



System Management Command Reference for Cisco CRS Routers, IOS XR Release 6.3.x

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Preface



Note This product has reached end-of-life status. For more information, see the [End-of-Life and End-of-Sale Notices](#).

This guide describes the System Management commands. This chapter contains details on the changes made to this document.

- [Changes to This Document, on page iii](#)
- [Communications, Services, and Additional Information, on page iii](#)

Changes to This Document

This table lists the technical changes made to this document since it was first released.

Table 1: Changes to This Document

Date	Summary
September 2017	Initial release of this document.
March 2018	Republished for Release 6.3.2.

Communications, Services, and Additional Information

- To receive timely, relevant information from Cisco, sign up at [Cisco Profile Manager](#).
- To get the business impact you're looking for with the technologies that matter, visit [Cisco Services](#).
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- To find warranty information for a specific product or product family, access [Cisco Warranty Finder](#).

Cisco Bug Search Tool

[Cisco Bug Search Tool](#) (BST) is a web-based tool that acts as a gateway to the Cisco bug tracking system that maintains a comprehensive list of defects and vulnerabilities in Cisco products and software. BST provides you with detailed defect information about your products and software.



Bulk Content Downloader (BCDL) Commands

This module describes the **show** commands that you can use to see the status of the Bulk Content Downloader (BCDL) process. The BCDL provides the Cisco IOS XR software with high-performance downloading capabilities. This capability is used by the following internal applications:

- IPv4 and IPv6 unicast routing protocols—To provide the ability to download forwarding information from the router Global Routing Information Base (GRIB) to the line cards.
- IPv4 and IPv6 multicast routing protocols—To download the Multicast Routing Information Base (MRIB) entries to consumers managing the Multicast Forwarding Information Base (MFIB) on the various line cards and distributed route processors (DRPs).
- MPLS—To download the Label Forwarding Information Base (LFIB) entries to the line card.
- LPTS—To maintain the Internal Forwarding Information Base (IFIB) table on all nodes that do IP forwarding to and from the DRPs.
- Fabric Management—To update memberships for individual fabric group IDs (FGIDs) to selected portions of the fabric hardware.
- CDS—Context Distribution Service.

There is no configuration necessary for the BCDL.

- [show bcdl, on page 2](#)
- [show bcdl consumers, on page 4](#)
- [show bcdl queues, on page 6](#)
- [show bcdl tables, on page 7](#)
- [show bcdl trace, on page 9](#)

show bcdl

To display Bulk Content Downloader (BCDL) information, use the **show bcdl** command in

EXEC

mode.

show bcdl [*group_name*]

Syntax Description

group_name (Optional) Displays information for a specific BCDL group.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task Operations ID

sysmgr read

The following example shows sample output from the **show bcdl** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show bcdl ipv4_rib

