | 8fd7fce0/0 | nsm |
| 4 | 3832 | 8388608 | 5768 | 5948 | 9ba7a820/0 | ospfd |
| 7 | 15092 | 8388608 | 6188 | 5924 | 94ac0520/0 | hostpd |
| 10 | 2784 | 8388608 | 4936 | 5948 | 51811c60/0 | mribd |
| 11 | 2800 | 8388608 | 3412 | 5924 | b6fc3140/0 | pimd |
| 14 | 12872 | 8388608 | 15136 | 5948 | 5e663060/0 | lacpd |
| 17 | 53316 | 8388608 | 40108 | 5948 | 7146be70/0 | mstpd |
| 24 | 3816 | 8388608 | 5644 | 5948 | b057a9d0/0 | onmd |
| 26 | 298068 | 8388608 | 139636 | 6012 | d269fab0/0 | hsl |
| 28 | 2644 | 8388608 | 4888 | 5948 | eea2a640/0 | oam |
| 39 | 22052 | 8388608 | 7660 | 5948 | a534ed90/0 | vrrpd |
| 40 | 3336 | 8388608 | 4556 | 5972 | 24865450/0 | ndd |
| 42 | 3948 | 8388608 | 5976 | 5996 | 44a6550/0 | ribd |
| 44 | 5040 | 8388608 | 6576 | 5964 | 43febe50/0 | bgpd |
| 45 | 2372 | 8388608 | 4500 | 5948 | 5e9a2ce0/0 | hostmibd |
| 46 | 57472 | 8388608 | 42680 | 5972 | d1eff530/0 | l2mribd |
| 62 | 2460 | 8388608 | 4008 | 5948 | baa46750/0 | sysmgr |
| 63 | 125868 | 8388608 | 46648 | 5932 | bad78140/0 | nwvd |
| 64 | 2500 | 8388608 | 5772 | 6348 | 9fb07da0/0 | ovsdbd |
| 65 | 122532 | 8388608 | 83892 | 5932 | 4abc4a70/0 | vlagd |
| 66 | 2300 | 8388608 | 3088 | 5924 | bc9abc30/0 | slpd |
| 71 | 3644 | 8388608 | 6668 | 12176 | 5bc5d5e0/0 | npad |
| 72 | 2840 | 8388608 | 4968 | 10244 | 4fbe1f70/0 | hscd |
| 73 | 2504 | 8388608 | 3148 | 5924 | 37736ef0/0 | dhcpsnpd |
| 74 | 59648 | 8388608 | 28636 | 12264 | 64bf1a00/0 | telemetryd |
| 75 | 2316 | 8388608 | 3764 | 5924 | 4126930/0 | securityd |
| 76 | 6700 | 8388608 | 7936 | 5924 | 8e176a80/0 | l2fd |
| 77 | 3820 | 8388608 | 5356 | 5924 | 91ba1930/0 | sflowd |
| 78 | 2556 | 8388608 | 3720 | 5924 | e980d60/0 | qosd |
| 69 | 70104 | 8388608 | 6756 | 5904 | 5f14bdd0/0 | platform_mgr |
| 70 | 25120 | 8388608 | 2072 | 2236 | ccbf8030/0 | service_mgr |
| | | total | used | free | shared | buff/cache |
| available | | | | | | |
| Mem: | 8148832 | | 842460 | 6778108 | 158636 | 528264 |
| 6911044 | | | | | | |
| Swap: | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |

show prompting

Displays whether command prompting is enabled or disabled.

Syntax

```
show prompting
```

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command displays whether command prompting is enabled or not:

```
Switch> show prompting
Prompting is enabled
```

show queuing interface ethernet

Displays ethernet interface queuing information.

Syntax

show queuing interface ethernet <*chassis number/port number*>

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>chassis number/port number</i> | The ethernet interface chassis and port numbers. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays queuing information for ethernet interface 1/1:

```
Switch> show queuing interface ethernet 1/1
Egress Queuing for Ethernet Ethernet1/1 [System]
-----
Template: 4Q8E
-----
Que#      Group      Bandwidth  PrioLevel  Shape%     CoSMap
-----
0         0-7        -          -          -          0-4
1         -          -          High       -          5-7
2         -          -          -          -          -
3         -          -          -          -          -
4         -          -          -          -          -
5         -          -          -          -          -
6         -          -          -          -          -
7         -          -          -          -          -
```

show radius-server

Displays Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) server information.

Syntax

```
show radius-server [<hostname> | <IP address>] directed-request | groups [<group name>] sorted | statitics {<hostname> | <IP address>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <i>hostname</i> | Displays information about the RADIUS server specified by its hostname. |
| <i>IP address</i> | Displays information about the RADIUS server specified by its IP address. |
| directed-request | Displays whether RADIUS server authentication is enabled or disabled. |
| groups | Displays RADIUS group information. |
| <i>group name</i> | Displays information about the specified RADIUS server group. |
| sorted | Displays RADIUS servers sorted by their names. |
| statitics | Displays RADIUS statistics. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command RADIUS server information:

```
Switch> show radius-server  
  
retransmission count: 1  
deadtime value: 0  
timeout value: 5  
  
Total number of servers:0
```

show restApi server

Displays the status of the Representational State Transfer (REST) server and the listening port number.

Syntax

```
show restApi server
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the status of the rest server and the listening port number:

```
Switch> show restApi server

rest server enabled port: 443
restApi pki rest_mgmt vrf management
restApi pki rest_default vrf default
```

Please refer to *Lenovo REST API Programming Guide* for details on how to use the Lenovo REST API.

show rib

Displays Routing Information Base (RIB) information.

Syntax

```
show rib {bgp forwarding-timer|client|ipc stats|ospf forwarding-timer|txlist}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------------|--|
| bgp forwarding-timer | Displays BGP forwarding-timer statistics. |
| client | Displays user statistics. |
| ipc stats | Displays inter-process communication (IPC) statistics. |
| ospf forwarding-timer | Displays OSPF forwarding-timer statistics. |
| txlist | Displays text list statistics. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays RIB IPC statistics:

```
Switch> show rib ipc stats

Total Async Messages sent : 2
Total Async Messages Rcvd : 2
Total Bulk Messages sent : 2
Total Bulk Messages Rcvd : 2
Total Buffers Allocated : 2
Bulking is in progress : Yes
Acknowledged Buffers : 2
UnAcknowledged Buffers : 0
Total Buffers not found : 0
Total Timeout's sent : 0
Current Buffer Usage : 0%
Last Message sent : Fri Jan 8 04:58:50 2016

Last Message Rcvd : Fri Jan 8 04:58:50 2016
```

show role

Displays the user role configuration.

Syntax

show role [**name** <role name>]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------------|---|
| name <i>role name</i> | Displays the user role configuration for the specified role. The <i>role name</i> can be either <i>network-admin</i> or <i>network-operator</i> . |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays user role configuration:

```
Switch> show role

Role : network-admin
  Description: Predefined network admin role has access to all commands
              on the switch
-----
Rule   Perm   Type      Scope      Entity
-----
1      permit read-write

Role : network-operator
  Description: Predefined network operator role has access to all read
              commands on the switch
-----
Rule   Perm   Type      Scope      Entity
-----
1      permit read
```

show route-map

Displays user readable route-map information.

Syntax

show route-map [*<route map name>*]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>route map name</i> | The name of the route map. |

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays route map information:

```
Switch# show route-map
route-map A, permit, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
    ip address prefix-list: pf_1
    community: commlist_1
  Set clauses:
    as-path prepend 1234
route-map A, deny, sequence 20
  Match clauses:
    as-path: as_acl_1
  Set clauses:
route-map A, permit, sequence 30
  Match clauses:
  Set clauses:
    metric 20
route-map local_pref, permit, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
    ip next-hop prefix-list: pf_2
    origin: igp
  Set clauses:
    local-preference 150
    weight 400
```

show router-id

Displays the configured router ID.

Syntax

```
show router-id
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the configured router ID:

```
Switch> show router-id  
Router ID: 20.211.2.2 (automatic)
```

show routing

Displays routing information.

Syntax

```
show routing [<IPv4 address/prefix length>] all|bgp|connected|  
next-hop|ospf|static|summary|vrf {all|<VRF instance>|default|
```

```
management}]
```

```
show routing database [all|bgp|connected|ospf|static]
```

```
show routing interface [<interface name>] ethernet <chassis number/port  
number>|loopback <loopback interface>|mgmt <management  
interface>|port-channel <LAG number>|vlan <VLAN number>]
```

```
show routing {ip|ipv4|ipv6} [<IP network address>] <prefix  
length> all|bgp|connected|database|interface|next-hop|ospf|  
static|vrf {all|default|management}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>IPv4 address</i> | Displays routing information for routes associated with a specific network from the IP routing table. |
| <i>prefix length</i> | Displays routing information for routes associated with a specific IP and a specific network mask. |
| all | Displays routing information for all routes. |
| bgp | Displays routing information for routes associated with Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). |
| connected | Displays routing information for connected routes only. |
| next-hop | Displays routing information for the specified next hop address in IPv4 address format. |
| ospf | Displays routing information for Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routes. |
| static | Displays routing information for static routes only. |
| summary | Displays a summary of all routes. |
| vrf all | Displays routing information for routes associated with any Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays routing information for routes associated with the specified custom VRF instance. |
| vrf default | Displays routing information for routes associated with the default VRF instance. |

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| vrf management | Displays routing information for routes associated with the management VRF instance. |
| interface name | The name of the interface. |
| ethernet chassis number/port number | Displays routing information for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback loopback interface | Displays routing information for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt management interface | Displays routing information for the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| port-channel LAG number | Displays routing information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan VLAN number | Displays routing information for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN). The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| ip | Displays routing information for routes associated with Internet Protocol version 4 and 6. |
| ipv4 | Displays routing information for routes associated with Internet Protocol version 4. |
| ipv6 | Displays routing information for routes associated with Internet Protocol version 6. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays routing information:

```
Switch> show routing
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area, D - DHCP
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       * - candidate default

IP Route Table for VRF "default"
B      1.1.1.0/24 [200/0] via 23.1.1.2, Vlan23, 00:00:59
C      23.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan23
C      24.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan24
S      45.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 113.0.0.105, Vlan113
        [1/0] via 24.1.1.2, Vlan24
O E1   57.61.0.0/24 [110/125] via 23.1.1.2, Vlan23, 00:27:44
B      100.0.0.0/24 [20/0] via 113.0.0.100, Vlan113, 00:15:07
B      100.0.1.0/24 [20/0] via 113.0.0.100, Vlan113, 00:31:18
C      113.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan113
O      116.0.0.0/24 [110/124] via 23.1.1.2, Vlan23, 00:34:45
O IA   117.1.1.1/32 [110/124] via 23.1.1.2, Vlan23, 00:34:35
B      145.45.0.0/16 [200/0] via 23.1.1.2, Vlan23, 00:01:02
O E2   190.20.20.20/32 [110/20] via 23.1.1.2, Vlan23, 00:05:07
C      192.168.1.2/32 is directly connected, loopback0

Gateway of last resort is not set
```

show routing hash

Displays the route that the unicast Routing Information Base (RIB) Forwarding Information Base (FIB) uses for a source and destination address pair.

Syntax

```
show routing hash <source address> <destination address> [ip-proto <IP protocol>] [source port <destination port>] [vrf {<VRF instance>|default}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <i>source address</i> | The IPv4 address of the source. |
| <i>destination address</i> | The IPv4 address of the destination. |
| ip-proto <i>IP protocol</i> | Displays routing information for the specified IPv4 protocol. The <i>IP protocol</i> is from 1 to 255. |
| <i>source port</i> | The port number of the source. The <i>source port</i> is from 1 to 65535. |
| <i>destination port</i> | The port number of the destination. The <i>destination port</i> is from 1 to 65535. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays routing information for routes associated with the specified Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance. |
| vrf default | Displays routing information for routes associated with the default VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays routing information:

```
Switch> show routing hash
```

show running-config

Displays the running configuration.

