B Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1000V commands that begin with the letter, B.

bandwidth (interface)

To set the inherited and received bandwidth for an interface, use the **bandwidth** command. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

> **bandwidth** {*kbps*}

> **no bandwidth** {*kbps*}

Syntax Description

kbps	Intended bandwidth, in kilobits per second. Valid values are 1 to 10000000.

Defaults 1000000 kbps

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The **bandwidth** command sets an informational parameter to communicate only the current bandwidth to the higher-level protocols; you cannot adjust the actual bandwidth of an interface using this command.

Note This is a routing parameter only. It does not affect the physical interface.

■   **bandwidth (interface)**

Examples   This example shows how to configure the bandwidth 30000 kbps:

```
n1000v(config-if)# bandwidth 30000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	Displays the interface configuration information.

bandwidth (policy map)

To set the minimum guaranteed bandwidth for a specific traffic class in a QoS policy map, use the **bandwidth** command. To remove this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

> **bandwidth percent** *percentage*

> **no bandwidth percent** *percentage*

Syntax Description

| *percentage* | Specify a percentage (1 - 100) of total bandwidth guaranteed. |

Defaults   No bandwidth is set by default.

Command Modes   Policy map class queuing configuration (config-pmap-c-que).

SupportedUserRoles   network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.2(1)SV1(4)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The **bandwidth** command is used to control the bandwidth allocated to a class of traffic. The **bandwidth** command must explicitly be configured on a class, if desired. Bandwidth is configurable between 1% and 100%.

Examples   This example shows how to configure 20% minimum guaranteed bandwidth for the class_fin1 traffic class.

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# policy-map type queuing Policy-vmotion
n1000v(config-pmap-que)# class type queuing class_fin1
n1000v(config-pmap-c-que)# bandwidth percent 20
```

This example shows how to remove the configured bandwidth for the class_fin1 traffic class.

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# policy-map type queuing Policy-vmotion
n1000v(config-pmap-que)# class type queuing class_fin1
n1000v(config-pmap-c-que)# no bandwidth percent 20
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show policy-map	Displays the policy map configuration for verification.
policy-map type queuing	Creates a class-based weighted fair queueing (CBWFQ) policy map.

Command	Description
class type queuing	Assigns a class-based weighted fair queueing (CBWFQ) class to the specified policy map.
queue-limit	Configures the queue size in packets.
show policy-map type queuing	

banner motd

To configure a message of the day (MOTD) banner, use the **banner motd** command.

banner motd [*delimiting-character message delimiting-character*]

no banner motd [*delimiting-character message delimiting-character*]

Syntax Description

delimiting-character	The character used to signal the beginning and end of the message text, for example, in the following message, the delimiting character is #. #Testing the MOTD#
message	Specifies the banner message, restricted to 40 lines with a maximum of 80 characters in each line.

Defaults   "User Access Verification" is the default message of the day.

Command Modes   Configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The MOTD banner is displayed on the terminal before the login prompt whenever you log in.

The message is restricted to 40 lines and 80 characters per line.

To create a multiple-line MOTD banner, press Enter before typing the delimiting character to start a new line. You can enter up to 40 lines of text.

Follow these guidelines when choosing your delimiting character:

- Do not use the *delimiting-character* in the *message* string.
- Do not use **"** and **%** as delimiters.

Examples   This example shows how to configure and then display a banner message with the text, "Testing the MOTD."

```
n1000v# config terminal
n1000v(config)# banner motd #Testing the MOTD#
n1000v(config)# show banner motd
Testing the MOTD
```

This example shows how to configure and then display a multiple-line MOTD banner:

```
n1000v(config)# banner motd #Welcome to authorized users.
> Unauthorized access prohibited.#
n1000v(config)# show banner motd
Welcome to authorized users.
Unauthorized access prohibited.
```