Sun May 31 06:57:32.153 PST
grp ipv4_rib, gid 2051, sg cnt 1, agent jid 111, node 0/RP0/CPU0, pulse 343, new mbr 0
sg  lwg  fd  csmr  hdlr-act  dnld-act  susp  wait-lck  seq  pulse-tot  pulse-out
0  2053  15   6         no         no    no         0  386         338         0
```

Table 2: show bcdl Field Descriptions

Field	Description
group	Type of download and the Group Services Protocol (GSP) group name.
gid	Heavyweight group (HWG) in the GSP. This is the group that a consumer initially joins. It is used by the BCDL agent to send control updates.
sg count	Number of subgroups for this particular download type.

Field	Description
agent jid	Job identifier of the BCDL agent. The JID is numerical identifier for a particular process and remains the same across process restarts.
node	Node, expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation, in which the agent is running.
pulse	Pulse code used by the producer to pulse the BCDL agent.
new mbr	Number of new consumers that have not yet been assigned a subgroup.
sg	Subgroups number.
lwg	Lightweight group in GSP. This is a type of child group of the HWG. The BCDL agent tells the consumers to join this group to receive data.
fd	The connection handle between the producer and the BCDL agent.
csmr	Number of consumers.
hdlr-act	Specifies if there is a download in progress.
dnld-act	Indicates whether the convergence flag has been sent or not.
susp	Indicates whether the download is suspended due to the queue filling up.
wait-lck	If nonzero, some thread is waiting for other thread to take control of this subgroup.
seq	Sequence number of the last message sent on this subgroup.
pulse-tot	Total number of pulses sent by the producer to the BCDL agent.
pulse-out	Total number of outstanding pulses that have not yet been processed by the BCDL agent.

show bcdl consumers

To display Bulk Content Downloader (BCDL) consumer information, use the **show bcdl consumers** command in

EXEC

mode.

show bcdl consumers [*group_name*]

Syntax Description *group_name* (Optional) Displays information for a specific BCDL group.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	sysmgr	read

The following example shows sample output using the **show bcdl consumers** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show bcdl consumers ipv4_rib

Sun May 31 06:18:11.556 PST
group ipv4_rib, gsp gid 2051, 6 consumers, agent jid 111, node 0/RP0/CPU0
(expected 6 consumers to reply, received 6 replies)
  pid          node asg csg  lwg sus  messages    bytes  errs name
  467088 0/RP0/CPU0  0  0 2053  N    386    175152    0 fib_mgr
  303249 0/RP1/CPU0  0  0 2053  N    255     73844    0 fib_mgr
   94295 0/1/CPU0   0  0 2053  N    379    174612    0 fib_mgr
   94295 0/6/CPU0   0  0 2053  N    379    174612    0 fib_mgr
  127074 0/4/CPU1   0  0 2053  N    387    175180    0 fib_mgr
  118884 0/4/CPU0   0  0 2053  N    387    175180    0 fib_mgr
```


This table describes the significant fields shown in the display that are not described in [Table 2: show bcdl Field Descriptions, on page 2](#).

Table 3: show bcdl consumers Field Descriptions

Field	Description
PID	Process identifier.
node	Consumer node, expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
asg	Subgroup to which the BCDL agent thinks this consumer belongs.
csg	Subgroup to which the consumer thinks it belongs.
messages	Number of messages processed by this particular consumer.
bytes	Bytes processed by this particular consumer.
errors	Errors encountered by the consumer. This field indicates the number of times the connection was reset.
name	Name of the consumer process.

show bcdl queues

To display the Bulk Content Downloader (BCDL) queue information, use the **show bcdl queues** command in

EXEC

mode.

show bcdl queues [*group_name*]

Syntax Description	<i>group_name</i> (Optional) Displays information for a specific BCDL group.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	No default behavior or values
------------------------	-------------------------------

Command Modes	EXEC
----------------------	------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	sysmgr	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show bcdl queues** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show bcdl queues ipv4_rib

Sun May 31 07:13:19.777 PST
group ipv4_rib, gsp gid 2051, 6 consumers, agent jid 111, node 0/RP0/CPU0
(expected 6 consumers to reply, received 6 replies)
      pid      node asg csg  lwg sus msgs_in_q  bytes_in_q  errs name
-----
 467088 0/RP0/CPU0  0  0 2053  N    0          0          0 fib_mgr
 303249 0/RP1/CPU0  0  0 2053  N    0          0          0 fib_mgr
  94295 0/1/CPU0    0  0 2053  N    0          0          0 fib_mgr
127074 0/4/CPU1    0  0 2053  N    0          0          0 fib_mgr
  94295 0/6/CPU0    0  0 2053  N    0          0          0 fib_mgr
118884 0/4/CPU0    0  0 2053  N    0          0          0 fib_mgr
```

[Table 2: show bcdl Field Descriptions, on page 2](#) and [Table 3: show bcdl consumers Field Descriptions, on page 5](#) describe the significant fields shown in the display.

show bcdl tables

To display Bulk Content Downloader (BCDL) table information, use the **show bcdl tables** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bcdl tables [group_name]
```

Syntax Description	<i>group_name</i> Displays information for a specific BCDL group.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	No default behavior or values
------------------------	-------------------------------

Command Modes	EXEC
----------------------	------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	sysmgr	read

The following example shows sample output using the **show bcdl tables** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show bcdl tables ipv4_rib