Syntax

```
show running-config [aaa [all]|aclmrg [all]|arp [all]|as-path  
access-list|bfd|bgp|community-list|dhcp|diff|dns|hsc vtep|  
|ipqos [all]|key chain|lacp|ldap|lldp|logging|monitor [all]|  
|ntp [all]|nwv [vxlan]|ospf|ovsdb certificate|prefix-list|  
|private-vlan|radius|restApi server|route-map|router-id|  
|security [all]|sflow|slp|snmp|spanning-tree|ssh server|  
|switch {lacp|mstp}|tacacs+|teaming|telemetry|telnet  
server|vdm|vlag|vlan {<VLAN number>|classifier}|vrf <VRF  
instance>|vrrp]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|---|
| aaa | Displays only the Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA) running configuration. |
| all | Displays the running configuration for the specified process, including the default values. |
| aclmrg | Displays only the Access Control List (ACL) manager running configuration. |
| arp | Displays only the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) running configuration. |
| as-path access-list | Displays only the autonomous system (AS) path filter running configuration. |
| bfd | Displays only the Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) running configuration. |
| bgp | Displays only the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) running configuration. |
| community-list | Displays only the community list running configuration. |
| dhcp | Displays only the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) running configuration. |
| diff | Displays only the difference between startup and running configurations. |
| dns | Displays only the Domain Name Service (DNS) running configuration. |
| hsc vtep | Displays only the HSC VTEP mode configuration. |
| ipqos | Displays only the IP Quality of Service (QoS) running configuration. |

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|--|
| key chain | Displays the authentication key management running configuration. |
| lACP | Displays only the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) running configuration. |
| LDAP | Displays only the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) running configuration. |
| LLDP | Displays only the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) running configuration. |
| logging | Displays only the syslog running configuration. |
| monitor | Displays only the Ethernet Switch Port Analyzer (SPAN) session running configuration. |
| NTP | Displays only the Network Time Protocol (NTP) running configuration. |
| ospf | Displays only the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) running configuration. |
| prefix-list | Displays only the prefix list running configuration. |
| private-vlan | Displays only the current Private VLAN configuration. |
| radius | Displays only the current RADIUS configuration. |
| restApi server | Displays only the REpresentational State Transfer (REST) server running configuration. |
| route-map | Displays only the route map running configuration. |
| router-id | Displays only the router ID running configuration. |
| security | Displays only the security running configuration. |
| snmp | Displays only the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) running configuration. |
| sflow | Displays only the sFlow running configuration. |
| slp | Displays only the Service Location Protocol (SLP) running configuration. |
| spanning-tree | Displays only the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) running configuration. |
| ssh server | Displays only the Secure Shell (SSH) server running configuration. |
| switch lACP | Displays only the switch's Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) running configuration. |
| switch mstp | Displays only the switch's Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) running configuration. |

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|---|
| tacacs+ | Displays only the Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) running configuration. |
| teaming | Displays only teaming running configuration. |
| telnet server | Displays only the Telnet running configuration. |
| vdm | Displays only the Virtual Domain Plugin (VDM) running configuration. |
| vlag | Displays only Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG) running configuration. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays only the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN) running configuration. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| vlan classifier | Displays only VLAN classification-related information. |
| vrf <i>VRF instance</i> | Displays only the specified Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance running configuration. |
| vrrp | Displays only the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) running configuration. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.3 | Added radius option. |
| 10.5 | Added hsc vtep option. |
| 10.6 | Added ldap , sflow , vlan classifier , and teaming options. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Added private-vlan option. |

Example

The following command displays the current running configuration of the switch:

```
Switch> show running-config
!
version "10.6.1.0"
!
vrf context management
 ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.10.10.1
!
!
no ip icmp-broadcast
restApi pki rest_mgmt vrf management
restApi pki rest_default vrf default
feature restApi
ovsdb pki ovsdb_mgmt vrf management
ovsdb pki ovsdb_default vrf default
no ip arp timeout refresh
feature sflow
!
ip access-list copp-system-acl-authentication
 11 remark tcpPermit_
 21 remark Permits UDP 1812
 22 remark Permits UDP 1812
 31 remark Permits UDP 1813
ip access-list copp-system-acl-ping
 5 deny icmp host 10.72.101.5 host 10.241.27.39
ip access-list test1
!
interface Ethernet1/1
 switchport mode hybrid
 switchport hybrid allowed vlan 10,12-100
!
interface Ethernet1/2
!
interface Ethernet1/3
...
```

show running-config interface

Displays only interface running configuration.

Syntax

```
show running-config interface [<interface name> | ethernet <chassis number/port number> | loopback <loopback interface> | mgmt <management interface> | port-channel <LAG number> | vlan <VLAN number>] [lACP | mstp | ospf]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| <i>interface name</i> | The name of the interface. |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays running configuration only for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| loopback <i>loopback interface</i> | Displays running configuration only for the specified loopback interface. The <i>loopback interface</i> is from 0 to 7. |
| mgmt <i>management interface</i> | Displays running configuration only for the specified management interface. The <i>management interface</i> is 0. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays running configuration only for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays running configuration only for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN). The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| lACP | Displays interface running configuration only for Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP). |
| mstp | Displays interface running configuration only for Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP). |
| ospf | Displays interface running configuration only for Open Shortest Path First (OSPF). |

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays the running configuration for management interface 0:

```
Switch# show running-config interface mgmt 0

!  
interface mgmt0  
  no switchport  
  vrf member management  
  no ip address dhcp  
  ip address 10.241.41.21/25
```

show running-config ip

Displays IPv4 running configuration.

Syntax

```
show running-config ip [igmp snooping|route]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------|--|
| igmp snooping | Displays Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping running configuration. |
| route | Displays static IPv4 route running configuration. |

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays IPv4 running configuration:

```
Switch# show running-config ip
!
ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.241.39.254
ip route 84.0.0.0/24 15.0.0.1
ip route 84.0.1.0/24 15.0.0.1
ip route 84.0.2.0/24 15.0.0.1
ip route 84.0.3.0/24 15.0.0.1
ip route 84.0.4.0/24 15.0.0.1
ip route 84.0.5.0/24 15.0.0.1
!
!
interface Ethernet1/13
 ip address 13.1.1.2/16
!
!
interface Ethernet1/14
 ip address 14.1.1.2/24
!
!
interface Ethernet1/20
 ip address 1.1.0.1/16
!
!
interface loopback0
 ip address 4.4.4.4/32
!
!
interface mgmt0
 no ip address dhcp
 ip address 10.241.39.135/25
!
!
interface Vlan10
 ip address 94.1.1.1/24
!
```

show running-config ipv6

Displays IPv6 running configuration.

Syntax

show running-config ipv6 [neighbor [all]|prefix-list|route]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------|--|
| neighbor | Displays static IPv6 neighbor running configuration. |
| all | Displays static IPv6 neighbor running configuration, including default values. |
| prefix-list | Displays prefix list running configuration. |
| route | Displays static IPv6 route running configuration. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays IPv6 running configuration:

```
Switch> show running-config ipv6
!
ipv6 route 3333::/64 5011::2
ipv6 route 3334::/64 5011::2
ipv6 route 3335::/64 5011::2
!
!
interface Ethernet1/20
ipv6 address 5011::1/64
!
!
interface Vlan10
ipv6 address 2001::4/64
!
```

show running-config router

Displays running configuration for routing network protocols.

Syntax

```
show running-config router {bgp|ospf}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------|---|
| bgp | Displays Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) running configuration. |
| ospf | Displays Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) running configuration. |

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BGP running configuration:

```
Switch# show running-config router bgp
!
router bgp 64800
 cluster-id 11
 timers bgp 10 30
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  maximum-paths ibgp 32
  redistribute direct
 neighbor 9.3.11.1 remote-as 64800
 advertisement-interval 0
 bfd
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  route-reflector-client
 neighbor 20.111.1.1 remote-as 64800
 advertisement-interval 0
 bfd
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  route-map peer-address in
 neighbor 20.111.2.1 remote-as 64800
 advertisement-interval 0
 bfd
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  route-map peer-address in
 neighbor 20.211.1.1 remote-as 64800
 advertisement-interval 0
 bfd
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  route-map peer-address in
 neighbor 20.211.2.1 remote-as 64800
 advertisement-interval 0
 bfd
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  route-map peer-address in
!
```

show running-config switch

Displays running configuration for switch network processes.

Syntax

```
show running-config switch {lacp|mstp}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|--|
| lacp | Displays Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) running configuration. |
| mstp | Displays Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) running configuration. |

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays LACP running configuration:

```
Switch# show running-config switch lacp
```

show script

Displays a list of all installed python scripts.

Syntax

show script [*<script name>*]**[running]**

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>script name</i> | Displays the contents of the specified user python script. |
| running | Displays detailed information about all currently running python scripts. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays a list of all installed python scripts:

```
Switch# show script
```

show script-job

Displays user defined jobs.

Syntax

```
show script-job
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays user defined jobs:

```
Switch# show script-job
```

show script-log

Displays the log file of all user script executions.

Syntax

show script-log [*<script log file>*]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>log file</i> | Displays the specified user script execution log file. |

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the log file of all user script executions:

```
Switch# show script-log
```

show security mode

Displays security mode information.

Syntax

```
show security mode
```

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays security mode information:

```
Switch> show security mode
```

show sflow

Displays sFlow configuration information.

Syntax

```
show sflow [interface ethernet <range> | statistics]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------|--|
| <i>range</i> | Displays sFlow information for the specified interfaces. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays sFlow information:

```
Switch# show sflow
sFlow sampling-rate:      4096
sFlow max-sampled-size:  128
sFlow polling-interval:   60
sFlow max-datagram-size: 1500
sFlow collector-ip:       0.0.0.0
sFlow collector-port:     6343
sFlow collector-vrf:      data
```

show snmp

Displays Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) information.

Syntax

show snmp [community|engine-id|group|host|trap|user|view]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| community | Displays SNMP community information. |
| engine-id | Displays SNMP engine ID information. |
| group | Displays SNMP group information. |
| host | Displays SNMP host information. |
| trap | Displays SNMP trap information. |
| user | Displays SNMP user information. |
| view | Displays SNMP view information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays SNMP information:

```
Switch> show snmp

sys Contact:
sys Location:

-----
Community                Group/Access            Context
-----

SNMP USERS

User                      Auth                    Priv(enforce)
Groups

SNMP Tcp-session :Disabled

SNMP Protocol:Enabled
```

show spanning-tree

Displays Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) information.

Syntax

```
show spanning-tree [blockedports|inconsistentports|  
pathcost method|summary [totals]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------|---|
| blockedports | Displays ports blocked by STP. |
| inconsistentports | Displays ports that are in an inconsistent STP state. |
| pathcost method | Displays STP path cost calculation method. |
| summary | Displays summary STP information. |
| totals | Displays only the STP totals information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays STP information:

```
Switch> show spanning-tree
VLAN0001
  spanning-tree enabled protocol rapid-pvst
  ROOT ID      priority    32769
                address     a48c.db95.4900
                This bridge is the root
                Hello Time 2    Max age 20  Forward Delay 15

  BRIDGE ID    priority    32769 (32768 sys-id-ext 1)
                address     a48c.db95.4900
                Hello Time 2    Max age 20  Forward Delay 15

Interface      Role Sts cost      Prio.Nbr      Type
-----
po1             Desg FWD 2000      128.100001    Edge point-to-point
po4096         Desg FWD 666       128.104096    point-to-point
Ethernet1/32   Desg FWD 2000      128.410032    Edge point-to-point

VLAN0002
  spanning-tree enabled protocol rapid-pvst
  ROOT ID      priority    32770
                address     a48c.db95.4900
                This bridge is the root
                Hello Time 2    Max age 20  Forward Delay 15
```

show spanning-tree active

Displays information about Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) active interfaces.

Syntax

show spanning-tree active [brief|detail]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|--|
| brief | Displays a summary information about STP active interfaces. |
| detail | Displays a detailed information about STP active interfaces. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays information about STP active interfaces:

```
Switch> show spanning-tree active
MST0000
  spanning-tree enabled protocol mstp
  ROOT ID      priority  32768
                address   a897.dcf7.dd00
                Cost      500
                Port      100001 (po1)
                Hello Time 2    Max age 20  Forward Delay 15

  BRIDGE ID    priority  32768 (32768 sys-id-ext 0)
                address   a897.dcf7.f000
                Hello Time 10   Max age 40  Forward Delay 30

Interface      Role Sts cost      Prio.Nbr   Type
-----
po1             Root FWD 500       128.100001 point-to-point
Ethernet1/48   Desg FWD 20000    128.410480 Edge point-to-point

MST0001
  spanning-tree enabled protocol mst
  ROOT ID      priority  32769
                address   a897.dcf7.dd00
                Cost      500
                Port      100001 (po1)
                Hello Time 10   Max age 40  Forward Delay 30

  BRIDGE ID    priority  32769 (32768 sys-id-ext 1)
                address   a897.dcf7.f000
                Hello Time 10   Max age 40  Forward Delay 30

Interface      Role Sts cost      Prio.Nbr   Type
-----
po1             Root FWD 500       128.100001 point-to-point
Ethernet1/48   Desg FWD 20000    128.410480 Edge point-to-point

MST0002
  spanning-tree enabled protocol mst
  ROOT ID      priority  32770
                address   a897.dcf7.dd00
                Cost      500
                Port      100001 (po1)
                Hello Time 10   Max age 40  Forward Delay 30

  BRIDGE ID    priority  32770 (32768 sys-id-ext 2)
                address   a897.dcf7.f000
                Hello Time 10   Max age 40  Forward Delay 30

Interface      Role Sts cost      Prio.Nbr   Type
-----
po1             Root FWD 500       128.100001 point-to-point
Ethernet1/48   Desg FWD 20000    128.410480 Edge point-to-point
```

show spanning-tree bridge

Displays the status and configuration of Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) local bridge.