This example shows how to revert to the default MOTD banner:

```
n1000v# config terminal
n1000v(config)# no banner motd
n1000v(config)# show banner motd
User Access Verification
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show banner motd	Displays the MOTD banner.

boot auto-copy

To enable automatic copying of boot image files to the standby supervisor module, use the **boot auto-copy** command. To disable automatic copying, use the **no** form of this command.

boot auto-copy

no boot auto-copy

Syntax Description   This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults   Enabled

Command Modes   Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles   network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   When automatic copying of image files is enabled, the Cisco NX-OS software copies the image files referred to by the boot variable to the standby supervisor module. These image files must be present in local memory on the active supervisor module. For kickstart and system boot variables, only those image files that are configured for the standby supervisor module are copied.

Examples   This example shows how to enable automatic copying of boot image files to the standby supervisor module:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# boot auto-copy
Auto-copy administratively enabled
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
boot kickstart	Configures the kickstart boot variable.
boot system	Configures the system boot variable.
copy	Copies files.
show boot	Displays boot variable configuration information.

boot kickstart

To configure the boot variable for the kickstart image, use the **boot kickstart** command. To clear the kickstart image boot variable, use the **no** form of this command.

> **boot kickstart** [*filesystem***:**[*//directory*] | *directory*]*filename* [**sup-1**] [**sup-2**]

> **no boot kickstart**

Syntax Description

*filesystem***:**	(Optional) Name of a file system. Valid values are **bootflash** or **slot0**.
//directory	(Optional) Name of a directory. The directory name is case sensitive.
filename	Name of the kickstart image file. The filename is case sensitive.
sup-1	(Optional) Configures the kickstart boot for the active supervisor module only.
sup-2	(Optional) Configures the kickstart boot for the standby supervisor module only.

Defaults Configures the kickstart boot variable for both supervisor modules.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The kickstart boot variable is used for loading software images when booting up. You must copy the kickstart image to the device before you reload.

Examples This example shows how to configure the kickstart boot variable for both supervisor modules:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# boot kickstart bootflash:kickstart-image
```

This example shows how to configure the kickstart boot variable for the active supervisor module:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# boot kickstart bootflash:kickstart-image sup-1
```

This example shows how to clear the kickstart boot variable:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# no boot kickstart
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
boot system	Configures the boot variable for the system software image.
copy	Copies files.
show boot	Displays boot variable configuration information.

boot system

To configure the boot variable for the system image, use the **boot system** command. To clear the system image boot variable, use the **no** form of this command.

> **boot system** [*filesystem***:**[**//***directory*] | *directory*]*filename* [**sup-1**] [**sup-2**]

> **no boot system**

Syntax Description

*filesystem***:**	(Optional) Name of a file system. Valid values are **bootflash** or **slot0**.
//*directory*	(Optional) Name of a directory. The directory name is case sensitive.
filename	Name of the system image file. The filename is case sensitive.
sup-1	(Optional) Configures the system boot for the sup-1 supervisor module only.
sup-2	(Optional) Configures the system boot for the sup-2 supervisor module only.

Defaults   Configures the system boot variable for both supervisor modules.

Command Modes   Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles   network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The system boot variable is used for loading images when booting up. You must copy the system image to the device before you reload.

Examples   This example shows how to configure the system boot variable for both supervisor modules:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# boot system bootflash:system-image
```

This example shows how to configure the system boot variable for the sup-1 supervisor module:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# boot system bootflash:system-image sup-1
```

This example shows how to clear the system boot variable:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# no boot system
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	boot kickstart	Configures the boot variable for the kickstart software image.
	show boot	Displays boot variable configuration information.

bridge-domain

To create a VXLAN and associate an identifying name to it, use the **bridge-domain** command. To remove a VXLAN, use the **no** form of this command.

bridge-domain *bd-name*

no bridge-domain *bd-name*

Syntax Description

bd-name	The name of the bridge domain.

Defaults   None

Command Modes   Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles   network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.2(1)SV1(5.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to create a VXLAN:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# bridge-domain tenant-red
n1000v(config-bd)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bridge-domain	Displays bridge domain information.