Sun May 31 07:19:41.409 PST
grp ipv4_rib, gid 2051, sg cnt 1, agent jid 111, node 0/RP0/CPU0, pulse 343, new
mbr 0
  sg  lwg fd csmr hdlr-act dnld-act susp wait-lck  seq pulse-tot pulse-out
    0 2053 15 6 no no no 0 386 338 0
sgs: 1, table_cnt: 1, table_mid_cnt: 6, buf size: 124
Showing table info for 1 subgroups
sg 0: has 1 tables (messages: 0, bytes: 0)
  table 0xe0000000: 6 members, dnld act: 0, messages: 386, bytes: 175152
    cnsmr 0: pid 467088 on node 0/RP0/CPU0
    cnsmr 1: pid 127074 on node 0/4/CPU1
    cnsmr 2: pid 118884 on node 0/4/CPU0
    cnsmr 3: pid 94295 on node 0/1/CPU0
    cnsmr 4: pid 94295 on node 0/6/CPU0
    cnsmr 5: pid 303249 on node 0/RP1/CPU0
```

The significant fields shown in the display that are not described in [Table 2: show bcdl Field Descriptions, on page 2](#) or [Table 3: show bcdl consumers Field Descriptions, on page 5](#) are described in this table.

Table 4: show bcdl tables Field Descriptions

Field	Description
sgs	Number of subgroups.
table_cnt	Number of tables in this subgroup.
sg	Specific subgroup for which information is provided.
has 1 tables	Number of tables in this subgroup.
messages	Messages sent that are not associated with a particular table ID.
bytes	Bytes sent that are not associated with a particular table ID.
table	Specific table ID for which information is provided.
members	Number of consumers associated with this table.
dnld act	Indicates whether or not the convergence flag has been sent.
messages	Number of messages sent for a particular table.
bytes	Number of bytes sent for a particular table.
cnsmr 0: pid 419725 on node 0/RP0/CPU0	Process ID and node information for each consumer in the specified table.

show bcdl trace

To display Bulk Content Downloader (BCDL) trace information, use the **show bcdl trace** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bcdl trace [group_name] [event] [timing] [grpsnd] [{wrapping|unique}] [hexdump] [last n] [reverse] [stats] [tailf] [verbose] [{file filename original location node-id| location {node-id|all}}]
```

Syntax Description	<i>group_name</i>	(Optional) Displays information for a specific BCDL group.
	event	(Optional) Displays event trace entries.
	timing	(Optional) Displays timing trace entries.
	grpsnd	(Optional) Displays group send trace entries.
	wrapping	(Optional) Displays wrapping entries.
	unique	(Optional) Displays unique entries only, along with the count of the number of times this entry appears.
	hexdump	(Optional) Displays traces in hexadecimal format.
	last n	(Optional) Displays the last <i>n</i> number of traces only.
	reverse	(Optional) Displays the most recent traces first.
	stats	(Optional) Displays execution path statistics.
	tailf	(Optional) Displays new traces as they are added.
	verbose	(Optional) Displays additional internal debugging information.
	file filename original location node-id	(Optional) Specifies a filename and original location of the file to display.
	location {node-id all}	Specifies the RP node for which to display the execution path monitoring information. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. The all keyword specifies all RP nodes.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	EXEC	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

show bcdl trace

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID**Task Operations**

Task ID	Task Operations
	sysmgr read

The following example shows sample output using the **show bcdl trace** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show bcdl trace ipv4_rib location 0/1/cpu0