Syntax

```
show spanning-tree bridge [address|brief|detail|
|forward-time|hello-time|id|max-age|priority [system-id]|
|protocol]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------|--|
| address | Displays the MAC address of the STP local bridge. |
| brief | Displays a brief STP information summary of the local bridge. |
| detail | Displays a detailed STP information of the local bridge. |
| forward-time | Displays the Forward Delay interval which specifies the amount of time in seconds needed for a port to change its state from Listening to Learning or from Learning to Forwarding. |
| hello-time | Displays the time interval in seconds at which the STP bridge transmits configuration Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs). |
| id | Displays the STP local bridge ID. |
| max-age | Displays the time a BPDU is stored before it is removed. If the max-age timer expires before receiving a new BPDU, the associated interface transitions to the listening state. |
| priority | Displays the bridge priority of the STP local bridge. |
| system-id | Displays the bridge priority and the system ID extension of the STP local bridge. |
| protocol | Displays which STP protocol is active. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays STP local bridge information:

```
Switch> show spanning-tree bridge
Hello Max Fwd
Vlan          Bridge ID          Time Age Dly Protocol
-----
VLAN0001      32769 (32768,01) a48c.db95.4900   2  20  15 rpvst+
VLAN0002      32770 (32768,02) a48c.db95.4900   2  20  15 rpvst+
VLAN0003      32771 (32768,03) a48c.db95.4900   2  20  15 rpvst+
VLAN0004      32772 (32768,04) a48c.db95.4900   2  20  15 rpvst+
VLAN0005      32773 (32768,05) a48c.db95.4900   2  20  15 rpvst+
VLAN0006      32774 (32768,06) a48c.db95.4900   2  20  15 rpvst+
VLAN0007      32775 (32768,07) a48c.db95.4900   2  20  15 rpvst+
```

show spanning-tree brief

Displays a brief Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) information summary.

Syntax

show spanning-tree brief [active]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|--|
| active | Displays information only for STP active interfaces. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays a brief STP information summary:

```
Switch> show spanning-tree brief
MST0000
  spanning-tree enabled protocol mstp
  ROOT ID      priority  32768
                address   a897.dcf7.dd00
                Cost      500
                Port      100001 (po1)
                Hello Time 2    Max age 20  Forward Delay 15

  BRIDGE ID    priority  32768 (32768 sys-id-ext 0)
                address   a897.dcf7.f000
                Hello Time 10   Max age 40  Forward Delay 30
Interface      Role Sts cost      Prio.Nbr  Type
-----
po1             Root FWD 500        128.100001 point-to-point
Ethernet1/48   Desg FWD 20000     128.410480 Edge point-to-point

MST0001
  spanning-tree enabled protocol mst
  ROOT ID      priority  32769
                address   a897.dcf7.dd00
                Cost      500
                Port      100001 (po1)
                Hello Time 10   Max age 40  Forward Delay 30

  BRIDGE ID    priority  32769 (32768 sys-id-ext 1)
                address   a897.dcf7.f000
                Hello Time 10   Max age 40  Forward Delay 30

Interface      Role Sts cost      Prio.Nbr  Type
-----
po1             Root FWD 500        128.100001 point-to-point
Ethernet1/48   Desg FWD 20000     128.410480 Edge point-to-point

MST0002
  spanning-tree enabled protocol mst
  ROOT ID      priority  32770
                address   a897.dcf7.dd00
                Cost      500
                Port      100001 (po1)
                Hello Time 10   Max age 40  Forward Delay 30

  BRIDGE ID    priority  32770 (32768 sys-id-ext 2)
                address   a897.dcf7.f000
                Hello Time 10   Max age 40  Forward Delay 30

Interface      Role Sts cost      Prio.Nbr  Type
-----
po1             Root FWD 500        128.100001 point-to-point
Ethernet1/48   Desg FWD 20000     128.410480 Edge point-to-point
```

show spanning-tree detail

Displays a detailed Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) information.

Syntax

show spanning-tree detail [active]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|--|
| active | Displays information only for STP active interfaces. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays a detailed STP information summary:

```
Switch> show spanning-tree detail

MST0000 is executing the mst compatible Spanning-tree protocol
  Bridge Identifier has priority 32768, sysid 0, address a897.dcf7.f000
  Configured hello time 10 max age 40 forward delay 30
  Current root has priority 32768 address a897.dcf7.dd00
  Topology change flag not set, - topology change detected
  Number of topology change(s) 26 - last change occurred Thu Feb 18
15:31:01 20
16

Interface po1 of MST0000 is Root forwarding
  Port path cost 500 port priority 128 port identifier 100001
  Designated root has priority 32768, address a897.dcf7.dd00
  Designated bridge has priority 61440, address 0817.f4c3.dd01
  Timers: message age 5 forward delay 0 hold 0
  Link type is point-to-point
  BPDU: sent 41 received 520

Interface Ethernet1/48 of MST0000 is designated forwarding
  Port path cost 20000 port priority 128 port identifier 410480
  Designated root has priority 32768, address a897.dcf7.dd00
  Designated bridge has priority 32768, address a897.dcf7.f000
  Timers: message age 0 forward delay 0 hold 0
  Link type is Edge point-to-point
  Bpdu filter is enabled
  The port type is edge
  BPDU: sent 0 received 0
.....
```

show spanning-tree ecp

Displays Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG) - Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) Edge Control Protocol (ECP) information.

Syntax

```
show spanning-tree ecp {channels|statistics|  
upper-layer-protocols}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|---|
| channels | Displays ECP channel information. |
| statistics | Displays ECP statistics. |
| upper-layer-protocols | Displays upper layer protocols active in ECP. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays a list of ECP channels:

```
Switch> show spanning-tree ecp channels  
---- ECP CHANNELS ----  
Ifindex   Ena   State   NextSeq   LastAck   FreeWindow  
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----  
100003    1     0       65520     65519     999
```

show spanning-tree interface

Displays Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) interface information.

Syntax

```
show spanning-tree interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>} [brief|detail]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays STP information only for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays STP information only for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| brief | Displays a brief STP information summary. |
| detail | Displays a detailed STP interface information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays STP information for ethernet interface 1/48:

```
Switch> show spanning-tree interface ethernet 1/48
```

| Mst Instance | Role | Sts | cost | priority | Type |
|--------------|------|-----|-------|----------|---------------------|
| MST0000 | Desg | FWD | 20000 | 128 | Edge point-to-point |
| MST0001 | Desg | FWD | 20000 | 128 | Edge point-to-point |
| MST0002 | Desg | FWD | 20000 | 128 | Edge point-to-point |
| MST0003 | Desg | FWD | 20000 | 128 | Edge point-to-point |

show spanning-tree internal event-history

Displays Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) event logs.

Syntax

```
show spanning-tree internal event-history {all|  
|buffer-size|deleted|errors|msgs|tree <spanning tree ID>  
[all-ports|interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|  
|port-channel <LAG number>}]]}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| all | Displays all STP event logs. |
| buffer-size | Displays memory allocation statistics for STP event logs. |
| deleted | Displays deleted STP trees and ports event logs. |
| errors | Displays STP error event logs. |
| msgs | Displays STP messages. |
| tree <i>spanning tree ID</i> | Displays STP event logs for the specified spanning tree. The <i>spanning tree ID</i> is: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● for CIST is 0● for MSTP is the instance number from 0 to 64● for Rapid PVST+ is the VLAN number from 1 to 4094 |
| all-ports | Displays STP event logs for all ports. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays STP event logs only for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays STP event logs only for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays all STP event logs:

```
Switch> show spanning-tree internal event-history all

Event: msgs, length:19, at 440026 usecs after Fri Jan  8 04:58:33 2016
  interface mgmt0 add
Event: msgs, length:23, at 440344 usecs after Fri Jan  8 04:58:33 2016
  interface loopback0 add
Event: msgs, length:19, at 440432 usecs after Fri Jan  8 04:58:33 2016
  interface Vlan1 add
Event: msgs, length:25, at 440524 usecs after Fri Jan  8 04:58:33 2016
  interface Ethernet1/1 add
Event: msgs, length:25, at 440638 usecs after Fri Jan  8 04:58:33 2016
  interface Ethernet1/2 add
Event: msgs, length:25, at 440736 usecs after Fri Jan  8 04:58:33 2016
  interface Ethernet1/3 add
Event: msgs, length:25, at 440832 usecs after Fri Jan  8 04:58:33 2016
  interface Ethernet1/4 add
Event: msgs, length:25, at 440929 usecs after Fri Jan  8 04:58:33 2016
  interface Ethernet1/5 add
Event: msgs, length:25, at 441042 usecs after Fri Jan  8 04:58:33 2016
  interface Ethernet1/6 add
Event: msgs, length:25, at 441139 usecs after Fri Jan  8 04:58:33 2016
  interface Ethernet1/7 add
Event: msgs, length:25, at 441235 usecs after Fri Jan  8 04:58:33 2016
  interface Ethernet1/8 add
Event: msgs, length:25, at 441345 usecs after Fri Jan  8 04:58:33 2016
```

show spanning-tree internal info

Displays Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) internal information.

Syntax

```
show spanning-tree internal info [tree <spanning tree ID>  
[all-ports|interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|  
port-channel <LAG number>}]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| tree <i>spanning tree ID</i> | Displays STP internal information for the specified spanning tree. The <i>spanning tree ID</i> is: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• for CIST is 0• for MSTP is the instance number from 0 to 64• for Rapid PVST+ is the VLAN number from 1 to 4094 |
| all-ports | Displays STP internal information for all ports. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays STP internal information only for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays STP internal information only for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays STP internal information:

```
Switch> show spanning-tree internal info tree 1
----- STP Tree Info (tree 1) -----
port_list
Ethernet1/53(410530)
Ethernet1/54(410540)
Ethernet1/50(410500)
Ethernet1/49(410490)
Ethernet1/48(410480)
Ethernet1/47(410470)
Ethernet1/46(410460)
Ethernet1/45(410450)
Ethernet1/44(410440)
Ethernet1/43(410430)
Ethernet1/42(410420)
Ethernet1/41(410410)
Ethernet1/40(410400)
Ethernet1/39(410390)
.....
vlan_list
fid_list
instance_id
low_port
master
learning_enabled
msti_mastered
reselect
msti_bridge_id
msti_bridge_priority
recent_root
br_inst_all_rr_timer_cnt
msti_designated_root
msti_designated_bridge
internal_root_path_cost
designated_internal_root_path_cost
msti_root_port_id
root_inst_port
msti_root_port_ifindex
port_index
hop_count
tc_flag
topology_change_detected
time_last_topo_change
num_topo_changes
total_num_topo_changes
tc_initiator
tc_last_rcvd_from
is_te_instance
...
1
3
false
true
false
80:01:a8:97:dc:f7:f0:00
32768
100001
0
80:01:a8:97:dc:f7:dd:00
f0:01:08:17:f4:c3:dd:01
500
0
34465
po1(100001)
100001
0
18
true
true
Thu Jan 1 03:11:52 1970
5
5
34465
08:17:f4:c3:dd:01
0
```

show spanning-tree mst

Displays Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) information.

Syntax

```
show spanning-tree mst [<MST instance>] [interface {ethernet  
<chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>}] [detail]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <i>MST instance</i> | Displays MSTP information for the specified instance. The <i>MST instance</i> is from 0 to 64. A range of instances can also be added (e.g. 7-9). |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays MSTP information only for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays MSTP information only for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| detail | Displays detailed MSTP information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays MSTP information:

```
Switch> show spanning-tree mst
##### MST0      vlans mapped: 4-4094
Bridge          address a897.dcf7.f000 priority      32768 (32768 sysid 0)
Root            address a897.dcf7.dd00 priority      32768 (32768 sysid 0)
                 port      po1          path cost    0
Regional Root  address a897.dcf7.dd00 priority      32768 (32768 sysid 0)
                 internal cost 500          rem hops 18
Operational    hello time 2 , forward delay 15, max age 20, txholdcount 6
Configured     hello time 10, forward delay 30, max age 40, max hops 64

Interface      Role Sts cost      Prio.Nbr   Type
-----
po1             Root FWD 500      128.100001 point-to-point
Ethernet1/48   Desg FWD 20000   128.410480 Edge point-to-point

##### MST1      vlans mapped: 1
Bridge          address a897.dcf7.f000 priority      32769 (32768 sysid 1)
Root            address a897.dcf7.dd00 priority      32769 (32768 sysid 1)
                 port      po1          cost          500          rem hops 18

Interface      Role Sts cost      Prio.Nbr   Type
-----
po1             Root FWD 500      128.100001 point-to-point
Ethernet1/48   Desg FWD 20000   128.410480 Edge point-to-point
.....
```

show spanning-tree mst configuration

Displays Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) configuration information.

Syntax

show spanning-tree mst configuration [digest]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| digest | Displays the MSTP digest. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port - aggregation to port - channel . |

Example

The following command displays MSTP configuration information:

```
Switch> show spanning-tree mst configuration
Name      [region]
Revision 65535 Instances configured 3
Instance  Vlans mapped
-----
0         4-4094
1         1
2         2
3         3
-----
```

show spanning-tree vlan

show STP information for the specified VLAN(s).

Syntax

```
show spanning-tree vlan <VLAN ID> [active|brief|  
|detail|summary|interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|  
|port-channel <LAG number>} {brief|detail}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|---|
| vlan <i>VLAN ID</i> | Displays STP information for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN). The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| active | Displays only active interfaces. |
| brief | Displays a short interface configuration summary. |
| detail | Displays detailed interface information. |
| summary | Displays a summary of STP information. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays STP VLAN information for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays STP VLAN information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port -aggregation to port -channel . |

Example

The following command displays STP information for VLAN 1:

```
Switch> show spanning-tree vlan 1
VLAN0001
spanning-tree enabled protocol rapid-pvst
  ROOT ID      priority    32769
                address     a48c.db95.4900
                This bridge is the root
                Hello Time 2   Max age 20   Forward Delay 15

  BRIDGE ID    priority    32769 (32768 sys-id-ext 1)
                address     a48c.db95.4900
                Hello Time 2   Max age 20   Forward Delay 15

Interface      Role Sts cost      Prio.Nbr   Type
-----
po1             Desg FWD 2000      128.100001 Edge point-to-point
po4096         Desg FWD 666       128.104096 point-to-point
Ethernet1/32   Desg FWD 2000      128.410032 Edge point-to-point
```

The following command displays detailed STP information for VLAN 1:

```
Switch> show spanning-tree vlan 1 detail
Vlan0001 is executing the rpvst compatible Spanning-tree protocol
  Bridge Identifier has priority 32768, sysid 1, address a48c.db95.4900
  Configured hello time 2 max age 20 forward delay 15
  We are the root of the spanning-tree
  Topology change flag not set, Detected flag not set
  Number of topology change(s) 6 - last change occurred Fri Oct 13
  09:05:30 2017

Interface po1 of VLAN0001 is designated forwarding
  Port path cost 2000 port priority 128 port identifier 128.1697
  Designated root has priority 32769, address a48c.db95.4900
  Designated bridge has priority 32769, address a48c.db95.4900
  Timers: message age 0 forward delay 0 hold 0
  Link type is Edge point-to-point
  The port type is edge
  BPDU: sent 168, received 0

Interface po4096 of VLAN0001 is designated forwarding
  Port path cost 666 port priority 128 port identifier 128.5792
  Designated root has priority 32769, address a48c.db95.4900
  Designated bridge has priority 32769, address a48c.db95.4900
```

show ssh

Displays Secure Shell (SSH) information.

Syntax

show ssh {key|server}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| key | Displays the SSH key. |
| server | Displays SSH server configuration. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the SSH key:

```
Switch> show ssh key

*****RSA KEY*****
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQCC99oI5p+qJN98rSnnZ0KY/MK1A9LeF4LN9AZ0lcW
ax6r/5ibBznX6Q4gFPY6/yrwcV1ULZNbisC8rxM8Dvq/m6CGnxqZZrwrTeYmlBX3XGjDcc4jK2L3rmXc
wgSqAvisE4i2NfabvK9zyaPfkBefEPaTOeCedkvE7+vpUhJT7x6qkLUxdosam6q0PZ7QsAB+XeE8ngDw
IUioHmZgz0C1VYi3P1zCQlkUnyHXqknvDpTR9HWGU3TA9Jnr1TgBS5/aaZexU0Ha0gyPNNZRB15QrDkZ
BTOWg1qcaakc3HrbVRxoVpm6fgS3gAt8teCpZ1sCyYaMwK8CHQiGHlkjMIZ/Yb

bitcount: 2048 fingerprint: 0a:79:bc:e7:f4:fb:28:09:19:5a:a4:ff:e4:de:98:3f

*****
*****DSA KEY*****
ssh-dsa AAAAB3NzaC1kc3MAAACBAK6XywuMFiWJcdABLEF3klmv9zK61KZ9yM5pZKYiIIZukYotrY
G1t6XLVzwjPgjpZwm/IawGjGjUNThyKl9FrcDPi+18bmGwXJ/FtZ6BnduLQjLmTu1YppF0LUNHx2BXoR
p3vNbo7KX0yCnb0X6RNKsv6xcka6RrKP1ZPPbA+cdNAAAFQDPJCqVvhqv8mKNic1gdZLDKNSqiwAAAI
Bq032fymIi0zbwPRXJqv90G/gKdKeSAVN40IFL4RlD/CPsDMwKVugakiMi+K1nfCFTT0IWI88qtbfnRc
Nzsmamot7rnTXsL9ICdBxPs+MvQR0oG+/UJ3iwG1Tgja1tbVsT4q2TwNtwrJMoromCzMFMBf+1VnqyL
qUse/20d5CrAAAAIEAmMAK5PSU+Yb1Pf1kT8Ith4K2Eci0mnoUB06euXSZMuodtEW2v4wxWh78a5bN4R
Ee6nHgFAcftwEvjTmR7QqznTy2FJbUkhF++u6XoG0xpLf2hEEClVRR662veQpXI39oyBE1zV80qABv5f
lo2g9DqQy0SZkUTVn/kYpCo19e0JA=

bitcount: 1024 fingerprint: 77:c0:d3:71:7d:9c:26:28:9d:8b:fd:7d:55:63:e8:50

*****
```

The following command displays SSH server configuration:

```
Switch> show ssh server

ssh server enabled port: 22
authentication-retries 3
```

show startup-config

Displays the startup configuration.

Syntax

```
show startup-config
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the startup configuration:

```
Switch# show startup-config
!
version "10.8.5.0"
!
logging console 6
logging level l2mrib 3
vrf context default
!
vrf context management
 ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.241.41.1
!
microburst-detection interval 100
!
no ip icmp-broadcast
control-plane service-policy input copp-system-policy
no feature telnet
feature ssh
no feature tacacs+
snmp-server enable snmp
snmp-server view all .1 included
username admin role network-admin password encrypted
$6$bJow9I4/$JyaAhMzHRMqNE0
xwW4R5FZKykmDlM1tpQrnAA2NE54Y2tbj1IvCfBy//pZhvUFhE0sdipwc5Bra2GvcQYrU1
no feature restApi
spanning-tree mode mst
...
```

show statistics microburst

Displays microburst detection statistics.

Syntax

show statistics microburst [**interface ethernet** <*chassis number/port number*>]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays microburst detection statistics only for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. If no interface is specified, the command displays statistics for all ethernet interfaces where microburst detection is enabled. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays microburst detection statistics:

```
Switch> show statistics microburst
-----
Interface    # of uburst  avg size  max size  avg duration  max duration
-----
Ethernet1/8      0           0         0           0             0
```

show switchname

Displays the switch's name.

Syntax

```
show switchname
```

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the switch's name:

```
Switch# show switchname  
  
G8272
```

show switchport interfaces brief

Displays a short summary of all layer 2 interfaces.

Syntax

```
show switchport interfaces brief
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays a short summary of layer 2 interfaces:

```
Switch# show switchport interfaces brief
```

| Ethernet Interface | PVID NVLAN | Type | Mode | Status | Reason | Speed | Port Ch# |
|--------------------|------------|------|--------|--------|--------------------|-------|----------|
| Ethernet1/1 | 10 | eth | trunk | down | Link not connected | 10000 | 1000 |
| Ethernet1/2 | 10 | eth | trunk | down | Link not connected | 10000 | 1000 |
| Ethernet1/3 | 1 | eth | access | down | Link not connected | 10000 | -- |
| Ethernet1/4 | 1 | eth | access | down | Link not connected | 10000 | -- |
| Ethernet1/5 | 1 | eth | access | down | Link not connected | auto | -- |
| Ethernet1/6 | 1 | eth | access | down | Link not connected | 10000 | -- |
| Ethernet1/7 | 1 | eth | access | down | Link not connected | 10000 | -- |
| Ethernet1/8 | 1 | eth | access | down | Link not connected | 10000 | -- |
| Ethernet1/9 | 10 | eth | trunk | up | none | 10000 | 2000 |
| Ethernet1/10 | 10 | eth | trunk | up | none | 10000 | 2000 |
| Ethernet1/11 | 10 | eth | trunk | up | none | 10000 | 2000 |
| Ethernet1/12 | 10 | eth | trunk | up | none | 10000 | 2000 |
| Ethernet1/13 | 1 | eth | access | down | Link not connected | 10000 | -- |
| Ethernet1/14 | 1 | eth | access | down | Link not connected | 10000 | -- |
| Ethernet1/15 | 1 | eth | access | down | Link not connected | 10000 | -- |

show sys-info

Displays the boot file and hardware environment status information.

Syntax

show sys-info

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the boot file and hardware environment status information:

```
Switch# show sys-info

*** show boot ***
Current ZTP State: Enable
Current FLASH software:
  active image: version 10.8.5.0, downloaded 21:33:02 UTC Tue Nov 27 2018
  standby image: version 10.8.5.0, downloaded 21:28:17 UTC Tue Nov 27 2018
  Grub: version 10.8.5.0, downloaded 21:28:19 UTC Tue Nov 27 2018
  BIOS: version 0203B, release date 08/28/2018
  Secure Boot: Disabled
  ONIE: version unknown, downloaded unknown
  Currently set to boot software active image
  Currently scheduled reboot time: none

*** show env fan detail ***
Total Fan: 3
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Module | Fan | Name           | Air-Flow      | Speed | Speed |
| Number | ID  |                | Direction     | (%)   | (RPM) |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 01     | 01  | Fan1           | Front-to-Back | 50    | 6594  |
| 02     | 02  | Fan2           | Front-to-Back | 50    | 6253  |
| 03     | 03  | Fan3           | Front-to-Back | 50    | 6367  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

*** show env power ***
Total Power Supplies: 2
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | Name           | Manufacturer | Model          | State      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 01 | Power Supply 1 | 3Y POWER     | YM-1151D      | Normal ON |
| 02 | Power Supply 2 | 3Y POWER     | YM-1151D      | Normal ON |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

*** show env temperature ***
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | Name           | Temp      | State |
|   |                | (Celsius)|      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 01 | CPU Local     | 36        | OK   |
| 02 | FAN           | 28        | OK   |
| 03 | LM77          | 29        | OK   |
| 04 | LM75          | 31        | OK   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

System Name           : NE0152T
System Description    : NE0152T ("48x1GE + 4x10GE")
System Model          : Lenovo ThinkSystem NE0152T RackSwitch
System VPD Version     : 3.1
System Manufacture Date : 2918 (WYY)
System Part Number     : SSG7A38810
System Serial Number   : 00000000000
System FRU Number      : 01PF000
System Machine Type Model : 7Y81CT02WW
System Machine Serial Number : MMM0000000
System Hardware Revision : 3
System Management MAC  : 3C:2C:99:F8:BE:40
System Software Revision : 10.8.5.0
```

show system

Displays system related information.

Syntax

```
show system {cores|internal ipfib errors|reset-reason|resources|uptime|vlan reserved}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------------|---|
| cores | Displays core transfer option information. |
| internal ipfib errors | Displays error logs for IPFIB. |
| reset-reason | Displays the reason of the most recent switch reload. |
| resources | Displays overall system resources. |
| uptime | Displays the time since the switch running time. |
| vlan reserved | Displays the range of reserved Virtual LANs (VLANs). |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays overall system resources:

```
Switch# show system resources

load average: 0.10, 0.19, 0.25
Tasks: 91 total, 1 running, 90 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
Cpu(s): 5.9%us, 6.7%sy, 0.0%ni, 87.4%id, 0.0%wa, 0.0%hi, 0.0%si, 0.0%st
Mem: 4086612k total, 1137884k used, 2948728k free, 33624k buffers
```

The following command displays the reserved VLAN range:

```
Switch> show system vlan reserved
Configured reserved VLANs range: 4000-4093
Note: VLAN 4094 is always reserved for internal use.
```

Restriction

In User EXEC mode, the only available command is:

- **show system vlan reserved**
- **show system internal ipfib errors**

show tacacs-server

Displays Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) server information.

Syntax

```
show tacacs-server [<server address> | groups <group name> | sorted | statistics <server address>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>server address</i> | Displays information about the specified TACACS+ server. The <i>server address</i> can be either an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address. |
| groups | Displays TACACS+ server group configuration information. |
| <i>group name</i> | Displays TACACS+ server configuration information for the specified group. |
| sorted | Displays TACACS+ server information sorted alphabetically by name. |
| statistics | Displays TACACS+ server statistics. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays TACACS+ server information:

```
Switch> show tacacs-server
```

show teaming internal event-history

Displays teaming event history.

Syntax

```
show teaming internal event-history {buffer-size all|errors|  
|info|msgs}
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| buffer-size all | Displays the size of the teaming event history buffers. |
| errors | Displays only teaming error messages. |
| info | Displays only teaming operational information messages. |
| msgs | Displays all teaming messages. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Added the buffer-size all option. |

Example

The following command displays teaming buffer size:

```
Switch# show team internal event-history buffer-size all
```

| Name | Current | Max |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| ERRORS | 0 | 8388608 |
| MESSAGES | 0 | 8388608 |
| INFORMATIONS | 523764 | 8388608 |

show teaming profile

Displays teaming profile settings and status.

Syntax

show teaming profile [*<profile ID>*] [**information**]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| <i>profile ID</i> | The teaming profile number; an integer from 1-200. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays teaming profile status and setting:

```
Switch# show team profile 5 information
Teaming profile 5 Manual Monitor: Enabled
Teaming profile 5 limit: 150
Monitor Forward Number: 0
Member                Status
-----
Ethernet1/10          Non-Forward

Control State: Triggered
Member                Status
-----
Ethernet1/1           Err-Dis
```

show tech-support

Displays all system related information and process configurations by automatically running various commands. This includes buffer statistics, operational information, and current running configuration.

Syntax

```
show tech-support [aaa|arp [brief]|bfd|bgp [brief]|bootvar |
|brief|cee|commands|debug|dhcp|dns|forwarding|icmpv6|
|interfaces|interfaces-vlan|ip [igmp snooping|slp]
[brief]|ipv6|lACP [all]|ldap|lldp|logging|microburst|ntp|
|obs|ospf|platform|port-agent|port-channel|port-manager|
|process|public-key|radius|rib|security mode|snmp|ssh
server|stp|summary [page-optimized]|tacacs+|teaming|
|telemetry|telnet server|um|vdm|vlag|vlan|vrrp [brief]]
[page]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------|--|
| page | Displays the command output a page at a time. If not used, the output scrolls until all the pre-configured commands are ran. To stop the command execution press Ctrl + C . |
| aaa | Displays all Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA) related information and configurations. |
| arp | Displays all Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) related information and configurations. |
| bfd | Displays all Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) related information and configurations. |
| bgp | Displays all Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) related information and configurations. |
| bootvar | Displays all startup related information and configurations. |
| brief | Displays a short information summary. |
| cee | Displays all Converged Enhanced Ethernet (CEE) related information and configurations. Note: Not available on NE1032T and NE1072T. |
| commands | Displays the list of commands automatically run by show tech-support . |
| debug | Displays all debugging related information and configurations. |

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------|---|
| dhcp | Displays all Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) related information and configurations. |
| dns | Displays all Domain Name Servers (DNS) related information and configurations. |
| forwarding | Displays all forwarding related information and configurations. |
| icmpv6 | Displays all Internet Control Message Protocol version 6 (ICMPv6) related information and configurations. |
| interfaces | Displays all interface related information and configurations. |
| interfaces-vlan | Displays all VLAN interface related information and configurations. |
| ip | Displays all IPv4 related information and configurations. |
| igmp snooping | Displays all Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping related information and configurations. |
| slp | Displays all Service Location Protocol (SLP) related information and configurations. |
| ipv6 | Displays all IPv6 related information and configurations. |
| lacp | Displays Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) related information and configurations. |
| all | Displays all Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) related information and configurations. |
| ldap | Displays all Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) related information and configurations. |
| lldp | Displays all Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) related information and configurations. |
| logging | Displays all logging related information and configurations. |
| microburst | Displays all microburst detection related information and configurations. |
| ntp | Displays all Network Time Protocol (NTP) related information and configurations. |
| obs | Displays all Python Scripting related information and configurations. |
| ospf | Displays all Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) related information and configurations. |

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|--|
| platform | Displays all platform related information and configurations. |
| port-agent | Displays all port agent related information and configurations. |
| port-channel | Displays all Link Aggregation Group (LAG) related information and configurations. |
| port-manager | Displays all port manager related information and configurations. |
| process | Displays information and configurations relating to all running processes. |
| public-key | Displays all Secure Shell (SSH) Public Key related information and configurations. |
| radius | Displays all Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) related information and configurations. |
| rib | Displays all Routing Information Base (RIB) related information and configurations. |
| security mode | Displays all Legacy security mode related information and configurations. |
| snmp | Displays all Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) related information and configurations. |
| ssh server | Displays all Secure Shell (SSH) server related information and configurations. |
| stp | Displays all Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) related information and configurations. |
| summary | Displays a short information summary. |
| page-optimized | Uses less system memory and disk space while gathering information. |
| tacacs+ | Displays all Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) related information and configurations. |
| teaming | Displays all teaming related information and configuration. |
| telemetry | Displays all Telemetry service related information and configurations. |
| telnet server | Displays all Telnet server related information and configurations. |
| um | Displays all user management related information and configurations. |

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------|--|
| vdm | Displays all Virtual Domain Manager (VDM) related information and configuration. |
| vlag | Displays all Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG) related information and configurations. |
| vlan | Displays all Virtual LAN (VLAN) related information and configurations. |
| vrrp | Displays all Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) related information and configurations. |

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | Added the teaming option. |
| 10.7 | Added the vdm option. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Added ip slp option. |

Example

The following command displays all system related information and process configurations by automatically running various commands:

```
Switch# show tech-support

*** show running-config security ***
!Command: show running-config security
!Time:2016 Jan 10 14:11:44

NOSX version 10.8.5.0 LENOVO G8272, Thu Jan 14 10:34:20 PST 2016
username admin role network-admin password encrypted
$6$bJow9I4/$JyaAhMzHRMqQNEO
xwW4R5FZKykmDMl1m1tpQrnAA2NE54Y2tbj1IvCfBy//pZhvUFhE0sdipwc5Bra2GvcQYrU1
ssh key rsa 2048

*** show role ***
Role : network-admin
  Description: Predefined network admin role has access to all commands
  on the switch
-----
Rule      Perm   Type      Scope      Entity
-----
1         permit read-write

Role : network-operator
  Description: Predefined network operator role has access to all read
  commands on the switch
-----
Rule      Perm   Type      Scope      Entity
-----
1         permit read

*** show user-account ***
User:admin
      role: network-admin
...
```

show telemetry bst-congestion port-drops

Displays Buffer Statistics Tracking (BST) per-port drop counters.

Syntax

```
show telemetry bst-congestion port-drops [interface ethernet  
<chassis number/port number>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>chassis number/port number</i> | The chassis and port numbers of a specific ethernet interface. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BST per-port drop counters:

```
Switch> show telemetry bst-congestion port-drops
Timestamp                : 2017-11-28 - 12:34:03
Request identifier       : 10001
Ports reported           : 57
-----
interface                 counter
-----
Ethernet1/1                0
Ethernet1/2                0
Ethernet1/3                0
Ethernet1/4                0
Ethernet1/5                0
...
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show telemetry bst-congestion port-queue-drops

Displays Buffer Statistics Tracking (BST) per-port drop counters.

Syntax

```
show telemetry bst-congestion port-queue-drops [interface
ethernet <chassis number/port number>] [queue <queue number>]
[queue-type <queue type>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>chassis number/port number</i> | The chassis and port numbers of a specific ethernet interface. |
| <i>queue number</i> | (Optional) Queue number; an integer from 0-7. Default value: all queues. |
| <i>queue type</i> | (Optional) Queue type to be included. One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● all: Unicast and multicast traffic queues (default)● mcast: Multicast traffic queues● ucast: Unicast traffic queues |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BST per-port drop counters:

```
Switch> show telemetry bst-congestion port-queue-drops
Timestamp                : 2017-11-28 - 12:34:27
Request identifier       : 10001
(port, queue) entries reported : 912
-----
interface      queue    queue-type    counter
-----
Ethernet1/1    0        ucast         0
Ethernet1/1    0        mcast         0
Ethernet1/1    1        ucast         0
Ethernet1/1    1        mcast         0
...
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show telemetry bst-congestion top-drops

Displays Buffer Statistics Tracking (BST) congestion counters for ports with top drops.

Syntax

```
show telemetry bst-congestion top-drops [count <count (1-64)>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| <i>count</i> | The number of ports to include in the output. The default value is 64. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BST congestion counters for ports with top drops.:

```
Switch> show telemetry bst-congestion top-drops
Timestamp                : 2017-11-28 - 12:36:42
Request identifier       : 10001
Top ports with congestion drops : 12
-----
interface                counter
-----
Ethernet1/38             34050300
Ethernet1/50/1           30175385
Ethernet1/46             30175285
Ethernet1/44             30175235
Ethernet1/42             30175194
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show telemetry bst-congestion top-port-queue-drops

Displays Buffer Statistics Tracking (BST) congestion counters for pairs (port, queue) with top drops.

Syntax

```
show telemetry bst-congestion top-port-queue-drops [count <count (1-64)>] [queue-type <queue type>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| <i>value</i> | Number of pairs (ports, queue) required in the report; an integer from 1-64. |
| <i>queue type</i> | (Optional) Queue type to be included. One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● all: Unicast and multicast traffic queues (default)● mcast: Multicast traffic queues● ucast: Unicast traffic queues |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BST congestion counters for pairs (port, queue) with top drops:

```
Switch> show telemetry bst-congestion top-port-queue-drops count 2

Timestamp                : 2017-11-28 - 12:37:06
Request identifier       : 10001
Top (port, queue) with congestion drops : 2
-----
interface      queue      queue-type      counter
-----
Ethernet1/38   0         mcast           391259695
Ethernet1/50/1 0         mcast           346689172
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show telemetry bst-feature

Displays Buffer Statistics Tracking (BST) configuration information.

Syntax

```
show telemetry bst-feature
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BST configuration information:

```
Switch> show telemetry bst-feature

BST Enabled           : disabled
Send Async Reports   : disabled
Collection Interval  : 60 seconds
Stats in Percentage   : enabled
Stat Units in Cells  : disabled
Trigger Rate Limit   : 1
Trigger Rate Limit Interval : 10 seconds
Send Snapshot on Trigger : enabled
Async Full Reports   : disabled
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show telemetry bst-limits

Display the minimum and maximum configurable values for parameters used as indexes in BST buffer utilization and thresholds.

Syntax

```
show telemetry bst-limits
```

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command the valid ranges for BST parameters:

```
Switch> show telemetry bst-limits
```

| Parameter | Minimum Value | Maximum Value |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| service-pool | 0 | 0 |
| priority-group | 7 | 7 |
| user-queue | 0 | 7 |
| unicast-queue | 0 | 2599 |
| multicast-queue | 0 | 2599 |
| cpu-queue | 0 | 47 |
| rqe-queue | 0 | 10 |
| queue-group | 0 | 127 |

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show telemetry bst-report

Displays Buffer Statistics Tracking (BST) statistics information.

Syntax

```
show telemetry bst-report {<realm>}
```

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>realm</i> | One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ingress-port-priority-group• ingress-port-service-pool• ingress-service-pool• egress-port-service-pool• egress-service-pool• egress-rqe-queue• egress-cpu-queue• egress-mc-queue• egress-uc-queue• device |
| ingress-port-priority-group | Retrieve the ingress port priority group statistics. |
| ingress-port-service-pool | Retrieve the ingress port service pool statistics. |
| ingress-service-pool | Retrieve the ingress service pool statistics. |
| egress-port-service-pool | Retrieve the egress port service pool statistics. |
| egress-service-pool | Retrieve the egress service pool statistics. |
| egress-rqe-queue | Retrieve the egress RQE queue statistics. |
| egress-cpu-queue | Retrieve the egress CPU queue statistics. |
| egress-mc-queue | Retrieve the egress MC queue statistics. |

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| egress-uc-queue | Retrieve the egress UC queue statistics. |
| device | Retrieve the device statistics. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BST statistics information:

```
Switch> show telemetry bst-report device

Timestamp           : 2017-11-28 - 12:48:01
Data unit            : percentage
Device buffer count : 59
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show telemetry bst-thresholds

Displays Buffer Statistics Tracking (BST) thresholds information.

Syntax

show telemetry bst-thresholds {<realm>}

where:

| Element | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>realm</i> | One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ingress-port-priority-group• ingress-port-service-pool• ingress-service-pool• egress-port-service-pool• egress-service-pool• egress-rqe-queue• egress-cpu-queue• egress-mc-queue• egress-uc-queue• device |
| ingress-port-priority-group | Retrieve the ingress port priority group thresholds. |
| ingress-port-service-pool | Retrieve the ingress port service pool thresholds. |
| ingress-service-pool | Retrieve the ingress service pool thresholds. |
| egress-port-service-pool | Retrieve the egress port service pool thresholds. |
| egress-service-pool | Retrieve the egress service pool thresholds. |
| egress-rqe-queue | Retrieve the egress RQE queue thresholds. |
| egress-cpu-queue | Retrieve the egress CPU queue thresholds. |
| egress-mc-queue | Retrieve the egress MC queue thresholds. |

| Element | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| egress-uc-queue | Retrieve the egress UC queue thresholds. |
| device | Retrieve the device thresholds. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BST thresholds information:

```
Switch> show telemetry bst-thresholds ingress-port-priority-group

Timestamp      : 2017-11-28 - 12:46:31
Data unit     : percentage
-----
interface      priority-group      um-share
-----
Ethernet1/1    7                    100
Ethernet1/2    7                    100
Ethernet1/3    7                    100
Ethernet1/4    7                    100
Ethernet1/5    7                    100
Ethernet1/6    7                    100
Ethernet1/7    7                    100
Ethernet1/8    7                    100
Ethernet1/9    7                    100
Ethernet1/10   7                    100
Ethernet1/11   7                    100
Ethernet1/12   7                    100
Ethernet1/13   7                    100
...
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show telemetry bst-tracking

Displays Buffer Statistics Tracking (BST) tracking information.

Syntax

```
show telemetry bst-tracking
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays BST tracking information:

```
Switch> show telemetry bst-tracking
Track Peak Stats           : disabled
Track Device               : enabled
Track Ingress Port Priority Group : enabled
Track Ingress Port Service Pool : enabled
Track Ingress Service Pool : enabled
Track Egress CPU Queue     : enabled
Track Egress MC Queue     : enabled
Track Egress Port Service Pool : enabled
Track Egress RQE Queue    : enabled
Track Egress Service Pool : enabled
Track Egress UC Queue     : enabled
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show telemetry information

Displays telemetry agent information, including information relating to the configured controller and heartbeat messages.

Syntax

```
show telemetry information
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays telemetry agent information:

```
Switch> show telemetry information
Telemetry admin status : enabled
Telemetry oper status  : up
Heartbeat status       : enabled
Heartbeat interval    : 30
Controllers configured : 1
Controller 0:
  IP address           : 10.240.177.235
  TCP port              : 80
  VRF                   : management
  Protocol              : HTTP
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show telemetry switch-properties

Displays telemetry information describing the capabilities of the switch, which includes parameters such as supported telemetry options, agent IP address, network operating system and more.

Syntax

```
show telemetry switch-properties
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.4 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays telemetry switch information:

```
Switch> show telemetry switch-properties

Timestamp           : 2017-03-31 07:16:00
Number of ASICs     : 1
ASIC 0:
  Notation          : 1
  Type              : BCM56760
  Ports             : 54
Supported features  : BST
Network OS         : CNOS
Unique identifier   : 0000a48cdb951e00
Agent IP address    : 10.241.30.234
Agent TCP port      : 8080
Agent software version : 2017.03.01.1
```

Restrictions

This command is not available on the NE0152T.

show telnet server

Displays Telnet server information.

Syntax

```
show telnet server
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays telnet server information:

```
Switch> show telnet server  
telnet server disabled port: 23
```

show terminal

Displays terminal configuration for the current session.

Syntax

```
show terminal
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays terminal configuration for the current session:

```
Switch# show terminal  
  
TTY: /dev/ttyS0 Type: vt100-nam  
Length: 24 lines, Width: 80 columns  
Session Timeout: 600 seconds
```

show user-account

Displays the current user role configurations.

Syntax

show user-account [*<account name>*]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>account name</i> | The name of the user's account. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the current user role configurations:

```
Switch> show user-account  
  
User:admin  
      role: network-admin
```

show users

Displays the currently logged in users.

Syntax

show users

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the currently logged in users:

```
Switch> show users
```

| Line | User | Time | Up Time | PID | Comment |
|---------|-------|-------------------------|----------|------|---------|
| console | admin | Fri Jan 8 05:13:39 2016 | 00:04:25 | 3696 | -- |

show vdm information

Displays Virtual Domain Manager (VDM) information.

Syntax

```
show vdm information [nutanix|vmware]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------|--|
| nutanix | Displays VDM information only for Nutanix Cloud Manager. |
| vmware | Displays VDM information only for VMware Cloud Manager. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Added the vmware option. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays VDM information:

```
Switch> show vdm information

Owner: nutanix
Version:
Topology startup delay : 90
Virtual Machine VNIC Statistics : Disabled
Virtual Machine VNIC Statistics Interval : 30

Owner: vmware
Connection state of vCenter: Connected
Version: 6.5
IP Address: 10.241.31.3 vrf management
Username: administrator@vsphere.local
Virtual Machine VNIC Statistics : Enabled
Virtual Machine VNIC Statistics Interval : 600
Interfaces
    po1 po2

Queueing Policies

VM Name : Win-1
  VNIC Qualifier   : VLAN 505
  Queueing Policy  : cmap4
```

Restrictions

Option **nutanix** is not available on the NE0152T.

show version

Displays information about the running Cloud Network OS.

Syntax

show version [brief]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------|--|
| brief | Displays only the current CNOS firmware version. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Option brief was added. |

Example

The following command displays information about the running CNOS firmware:

```
Switch> show version

Lenovo Networking Operating System (NOS) Software
Technical Assistance Center: http://www.lenovo.com
Copyright (C) Lenovo, 2016. All rights reserved.