Sun May 31 08:28:40.346 PST
372 wrapping entries (4096 possible, 44 filtered, 372 total)
May 11 15:24:51.388 bcdl/c/ipv4_rib 0/1/CPU0 t3
  LE bcdl_join_internal: timer_create ret 0, id is 11
May 11 15:24:52.417 bcdl/c/ipv4_rib 0/1/CPU0 t5
  LE bcdl_join_internal: group_lookup bcdl_ipv4_rib
  returned gid 2051
May 11 15:24:52.441 bcdl/c/ipv4_rib 0/1/CPU0 t5
  LE join hwg 2051 returns 0
May 11 15:24:52.446 bcdl/c/ipv4_rib 0/1/CPU0 t5
  LE bcdl_join_internal: joined group bcdl_ipv4_rib,
  member count 5
May 11 15:24:53.458 bcdl/c/ipv4_rib 0/1/CPU0 t5
  LE rcv gsp mtype 3: connection init sg 2 cur_seq
  0 lwg_gid 2069 table tag 0x00000000 resend state yes
May 11 15:24:53.459 bcdl/c/ipv4_rib 0/1/CPU0 t5
  LE pc ring high water 0 -> 1, 0 bytes
May 11 15:24:53.464 bcdl/c/ipv4_rib 0/1/CPU0 t3
  LE c_h deliver msg_id 16 connection init,
  table event 0 table tag 0x00000000
May 11 15:24:53.464 bcdl/c/ipv4_rib 0/1/CPU0 t3
  LE conn init, seq 64206 -> 0, sg 65534 -> 2,
  gid 2051, lwg gid -1 -> 2069
...
```



Call Home Commands

This module describes the Cisco IOS XR software commands for configuring and sending Call Home messages.

For detailed information about Call Home concepts, configuration tasks, and examples, see the *Configuring Call Home on Cisco IOS XR Software* module in *System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*.

- [active](#), on page 13
- [alert-group disable](#), on page 14
- [call-home](#), on page 15
- [call-home request](#), on page 16
- [call-home send](#), on page 18
- [call-home send alert-group inventory](#), on page 20
- [call-home test](#), on page 21
- [contact-email-addr](#), on page 22
- [contract-id](#), on page 23
- [customer-id](#), on page 24
- [destination address](#), on page 25
- [destination message-size-limit](#), on page 26
- [destination preferred-msg-format](#), on page 27
- [destination transport-method](#), on page 28
- [mail-server](#), on page 29
- [phone-number](#), on page 31
- [profile \(call home\)](#), on page 32
- [rate-limit](#), on page 33
- [sender](#), on page 34
- [service active](#), on page 35
- [show call-home](#), on page 36
- [show call-home alert-group](#), on page 38
- [show call-home mail-server status](#), on page 39
- [show call-home profile](#), on page 40
- [show call-home statistics](#), on page 42
- [show call-home trace](#), on page 44
- [site-id](#), on page 46
- [street-address](#), on page 47
- [subscribe-to-alert-group inventory](#), on page 48

- [subscribe-to-alert-group syslog](#), on page 50

active

To enable a Call Home profile, use the **active** command in call home profile configuration mode. To disable a profile, use the **no** form of this command.

active
no active

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default A profile is disabled by default.

Command Modes Call home configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You must enable a profile using the **active** command so that call home messages can be triggered.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to activate a profile:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config) call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home) # profile my-profile
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home-profile) # active
```

Related Topics

[call-home](#), on page 15

[profile \(call home\)](#), on page 32

alert-group disable

To disable an individual Call Home alert-group, use the **alert group disable** command in call home configuration mode. To enable an individual Call Home alert-group, use the **no** form of this command.

alert-group *alert-group-name* **disable**
no alert-group *alert-group-name* **disable**

Syntax Description	<i>alert-group-name</i> A keyword that identifies an alert group. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • syslog • inventory
---------------------------	---

Command Default	Alert groups are enabled by default.
------------------------	--------------------------------------

Command Modes	Call home configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 4.1.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.				

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
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By default, alert groups are enabled. Use the **alert-group disable** command to disable alert groups.

Task ID	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>call-home</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operation	call-home	read, write
Task ID	Operation				
call-home	read, write				

Example

The following example shows how to disable the inventory alert group:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config) call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home) # alert-group inventory disable
```

Related Commands	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>call-home, on page 15</td> <td>Enters call home configuration mode to configure the call home feature.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	call-home, on page 15	Enters call home configuration mode to configure the call home feature.
Command	Description				
call-home, on page 15	Enters call home configuration mode to configure the call home feature.				

call-home

To enter call home configuration mode to configure Call Home, use the **call-home** command in global configuration mode. To remove all Call Home settings and set the technical assistance center (TAC) profile as the default, use the **no** form of this command.

call-home
no call-home

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to enter call home configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show call-home, on page 36	Displays information regarding the Call Home configuration.

call-home request

To send a customer request to Cisco, use the **call-home request** command in EXEC mode.

```
call-home request {bugs-list | command-reference | config-sanity | output-analysis "show-command"
| product-advisory} {ccoid ccoid | profile profile-name}
```

Syntax Description					
bugs-list	Sends output of the following commands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show running-config sanitized • show version • show diag 				
command-reference	Sends output of the following commands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show running-config sanitized • show version • show diag 				
config-sanity	Sends output of the following commands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show running-config sanitized • show version 				
output-analysis <i>show-command</i>	Sends output from the specified show command. The <i>show-command</i> argument should be enclosed in quotes ("").				
product-advisory	Sends output of all commands included in the inventory message in addition to the output from the show running-config sanitized command.				
ccoid <i>ccoid</i>	Specifies the Smart Call Home user registered ID.				
profile <i>profile-name</i>	Specifies the profile to which to send the message.				
Command Default	None				
Command Modes	EXEC				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 4.1.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.				

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The message uses the specified profile or the CiscoTAC-1 profile if no profile name is specified to send out the request to the Cisco backend. This ensures that users who use a transport gateway can use a different profile than the CiscoTAC-1 profile to send the request to their email server first before forwarding to the Cisco backend. CiscoTAC-1 or any profile specified needs to be enabled before you can send out the request.

If the CCO ID is not specified, the contact email address of the device is used.

Each message sent includes the CLI command output specified for each subcommand. After the message is sent, a syslog message is displayed indicating whether the request was sent successfully or not.

Task ID**Task ID Operation**

call-home read,
write

The following example shows how to send a message with output from the **show version** command to `engineer@cisco.com`:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# call-home request config-sanity ccoid
xyz
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# call-home request bugs-list
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# call-home request output-analysis "show log"
profile TG
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# call-home request output-analysis "show
running-config"
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home, on page 15	Enters call home configuration mode to configure the call home feature.
show call-home, on page 36	Displays information regarding the Call Home configuration.

call-home send

To send the output from a specific command as a Call Home message, use the **call-home send** command in EXEC mode.

```
call-home send "cli-command" {email email-address | tac-service-request service-number}
```

Syntax Description		
<i>cli-command</i>		Any CLI command that can be run at the prompt.
email <i>email-address</i>		Specifies the email address to which to send the call home message.
tac-service-request <i>service-number</i>		Specifies the Technical Assistance Center (TAC) service request number.

Command Default If no email address is specified, `attach@cisco.com` is used.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The specified CLI command is generally a show command with output that is required by the TAC to analyze a specific issue. The CLI command must be enclosed in quotes. The CLI command output is sent to the specified email address in long text format with the service request number in the subject of the email. If no email address is specified, the TAC service request number must be specified. By default, messages are sent to `attach@cisco.com`. If no TAC service request number is specified, TAC email is rejected.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to send a message with output from the **show version** command to `engineer@cisco.com`:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # call-home send "show version" engineer@cisco.com
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	call-home, on page 15	Enters call home configuration mode to configure the call home feature.

Command	Description
show call-home, on page 36	Displays information regarding the Call Home configuration.

call-home send alert-group inventory

To send an inventory Call Home message to all subscribed profiles or the specified profile, use the **call-home send alert-group inventory** command in EXEC mode.

call-home send alert-group inventory [**profile** *profile-name*]

Syntax Description	profile <i>profile-name</i>	Specifies the profile to which to send the inventory Call Home message.
---------------------------	------------------------------------	---

Command Default If no profile is specified, the message is sent to all subscribed profiles.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The profile specified by the *profile-name* argument does not need to be subscribed to the inventory alert-group.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to send an inventory message to the myprofile profile:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# call-home send alert-group inventory profile myprofile
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	call-home, on page 15	Enters call home configuration mode to configure the call home feature.
	show call-home, on page 36	Displays information regarding the Call Home configuration.

call-home test

To send a test Call Home message to the specified profile, use the **call-home test** command in EXEC mode.

call-home test [*test-message-text*] **profile** *profile-name*

Syntax Description	<i>test-message-text</i>	Text to be sent in the test message. If the message text is not specified, a default message is sent.
	profile <i>profile-name</i>	Specifies the profile to which to send the test call home message.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to send a test Call Home message:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# call-home test "this is a test message" profile myprofile
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	call-home, on page 15	Enters call home configuration mode to configure the call home feature.
	show call-home, on page 36	Displays information regarding the Call Home configuration.

contact-email-addr

To specify a contact email address for the system, use the **contact-email-addr** command in call home configuration mode. To disable the contact email address, use the **no** form of this command.

contact-email-addr *email-addr*
no contact-email-addr *email-addr*

Syntax Description	<i>email-addr</i> The email address of the system contact.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	No contact email address is defined.
------------------------	--------------------------------------

Command Modes	Call home configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

The contact email address is a mandatory user-configurable field that must be configured before Call Home messages are triggered.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to configure the contact email address:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home) # contact-email-addr contact@cisco.com
```