Software:
  startuploader version: 10.8.5.0
  System version: 10.8.5.0
  System compile time: Tue Jan 19 10:28:02 PST 2016

Hardware:
  G8272 ("48x10GE + 6x40GE")
  NXP P2020 CPU with 4096 MB of memory

  Device name: G8272
  Boot Flash: 16 MB

Kernel uptime is 0 day(s), 0 hour(s), 21 minute(s), 47 second(s)

Last Reset Reason: Reset by CLI reload command
```

show virtual-machine information

Shows Virtual Machine (VM) information.

Syntax

```
show [vmware] virtual-machine information [interface {all|
|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>}|
|vm {name <VM name>|uuid <VM UUID>}]
```

```
show [vmware] virtual-machine {security-policy|qos-policy|
|queueing-policy} information [vm {name <VM name>|
|uuid <VM UUID>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| vmware | Displays only VMware related information. |
| interface | Displays VM information for a switch interface. |
| all | show VM information for all switch ethernet ports and Link Aggregation Groups (LAGs). |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays VM information for the specified ethernet port. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays VM information for the specified LAG. <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| vm name <i>VM name</i> | Displays VM information for the specified Virtual Machine identified by its name. |
| vm uuid <i>VM UUID</i> | Displays VM information for the specified Virtual Machine identified by its Universally Unique Identifier (UUID). |
| security-policy | Displays ACL policy information. |
| qos-policy | Displays QoS policy information |
| queueing-policy | Displays queueing policy information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Added the vmware option. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command shows VM information for Nutanix and/or VMware:

```
Switch> show virtual-machine information interface port-channel 1

Interface po1
uuid: 67669b5d-db2d-458f-ae8d-8334c9e8d0d8
  name: Win-1
  description: desc7
  host_reference:
    kind: host
    uuid: d899b03a-d926-4b5e-b4fa-1f0eaf9457f4
  num_cores_per_vcpu: 1
  hypervisor_type: AHV
  memory_size_mb: 4096
  num_vcpus: 2
  power_state: POWERED_ON
  nic_list:
    kind: network
    uuid: 0d932759-7c2a-46b4-8a1e-6dba6646b628
    mac_address: 50:6B:8D:24:E6:64
```

The following command shows VM information for VMware:

```
Switch> show vmware virtual-machine information interface port-channel 1

Interface po1
uuid: 42393bbd-d34b-77b1-3cb2-c4ccd641bd73
  name: Win-1
  host_reference:
    kind: host
    uuid: 0e056c6c-0284-e611-a495-0894ef25a88b
  num_cores_per_vcpu: 1
  memory_size_mb: 8192
  num_vcpus: 1
  power_state: poweredOn
  nic_list:
    kind: subnet
    connected_state: connected
    network_name: User_VLAN505
    nic_type: E1000e
    mac_address: 00:50:56:B9:EF:68
```

Restrictions

Option **vmware** is not available on the NE0152T.

show virtual-machine statistics

Shows Virtual Machine (VM) virtualized Network Interface Card (vNIC) statistics.

Syntax

```
show [vmware] virtual-machine vnic statistics [interface  
{all|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG  
number>}|vm {name <VM name>|uuid <VM UUID>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|---|--|
| vmware | Displays only VMware related statistics. |
| interface | Displays VM statistics for a switch interface. |
| all | show VM statistics for all switch ethernet ports and Link Aggregation Groups (LAGs). |
| ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays VM statistics for the specified ethernet port. |
| port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays VM statistics for the specified LAG. <i>LAG number</i> is an integer from 1 to 4096. |
| vm name <i>VM name</i> | Displays VM statistics for the specified Virtual Machine identified by its name. |
| vm uuid <i>VM UUID</i> | Displays VM statistics for the specified Virtual Machine identified by its Universally Unique Identifier (UUID). |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Added the vmware option. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command shows vNIC statistics for Nutanix and/or VMware:

```
Switch> show virtual-machine vnic statistics

Interface Ethernet1/2/2

VM uuid   : 4239c9fe-8ea2-0d61-4207-797c2c991007
VM name   : VM1_94
VNIC mac  : 00:50:56:B9:C7:3D

  Time of capture   :2018/03/12 14:41:10
  RX Bytes         :0                               TX Bytes         :0
  RX Packets       :24                             TX Packets       :27
  RX Mcast Packets :0                             TX Mcast Packets :0
  RX Bcast Packets :3                             TX Bcast Packets :0
  RX Dropped Packets:0                           TX Dropped Packets:0
  RX Rate Kbps     :0                               TX Rate Kbps     :0
  Usage Rate Kbps  :0

VM uuid   : 564dbb49-2228-1390-27b8-3b7774b4dd3c
VM name   : NTN-X-J110F4W-A-CVM
VNIC mac  : 00:0C:29:B4:DD:3C

  Time of capture   :2018/03/12 14:41:10
  RX Bytes         :140                             TX Bytes         :63
  RX Packets       :4576                            TX Packets       :4615
  RX Mcast Packets :0                             TX Mcast Packets :0
  RX Bcast Packets :3                             TX Bcast Packets :0
  RX Dropped Packets:0                           TX Dropped Packets:0
  RX Rate Kbps     :140                             TX Rate Kbps     :63
  Usage Rate Kbps  :204
```

Restrictions

Option **vmware** is not available on the NE0152T.

show vlag config-consistency

Displays Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG) global or detailed consistency checking information.

Syntax

show vlag config-consistency [detail]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---------------|---|
| detail | Displays detailed consistency checking information about vLAG global and ISL related items, including the digest value and its configuration. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays global VLAG consistency checking information:

```
Switch> show vlag config-consistency
```

| item | Prio | result | local | remote |
|---|------|--------|------------|------------|
| "N/A": Unavailable value "-": Digest value, detail value dump by detail show command | | | | |
| sys mac learn | high | pass | enable | enable |
| global tag native | high | pass | disable | disable |
| ISL port mode | high | pass | trunk | trunk |
| ISL access vlan | high | pass | 1 | 1 |
| ISL native vlan | high | pass | 10 | 10 |
| ISL allowed vlan | high | pass | - | - |
| ISL tag native | high | pass | none | none |
| ISL dot1q tunnel | high | pass | disable | disable |
| ISL egress tagged vlans | high | pass | - | - |
| stp mode | high | pass | rapid-pvst | rapid-pvst |
| stp path cost | high | pass | long | long |
| mst region name | high | pass | - | - |
| mst region version | high | pass | 0 | 0 |
| mst inst mapping | high | pass | - | - |
| mst max-age | low | pass | 20 | 20 |
| mst max-hops | low | pass | 20 | 20 |
| mst hello time | low | pass | 2 | 2 |
| mst forward time | low | pass | 15 | 15 |

The following command displays detailed VLAG consistency checking information:

```
Switch> show vlag config-consistency detail

"N/A": Unavailable value
"." : Digest value, detail value dump by detail show command
item                Prio  result local                remote
-----
sys mac learn       high  pass  enable                    enable
global tag native   high  pass  disable                   disable
ISL port mode       high  pass  trunk                     trunk
ISL access vlan     high  pass  1                          1
ISL native vlan     high  pass  10                         10
ISL allowed vlan    high  pass  8c fb 21 0e 10 73 f7 8c fb 21 0e 10 73 f7
                    8b 1a b0 58 82 d6 5c 8b 1a b0 58 82 d6 5c
                    19 18                    19 18
ISL tag native      high  pass  none                      none
ISL dot1q tunnel    high  pass  disable                   disable
ISL egress tagged vlags high  pass  6e 6f 6e 65 00 00 00 6e 6f 6e 65 00 00 00
                    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                    00 00                    00 00
stp mode            high  pass  rapid-pvst                rapid-pvst
stp path cost       high  pass  long                      long
mst region name     high  pass  b8 10 61 e7 10 8c aa b8 10 61 e7 10 8c aa
                    de 12 61 64 77 ef a9 de 12 61 64 77 ef a9
                    eb 3b                    eb 3b
mst region version  high  pass  0                          0
mst inst mapping    high  pass  ac 36 17 7f 50 28 3c ac 36 17 7f 50 28 3c
                    d4 b8 38 21 d8 ab 26 d4 b8 38 21 d8 ab 26
                    de 62                    de 62
mst max-age         low   pass  20                         20
mst max-hops        low   pass  20                         20
mst hello time      low   pass  2                          2
mst forward time    low   pass  15                         15

local digest item value:
ISL allowed vlan: 1-256
ISL egress tagged vlans: 1-9,11-256
mst region name:
mst inst mapping:
Inst Vlans mapped
-----
0    1-4094
```

show vlag configuration

Displays Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG) global and Inter-Switch Link (ISL) related configuration.

Syntax

```
show vlag configuration
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays VLAG configuration information:

```
Switch> show vlag configuration
!
vlag tier-id 1
vlag priority 100
vlag isl port-channel 3
vlag hlthchk keepalive-interval 2
vlag hlthchk retry-interval 3
vlag hlthchk peer-ip 10.241.38.183 vrf management
vlag auto-recover 240
vlag startup-delay 100
vlag enable
!
```

show vlag ecp

Displays Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG) Edge Control Protocol (ECP) information.

Syntax

show vlag ecp {channels|statistics|upper-layer-protocols}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|---|
| channels | Displays VLAG ECP channel information. |
| statistics | Displays VLAG ECP statistics. |
| upper-layer-protocols | Displays VLAG ECP upper layer protocol information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays VLAG ECP channel information:

```
Switch> show vlag ecp channels
---- ECP CHANNELS ----
Ifindex   Ena   State   NextSeq   LastAck   FreeWindow
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
100003    1     0       00513     00512     999
```

show vlag information

Displays Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG) global and Inter-Switch Link (ISL) related state information.

Syntax

```
show vlag information
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays VLAG information:

```
Switch> show vlag information
Global State           : enabled
VRRP active/active mode : enabled
vLAG system MAC       : 08:17:f4:c3:dd:09
ISL Information:
  PCH    Ifindex    State    Previous State
  -----+-----+-----+-----
  10     100010     Active   Inactive
Mis-Match Information:
  Local                               Peer
  -----+-----+-----+-----
Match Result : Match                  Match
Tier ID      : 10                     10
System Type  : G8296                  G8296
OS Version   : 10.8.x.x              10.8.x.x
Role Information:
  Local                               Peer
  -----+-----+-----+-----
Admin Role   : Primary                Secondary
Oper Role    : Secondary              Primary
Priority     : 0                      100
System MAC   : a8:97:dc:f8:41:01      a8:97:dc:f8:3a:01
Consistency Checking Information:
  State      : enabled
  Strict Mode : disabled
  Final Result : pass
FDB refresh Information:
FDB is doing refresh with below setting:
  FDB refresh is configured
  Bridge FDB aging timer is 1800 second(s)
FDB synchronization Information:
FDB is being synchronized.
Auto Recovery Interval 300s (Finished)
Startup Delay Interval 15s (Finished)
Health Check Information:
Health check Peer IP Address: 10.241.39.68
Health check Local IP Address: 10.241.39.67
Health check retry interval: 30 seconds
Health check number of keepalive attempts: 3
Health check keepalive interval: 5 seconds
Health check status: UP
Peer Gateway State : enabled
Total enabled VLAG instances: 1
  Down      : 0
  Local UP  : 0
  Remote UP : 0
  Formed   : 1
VLAG instance 1 : enabled
Instance Information
  PCH    ifindex    State    Previous State    Cons Res
  -----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  1      100001     Formed   Remote UP         pass
```

show vlag instance

Displays Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG) instance configuration and state information.

Syntax

```
show vlag instance {<VLAG instance>|all} {config-consistency  
[detail]|configuration|information}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>VLAG instance</i> | The number of the VLAG instance. The <i>VLAG instance</i> is from 1 to 64. |
| all | Displays configuration or state information for all VLAG instances. |
| config-consistency [detail] | Displays global or detailed VLAG consistency checking information for a specified instance. |
| configuration | Displays VLAG instance configuration. |
| information | Displays VLAG instance state information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.2 | The config-consistency and detail keywords were added. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays information for all VLAG instances:

```
Switch> show vlag instance all information
VLAG instance 1 : enabled
Instance Information
  PAG      ifindex      State      Previous State      Cons Res
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  1000     101000     Formed     Remote UP           pass

VLAG instance 64 : enabled
Instance Information
  PAG      ifindex      State      Previous State      Cons Res
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  2000     102000     Down       Remote UP           pass
```

show vlag internal event-history

Displays Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG) event logs.

Syntax

```
show vlag internal event-history {errors|msgs}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| errors | Displays VLAG error logs. |
| msgs | Displays VLAG messages. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays VLAG messages:

```
Switch> show vlag internal event-history msgs

Event: MESSAGES, length:59, at 36010 usecs after Fri Jan 8 04:58:42 2016
vlag_sm_isl_init(1428):
VLAG ISL init get system type:64

Event: MESSAGES, length:74, at 36320 usecs after Fri Jan 8 04:58:42 2016
vlag_sm_isl_init(1435):
VLAG ISL init get OS version: 10.8.5.0 [part2]

Event: MESSAGES, length:53, at 134843 usecs after Fri Jan 8 04:58:42
2016
vlag_sm_main(1964):
VLAG SM pthread is running now

Event: MESSAGES, length:46, at 135326 usecs after Fri Jan 8 04:58:42
2016
vlag_fdb_main(1140):
VFDB start event loop.

Event: MESSAGES, length:36, at 933887 usecs after Fri Jan 8 04:58:42
2016
vlag_start(347):
VLAG has started
```

show vlag internal global information

Displays Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG) global internal information.

Syntax

```
show vlag internal global information
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays VLAG global internal information:

```
Switch> show vlag internal global information
```

show vlag internal instance

Displays Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG) internal instance information.

Syntax

show vlag internal instance {<VLAG instance>|**all**} **information**

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>VLAG instance</i> | The number of the VLAG instance. The <i>VLAG instance</i> is from 1 to 64. |
| all | Displays internal information for all VLAG instances. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays internal information for VLAG instance 1:

```
Switch> show vlag internal instance 1 information

Instance Runtime Entry 1 Dump:
  isl_id           : 1
  inst_pch_id      : 0
  pch_ifindex      : 0
  state            : 0(Down)
  old_state        : 0(Down)
  is_err_dis_set   : 0
  is_egr_mask_set  : 0
  egr_mask_result  : 0
  is_local_pch_up  : 0
  reserve          : 0
  waitting_query   : 0
  query_id         : 0
  reply_query_id   : 0
Instance PCH Runtime Information Dump:
-----+-----+-----
                Local                Peer
-----+-----+-----
LACP Channel : No                    No
Partner Pri  : 0                      0
Partner Key  : 0                      0
Partner MAC  : 00:00:00:00:00:00      00:00:00:00:00:00
```

show vlag internal isl information

Displays Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG) internal Inter-Switch Link (ISL) information.

Syntax

```
show vlag internal isl information
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays VLAG internal ISL information:

```
Switch> show vlag internal isl information
```

ISL Runtime Entry Dump:

```
isl_pch_id      : 0
pch_ifindex     : 0
state           : 0(Down)
old_state       : 0(Down)
peer_state      : 0(Down)
is_local_match  : 0(No)
is_peer_match   : 0(No)
mis_log_printed : 0(No)
err_dis_all_inst : 0(No)
reserved        : 0
local_tier_id   : 0
peer_tier_id    : 0
local_sys_type  : 64(G8272)
peer_sys_type   : 0(Unknown)
local_version   : 1075721256
peer_version    : 1075721204
lacp_prio       : 0
peer_lacp_prio  : 0
ecp_ulp_id      : -1
```

Role Runtime Entry Dump:

```
admin_role      : 0(Unselected)
oper_role       : 0(Unselected)
peer_admin_role : 0(Unselected)
peer_oper_role  : 0(Unselected)
state           : 0
old_state       : 0
local_priority   : 0
peer_priority   : 0
local_mac       : a8:97:dc:de:25:01
peer_mac        : 00:00:00:00:00:00
```

show vlag internal syncdb

Displays Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG) Forwarding Database (FDB) information.

Syntax

```
show vlag internal syncdb {count|local|remote} [address <MAC address> [interface {ethernet <chassis number/port number>|port-channel <LAG number>} [vlan <VLAN number>]]]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| count | Displays the number VLAG FDB entries. |
| local | Displays VLAG local FDB information. |
| remote | Displays VLAG remote FDB information. |
| address <i>MAC address</i> | Displays VLAG FDB information for the specified MAC address. The <i>MAC address</i> can be written in any of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">o X.X.Xo XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XXo XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XXo XXXX.XXXX.XXXX |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays VLAG FDB information for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays VLAG FDB information for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays VLAG FDB information for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN). The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays VLAG local FDB entries:

```
Switch> show vlag internal syncdb local
VLAG local db:
  H - s/w hit bit; for remote db.
  D - del pending bit; for local db.
  P - peer mac bit; for remote db.

  VLAN          MAC          Ifindex Hit Del Peer
  ---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  (4093 - A897.DCF7.DD01) 100003
  (2000 - A897.DCF7.DD01) 100003
  ( 10 - A897.DCF7.DD01) 100003
  (  9 - A897.DCF7.DD01) 100003
  (  8 - A897.DCF7.DD01) 100003
  (  7 - A897.DCF7.DD01) 100003
  (  6 - A897.DCF7.DD01) 100003
  (  5 - A897.DCF7.DD01) 100003
  (  4 - A897.DCF7.DD01) 100003
  (  3 - A897.DCF7.DD01) 100003
  (  2 - A897.DCF7.DD01) 100003
  (  1 - A897.DCF7.DD01) 100003
```

show vlag internal vlandb

Displays Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG) internal Forwarding Database (FDB) Virtual LAN (VLAN) configuration.

Syntax

```
show vlag internal vlandb {interface port-channel <LAG number>}|vlan <VLAN number>}
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| interface port-channel <i>LAG number</i> | Displays VLAG FDB VLAN configuration for the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG). The <i>LAG number</i> is from 1 to 4096. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays VLAG FDB configuration for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN). The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays VLAG FDB configuration for VLAN 1:

```
Switch> show vlag internal vlandb vlan 1

VLAN 1 contain:
 100012
```

show vlag statistics

Displays Virtual Link Aggregation Group (VLAG) statistics.

Syntax

```
show vlag statistics
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays VLAG statistics:

```
Switch> show vlag statistics
TLV statistics :
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
Hello      : 13945    0      13942   0
Role Elect : 13        1       12      0
Mis-Match  : 10        7       13      0
Global State : 1         0        1       0
aggr Status : 27         0       27      0
Query      : 34         0       34      0
Old Cons TLV : 0         0        0       0
Consistency : 17         0       20      0

FDB sync statistics :
Local add      : 713486
Local add fail : 0
Local del      : 682231
Local a not ena : 0
Local a not sync : 115649
Local a base   : 0
Local d not ena : 0
Local d not sync : 138216
Local d base   : 0
Remote add     : 314514
Remote del     : 223148
Sync add      : 291061
Sync del      : 222124
ECP TX alloc ok : 12930
ECP TX alloc fails : 0
HAL add error  : 0
HAL del error  : 0
HAL bulk error : 0
socket | sent | handled | fails
HAL cb : 1395873 1395873 0
HAL add: 466399 466399 0
HAL del: 248657 248657 0
br evt : 686 686 0
ECP RX : 13599 13599 0

Message queue current element number :
To VFDB: 0
To HAL : 0

FDB sync db statistics :
Local db current : 257
Local db highest : 15559
Remote db current: 0
Remote db highest: 15557
```

show vlan

Displays Virtual LAN (VLAN) information.

Syntax

```
show vlan [access-map|brief|classifier|id <VLAN number>
[private-vlan]|name <VLAN name>|private-vlan|summary]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|------------------------------|--|
| access-map | Displays VLAN access map information. |
| brief | Displays all VLAN status information in brief. |
| classifier | Displays all VLAN classification commands information. |
| id <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays information about the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| private-vlan | Displays Private VLAN information. |
| name <i>VLAN name</i> | Displays information about the specified VLAN by its configured name. |
| summary | Displays a short VLAN information summary. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.6 | Added the classifier option. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |
| 10.8 | Added the private-vlan option. |

Example

The following command displays VLAN information:

```
Switch> show vlan

Flags:
u - untagged egress traffic for this VLAN
t - tagged egress traffic for this VLAN

d - auto-provisioned VLAN
h - static and auto-provisioned VLAN

VLAN    Name                               Status  IPMC FLOOD Ports
=====
1       default                            ACTIVE  Disabled
                                             Ethernet1/1(u)
                                             Ethernet1/35(u)
                                             Ethernet1/36(u)
                                             Ethernet1/37(u)
                                             Ethernet1/38(u)
                                             Ethernet1/39(u)
                                             Ethernet1/41(u)
                                             Ethernet1/42(u)
                                             Ethernet1/43(u)
                                             Ethernet1/44(u)
                                             Ethernet1/45(u)
                                             Ethernet1/46(u)
                                             Ethernet1/47(u)
                                             Ethernet1/48(u)
                                             Ethernet1/49(u)
                                             Ethernet1/50(u)
                                             Ethernet1/51(u)
                                             Ethernet1/52(u)
                                             Ethernet1/53(u)
                                             Ethernet1/54(u)
                                             po12(u)
2       VLAN0002                           ACTIVE  Disabled
                                             Ethernet1/1(t)
                                             Ethernet1/2(u)
3       VLAN0003                           ACTIVE  Disabled
                                             Ethernet1/1(t)
                                             Ethernet1/3(u)
4       VLAN0004                           ACTIVE  Disabled
                                             Ethernet1/1(t)
                                             Ethernet1/4(u)
5       VLAN0005                           ACTIVE  Disabled
                                             Ethernet1/1(t)
                                             Ethernet1/5(u)
6       VLAN0006                           ACTIVE  Disabled
                                             Ethernet1/1(t)
                                             Ethernet1/6(u)
7       VLAN0007                           ACTIVE  Disabled
                                             Ethernet1/1(t)
                                             Ethernet1/7(u)
...

```

The following command displays private VLAN information:

```
Switch> show vlan private-vlan

Private VLAN is enabled
Primary  Secondary  Type           Interfaces
-----  -
10      -           primary        Ethernet1/1
10      20          isolated       Ethernet1/3
                             Ethernet1/4
10      30          community      Ethernet1/2
10      40          community

Interface      PMode  PPMoDe  PConfiG  VLANS
-----
Ethernet1/1    Access Promis  Conf     10
Ethernet1/2    Access Host   Conf     30
Ethernet1/3    Access Host   Conf     20
Ethernet1/4    Access Host   Conf     20
```

show vlan access-list

Displays Virtual LAN (VLAN) access list information.

Syntax

```
show vlan access-list [<access list name>]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>access list name</i> | The name of the VLAN access list. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays VLAN access list information:

```
Switch> show vlan access-list
```

show vlan classifier subnet-vlan

Displays IP subnet VLAN information.

Syntax

```
show vlan classifier subnet-vlan [ip {<IP address> <mask> | <IP address>/<submask>} | vlan <VLAN ID>]
```

```
show vlan classifier subnet-vlan state [interface {ethernet <chassis number>/<port number> | port-channel <port-channel (1-4096)>}]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|---|--|
| <code>ip IP address/mask</code> <code> <IP address>/<submask></code> <code> vlan VLAN ID</code> | Displays information about the mapping rule base for a specific IP address or VLAN ID. |
| <code>state [interface {ethernet <chassis number>/<port number> port-channel <port-channel (1-4096)>}]</code> | Displays information about the IP subnet VLAN state of an interface. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|--|
| 10.6 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show and port-aggregation to port-channel . |

Example

The following command displays information regarding IP subnet VLAN:

```
Switch> show vlan classifier subnet-vlan classifier subnet-vlan
Maximum Subnet VLAN Entry Number: 256
IPv4 Subnet VLAN Entry Count      : 1
Source IP Subnet      VLAN      Priority
-----+-----+-----
10.241.28.128/25      10      5
```

show vlan dot1q tag native

Displays the status of tagging on the native Virtual LANs (VLANs).

Syntax

```
show vlan dot1q tag native
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays the status of tagging on the native VLANs:

```
Switch> show vlan dot1q tag native
Tag native vlan global setting: enabled
Port                               Tag Native VLAN Status
-----
Ethernet1/8                        enabled
Ethernet1/4                        enabled
po100                             enabled
po1                                 disabled
Ethernet1/3                        enabled
Ethernet1/7                        enabled
Ethernet1/10                       enabled
Ethernet1/48                       enabled (egress-only)
Ethernet1/40                       enabled
Ethernet1/52/2                     enabled
Ethernet1/51/2                     enabled
Ethernet1/51/1                     enabled
Ethernet1/51/4                     enabled
Ethernet1/51/3                     enabled
Ethernet1/52/1                     enabled
Ethernet1/52/4                     enabled
Ethernet1/52/3                     enabled
```

show vlan filter

Displays information about all Virtual LAN (VLAN) filters.

Syntax

show vlan filter [**access-map** <access map name> | **vlan** <VLAN number>]

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| access-map <i>access map name</i> | Displays filter information about the specified VLAN access map. |
| vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays filter information about the specified VLAN. The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |

Modes

All command modes

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays VLAN filter information:

```
Switch> show vlan filter

Private VLAN is enabled
Primary  Secondary  Type                Interfaces
-----  -
100      -             primary            Ethernet1/10
100      120           community          Ethernet1/16
100      110           isolated
100      130           community
-        140           isolated
-        150           community
500      -             primary            Ethernet1/10
500      530           community
500      510           isolated
500      520           community          Ethernet1/16
-        540           isolated

Interface      PMode  PPMoDe  PConfiG  VLANS
-----  -
Ethernet1/10   Trunk  Promis  Conf     100, 500
Ethernet1/16   Trunk  Host    Conf     120, 520
Ethernet1/32   Trunk  PVLAN   Conf
```

show vnetworks

Displays Virtual Network (vNetwork) information.

Syntax

show vnetworks [**uuid** <*vNetwork UUID*>]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>vNetwork UUID</i> | Show information for the specified vNetwork identified by its Universally Unique Identifier (UUID). |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.3 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Added the vmware option. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays vNetwork information for Nutanix and/or VMware:

```
Switch> show vnetworks

uuid: ce4afd70-f934-4fc6-842b-eecc4ee6a831
  name: v11010
  vlan_id: 1010

uuid: cb36a1db-9913-4aa6-bc44-b44176a44349
  name: v13
  vlan_id: 33

uuid: c24f3ffa-6343-4fb3-8902-77221efdaba0
  name: v130
  vlan_id: 30
```

The following command displays vNetwork UUID information for Nutanix only:

```
Switch> show vnetworks uuid bde82d23-72d5-4ca5-b8bc-a2efda381502  
uuid: bde82d23-72d5-4ca5-b8bc-a2efda381502  
name: v11075  
vlan_id: 1075
```

show vrf

Displays Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) information.