contract-id

To specify a contract identifier for the system, use the **contract-id** command in call home configuration mode. To disable the contract identifier, use the **no** form of this command.

contract-id *contract-id-string*
no contract-id *contract-id-string*

Syntax Description	<i>contract-id-string</i> A string that identifies a service contract.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	No contract ID is defined.
------------------------	----------------------------

Command Modes	Call home configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

The contract ID is an optional user-configurable field that can be used for contract information or any other identification information for the support service.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to configure the contract ID:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config) call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home) # contract-id contract
```

customer-id

To specify a customer identifier for the system, use the **customer-id** command in call home configuration mode. To disable the customer identifier, use the **no** form of this command.

customer-id *contract-id-string*
no customer-id *contract-id-string*

Syntax Description *customer-id-string* A string that identifies the customer.

Command Default No customer ID is defined.

Command Modes Call home configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The customer ID is an optional user-configurable field that can be used for contract information or any other identification information of a support service.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to configure the customer ID:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home) # customer-id cisco
```

destination address

To specify an email address to which Call Home messages are sent, use the **destination address** command in call home profile configuration mode. To disable the contract identifier, use the **no** form of this command.

destination address *email-address*
no destination address *email-address*

Syntax Description	<i>email-address</i> Email address to which short-text and long-text Call Home messages and XML-based Call Home messages are to be sent.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	No destination email address is defined.
------------------------	--

Command Modes	Call home profile configuration
----------------------	---------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

You must define a destination email address to send out Call Home messages.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to configure the destination email address:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config) call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home) # profile my-profile
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home-profile) # destination address user@cisco.com
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	profile (call home), on page 32	Enters call home profile configuration mode to create or configure a Call Home profile.

destination message-size-limit

To specify the message size limit for call home messages for a specific profile, use the **destination message-size-limit** command in Call Home profile configuration mode. To disable the message size limit, use the **no** form of this command.

destination message-size-limit *maximum-size*
no destination message-size-limit *maximum-size*

Syntax Description	<i>maximum-size</i> Maximum message size in bytes.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	The default maximum message size is 3 Mbytes.
------------------------	---

Command Modes	Call home profile configuration
----------------------	---------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

The destination maximum message size can be optionally set to limit the size of Call Home messages.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to configure the contract ID:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home) # profile my-profile
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home-profile) # destination maximum-message-size 2000
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	profile (call home), on page 32	Enters call home profile configuration mode to create or configure a Call Home profile.

destination preferred-msg-format

To specify the message format for a profile, use the **destination preferred-msg-format** command in call home profile configuration mode. To revert to the default message format, use the **no** form of this command.

```
destination preferred-msg-format {long-text | short-text | xml}
no destination preferred-msg-format {long-text | short-text | xml}
```

Syntax Description

long-text	Specifies to send clear text long Call Home messages, that contain formatting to enable easy readability.
short-text	Specifies to send clear text short Call Home messages, that are designed for use with text pagers.
xml	Specifies to send the same text as the long text messages, with the addition of XML tagging and Adaptive Messaging Language (AML) specific transport information to allow machine-readable parsing and correct routing of the message.

Command Default

The default message format is xml.