Syntax

show vrf [*<VRF instance name>* | **default** | **management**]

where:

| Parameter | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| <i>VRF instance name</i> | Displays information for the specified custom VRF instance. |
| default | Displays information for the default VRF instance. |
| management | Displays information for the management VRF instance. |

Modes

- User EXEC Mode
- Privileged EXEC Mode
- Global Configuration Mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10.8 | The command was introduced. |

Example

The following command displays information for the default VRF instance:

```
Switch> show vrf default

VRF default, FIB ID 0
Router ID: 34.155.48.88 (automatic)
RD 3566:343256
Interfaces:
  Vlan1
  Vlan2
  Vlan30
  Vlan100
  Vlan1000
  loopback0
  loopback1
  Ethernet1/2
  Ethernet1/5
  Ethernet1/12
  Ethernet1/52
  Ethernet1/53/1
  ...
```

show vrrp

Displays Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) information.

Syntax

```
show vrrp [ipv6] [detail] [interface {<interface name>|  
|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|vlan <VLAN number>}]  
[backup|init|master]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| ipv6 | Displays VRRP information only for IPv6 sessions. |
| detail | Displays detailed VRRP information. |
| interface <i>interface name</i> | Displays VRRP information for the specified interface by name. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays VRRP information for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays VRRP information for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN). The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| backup | Displays information about VRRP groups in backup state. |
| init | Displays information about VRRP groups in init state. |
| master | Displays information about VRRP groups in master state. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays VRRP information:

```
Switch> show vrrp
```

| Interface | VR | IpVer | Pri | Time | Pre | State | VR IP addr |
|----------------|----|-------|-----|------|-----|-------|-------------------|
| Ethernet1/51/4 | 1 | IPV4 | 100 | 100 | cs | Y | Master 15.1.1.10 |
| Vlan2 | 1 | IPV4 | 102 | 100 | cs | Y | Backup 200.0.2.10 |
| Vlan12 | 2 | IPV4 | 100 | 100 | cs | Y | Init 11.1.2.100 |

show vrrp ecp

Displays Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) Edge Control Protocol (ECP) information.

Syntax

show vrrp ecp {channels|statistics|upper-layer-protocols}

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------------------|---|
| channels | Displays VRRP ECP channel information. |
| statistics | Displays VRRP ECP statistics. |
| upper-layer-protocols | Displays VRRP ECP upper layer protocol information. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays VRRP ECP channel information:

```
Switch> show vrrp ecp channels
---- ECP CHANNELS ----
Ifindex   Ena   State   NextSeq   LastAck   FreeWindow
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
100100    1     0       65501     65500     999
```

show vrrp vlag

Displays vLAG Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) information.

Syntax

```
show vrrp vlag [interface {<interface name>|ethernet <chassis  
number/port number>|vlan <VLAN number>}|vr <VRRP group>]  
[backup|init|master]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|---|
| <code>interface interface name</code> | Displays vLAG VRRP statistics for the specified interface by name. |
| <code>interface ethernet chassis number/port number</code> | Displays vLAG VRRP statistics for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| <code>interface vlan VLAN number</code> | Displays vLAG VRRP statistics for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN). The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| <code>backup</code> | Displays statistics about vLAG VRRP groups in backup state. |
| <code>init</code> | Displays statistics about vLAG VRRP groups in init state. |
| <code>master</code> | Displays statistics about vLAG VRRP groups in master state. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays vLAG VRRP information:

```
Switch> show vrrp vlag
Flags: F - Forwarding enabled on Backup for vLAG
vLAG enabled, mode: vrrp active
  Interface      VR  IpVer  Pri  Time    Pre  State  VR IP addr
-----
(F)Vlan100      1   IPV4   160  100    cs   Y   Backup  172.16.10.250
(F)Vlan200     150 IPV4   160  100    cs   Y   Backup  172.16.20.250
```

show vrrp vr

Displays Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) group information.

Syntax

```
show vrrp [ipv6] [detail] vr <VRRP group> [backup|init|  
master]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-------------------|--|
| ipv6 | Displays VRRP information only for IPv6 sessions. |
| detail | Displays detailed VRRP information. |
| <i>VRRP group</i> | Displays information about the specified VRRP group. The <i>VRRP group</i> is from 1 to 255. |
| backup | Displays information about VRRP groups in backup state. |
| init | Displays information about VRRP groups in init state. |
| master | Displays information about VRRP groups in master state. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays information about VRRP group 1:

```
Switch> show vrrp vr 1
```

| Interface | VR | IpVer | Pri | Time | Pre | State | VR IP addr |
|----------------|----|-------|-----|------|------|--------|------------|
| Ethernet1/51/4 | 1 | IPV4 | 100 | 100 | cs Y | Master | 15.1.1.10 |
| Vlan2 | 1 | IPV4 | 102 | 100 | cs Y | Backup | 200.0.2.10 |

show vrrp statistics

Displays Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) statistics.

Syntax

```
show vrrp [ipv6] statistics [interface {<interface name>|  
|ethernet <chassis number/port number>|vlan <VLAN number>}|vr <VRRP  
group>] [backup|init|master]
```

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|--|--|
| ipv6 | Displays VRRP statistics only for IPv6 sessions. |
| interface <i>interface name</i> | Displays VRRP statistics for the specified interface by name. |
| interface ethernet <i>chassis number/port number</i> | Displays VRRP statistics for the specified ethernet interface. The <i>chassis number</i> is 1 and the <i>port number</i> depends on the switch type. |
| interface vlan <i>VLAN number</i> | Displays VRRP statistics for the specified Virtual LAN (VLAN). The <i>VLAN number</i> is from 1 to 4094. |
| backup | Displays statistics about VRRP groups in backup state. |
| init | Displays statistics about VRRP groups in init state. |
| master | Displays statistics about VRRP groups in master state. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays VRRP statistics:

```
Switch> show vrrp statistics
Checksum Errors: 0
  Version Errors: 0
  VRid Errors: 0
Address family IPv4
VRRP Id: 1 on interface: Ethernet1/51/4
  Master Transitions: 1
  Advertisements Rcvd: 71
  Pkts Rcvd with IP TTL Errors: 0
  Pkts Rcvd with Zero Priority: 0
  Pkts Sent with Zero Priority: 0
  Pkts Rcvd with Invalid TYPE: 0
  Pkts Rcvd with VR IP Address Errors: 0
  Pkts Rcvd with Packet Length Errors: 0
  Pkts Rcvd with IP Count Mismatch: 0
  Discontuinity Time: (0) 0:00:00.00
  Refresh Rate: 1000 ms

Address family IPv4
VRRP Id: 1 on interface: Vlan2
  Master Transitions: 0
  Advertisements Rcvd: 2138
  Pkts Rcvd with IP TTL Errors: 0
  Pkts Rcvd with Zero Priority: 0
  Pkts Sent with Zero Priority: 0
  Pkts Rcvd with Invalid TYPE: 0
  Pkts Rcvd with VR IP Address Errors: 0
  Pkts Rcvd with Packet Length Errors: 0
  Pkts Rcvd with IP Count Mismatch: 0
  Discontuinity Time: (0) 0:00:00.00
  Refresh Rate: 1000 ms

Address family IPv4
VRRP Id: 2 on interface: Vlan12
  Master Transitions: 0
  Advertisements Rcvd: 0
  Pkts Rcvd with IP TTL Errors: 0
  Pkts Rcvd with Zero Priority: 0
  Pkts Sent with Zero Priority: 0
  Pkts Rcvd with Invalid TYPE: 0
  Pkts Rcvd with VR IP Address Errors: 0
  Pkts Rcvd with Packet Length Errors: 0
  Pkts Rcvd with IP Count Mismatch: 0
  Discontuinity Time: (0) 0:00:00.00
  Refresh Rate: 1000 ms
```

show vrrp summary

Displays a short Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) information summary.

Syntax

show vrrp [ipv6] summary

where:

| Parameter | Function |
|-----------|---|
| ipv6 | Displays VRRP information only for IPv6 sessions. |

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global Configuration mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.1 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays a short VRRP information summary:

```
Switch> show vrrp summary
Total Number of Groups Configured: 3
      Init : 0      Backup : 1      Master : 2
Number of VRRP enabled interfaces : 3

FSM State History

Ethernet1/51/4 - Group 1 (IPV4)
-----
Time      Prev State      State      Event
-----
65        BACKUP          MASTER     preempted

Vlan2 - Group 1 (IPV4)
-----
Time      Prev State      State      Event
-----
298       INIT            BACKUP     Not Master

Vlan12 - Group 2 (IPV4)
-----
Time      Prev State      State      Event
-----
78        BACKUP          MASTER     no response
```

show zerotouch

Displays a short Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) information summary.

Syntax

```
show zerotouch
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|---|
| 10.2 | The command was introduced. |
| 10.7 | Changed display to show . |

Example

The following command displays a short ZTP information summary:

```
Switch> show zerotouch
TFTP server: 10.122.3.69
Image: G8xxx-10.2.0.1.img
Configuration: netboot_config_file_G8xxx
Script: netboot_G8xxx.p
```

Appendix A. 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 B. Notices

Lenovo may not offer the products, services, or features discussed in this document in all countries. Consult your local Lenovo representative for information on the products and services currently available in your area.

Any reference to a Lenovo product, program, or service is not intended to state or imply that only that Lenovo product, program, or service may be used. Any functionally equivalent product, program, or service that does not infringe any Lenovo intellectual property right may be used instead. However, it is the user's responsibility to evaluate and verify the operation of any other product, program, or service.

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Lenovo (United States), Inc.
1009 Think Place - Building One
Morrisville, NC 27560
U.S.A.

Attention: Lenovo Director of Licensing

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Any references in this publication to non-Lenovo Web sites are provided for convenience only and do not in any manner serve as an endorsement of those Web sites. The materials at those Web sites are not part of the materials for this Lenovo product, and use of those Web sites is at your own risk.

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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Internet Explorer, Microsoft, and Windows are trademarks of the Microsoft group of companies.

Linux is a registered trademark of Linus Torvalds.

Other company, product, or service names may be trademarks or service marks of others.

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.

Lenovo makes no representations or warranties with respect to non-Lenovo products. Support (if any) for the non-Lenovo products is provided by the third party, not Lenovo.

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..

| Contami- nant | 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 - Compliance to the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive

This product is in conformity with the protection requirements of EU Council Directive 2004/108/EC (until April 19, 2016) and EU Council Directive 2014/30/EU (from April 20, 2016) 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 equipment according to European Standards harmonized in the Directives in compliance. 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

Warning: 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.

Germany Class A Statement

Deutschsprachiger EU Hinweis:

Hinweis für Geräte der Klasse A EU-Richtlinie zur Elektromagnetischen Verträglichkeit

Dieses Produkt entspricht den Schutzanforderungen der EU-Richtlinie 2014/30/EU (früher 2004/108/EC) zur Angleichung der Rechtsvorschriften über die elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit in den EU-Mitgliedsstaaten und hält die Grenzwerte der Klasse A der Norm gemäß Richtlinie.

Um dieses sicherzustellen, sind die Geräte wie in den Handbüchern beschrieben zu installieren und zu betreiben. Des Weiteren dürfen auch nur von der Lenovo empfohlene Kabel angeschlossen werden. Lenovo übernimmt keine Verantwortung für die Einhaltung der Schutzanforderungen, wenn das Produkt ohne Zustimmung der Lenovo verändert bzw. wenn Erweiterungskomponenten von Fremdherstellern ohne Empfehlung der Lenovo gesteckt/eingebaut werden.

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 2014/30/EU (früher 2004/108/EC) 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 EU Richtlinie 2014/30/EU (früher 2004/108/EC), für Geräte der Klasse A.

Dieses Gerät ist berechtigt, in Übereinstimmung mit dem Deutschen EMVG das EG-Konformitätszeichen - CE - zu führen. Verantwortlich für die Konformitätserklärung nach Paragraf 5 des EMVG ist die Lenovo (Deutschland) GmbH, Meitnerstr. 9, D-70563 Stuttgart.

Informationen in Hinsicht EMVG Paragraf 4 Abs. (1) 4:

Das Gerät erfüllt die Schutzanforderungen nach EN 55024 und EN 55022 Klasse A.

Nach der EN 55022: „Dies ist eine Einrichtung der Klasse A. Diese Einrichtung kann im Wohnbereich Funkstörungen verursachen; in diesem Fall kann vom Betreiber verlangt werden, angemessene Maßnahmen durchzuführen und dafür aufzukommen.“

Nach dem EMVG: „Geräte dürfen an Orten, für die sie nicht ausreichend entstört sind, nur mit besonderer Genehmigung des Bundesministers für Post und Telekommunikation oder des Bundesamtes für Post und Telekommunikation betrieben werden. Die Genehmigung wird erteilt, wenn keine elektromagnetischen Störungen zu erwarten sind.“ (Auszug aus dem EMVG, Paragraph 3, Abs. 4). Dieses Genehmigungsverfahren ist nach Paragraph 9 EMVG in Verbindung mit der entsprechenden Kostenverordnung (Amtsblatt 14/93) kostenpflichtig.

Anmerkung: Um die Einhaltung des EMVG sicherzustellen sind die Geräte, wie in den Handbüchern angegeben, zu installieren und zu betreiben.

Japan VCCI Class A Statement

この装置は、クラス A 情報技術装置です。この装置を家庭環境で使用すると電波妨害を引き起こすことがあります。この場合には使用者が適切な対策を講ずるよう要求されることがあります。 VCCI-A

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).

Korea Communications Commission (KCC) Statement

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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

此为A级产品，在生活环境中，该产品可能会造成无线电干扰。在这种情况下，可能需要用户对其干扰采取切实可行的措施。

Taiwan Class A compliance statement

警告使用者：
這是甲類的資訊產品，在居住的環境中使用時，可能會造成射頻干擾，在這種情況下，使用者會被要求採取某些適當的對策。