Command Modes

Call home profile configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to configure the message format to short text:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config) call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home) # profile my-profile
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home-profile) # destination preferred-msg-format short-text
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
profile (call home), on page 32	Enters call home profile configuration mode to create or configure a Call Home profile.

destination transport-method

To specify the transport method for Call Home messages for a specific profile, use the **destination transport-method** command in call home profile configuration mode. To disable the transport method, use the **no** form of this command.

destination transport-method email
no destination transport-method email

Syntax Description	email Email is used to send call home messages.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	The default transport method is email.
------------------------	--

Command Modes	Call home profile configuration
----------------------	---------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

The only transport method supported in this release is email.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to configure the transport method to be email:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home) # profile my-profile
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home-profile) # destination transport-method email
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	profile (call home), on page 32	Enters call home profile configuration mode to create or configure a Call Home profile.

mail-server

To specify and configure the various mail servers for sending Call Home messages, use the **mail-server** command in call home configuration mode. To remove the mail server configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

mail-server *{ip-addressname}* **priority** *priority*
no mail-server *{ip-addressname}* **priority** *priority*

Syntax Description	
<i>ip-address</i>	An IPv4 address to use as the mail server.
<i>name</i>	Name of server to use as the mail server.
priority <i>priority</i>	Priority to be used to determine which of multiple configured servers to use as the mail server. Values can be from 1 to 100. A server with a lower priority is tried first.

Command Default No mail server is defined.

Command Modes Call home configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You must configure a mail server if the user profile is configured to send email messages only. Only IPv4 addresses are supported.

Up to five mail servers can be configured. Specify a priority for each mail server so the system knows which to try first.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to configure a mail server:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config) call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home) # email-server 209.165.200.225
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	call-home, on page 15	Enters call home configuration mode to configure the call home feature.

phone-number

To specify a phone number to contact regarding the system, use the **phone-number** command in call home configuration mode. To remove the configured phone number, use the **no** form of this command.

phone-number *phone-number-string*
no phone-number *phone-number-string*

Syntax Description

phone-number-string Phone number of the contact for the system. The number should always begin with a plus sign (+).

Command Default

No phone number is defined.

Command Modes

Call home configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The phone number is an optional user-configurable field.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to configure the phone number of the system contact:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config) call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home) # phone-number +15435432101
```

profile (call home)

To enter call home profile configuration mode to create a user-defined profile or configure an existing Call Home profile, use the **profile** command in call home configuration mode. To delete a user-defined profile, use the **no profile** form of this command.

profile *profile-name*
no profile *profile-name*

Syntax Description	<i>profile-name</i> A string that identifies the name of profile to create or configure.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	The tac profile exists by default.
------------------------	------------------------------------

Command Modes	Call home configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Use the profile command to create a new profile or modify an existing profile. When you use the **no profile** command, the user-defined profile is deleted and the CiscoTAC-1 profile is set to default. A warning message is displayed when the CiscoTAC-1 profile is set to default.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to create a profile called new-profile:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config) call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home) # profile new-profile
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home-profile) #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	active, on page 13	Enables a Call Home profile.
	destination address, on page 25	Specifies an email address to which Call Home messages are sent.

rate-limit

To specify a Call Home event trigger rate limit, use the **rate-limit** command in call home configuration mode. To disable the configured rate limit, use the **no** form of this command.

rate-limit *events-count*
no rate-limit *events-count*

Syntax Description	<i>events-count</i> Number of events that can be triggered per minute. The default is five events. The maximum is five events.				
Command Default	5 events per minute				
Command Modes	Call home configuration				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 4.1.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.				
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.				
Task ID	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>call-home</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operation	call-home	read, write
Task ID	Operation				
call-home	read, write				

Example

The following example shows how to configure the rate limit to be 3 events per minute:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config) call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home) # rate-limit 3
```

sender

To specify the from and reply-to email addresses for Call Home email messages, use the **sender** command in call-home configuration mode. To remove these email addresses from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
sender {from | reply-to}email-address
no sender {from | reply-to}email-address
```

Syntax Description		
	from	Specifies the email address to be used as the from field in Call Home email messages.
	reply-to	Specifies the email address to be used as the reply-to field in Call Home email messages.
	<i>email-address</i>	A string that identifies a valid email address.

Command Default No sender email is configured.

Command Modes Call-home configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to configure the from and reply-to email addresses:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config) call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home) # sender from user1@cisco.com
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home) # sender reply-to user1@cisco.com
```

service active

To enable the Call Home capability, use the **service active** command in call home configuration mode. To disable the Call Home capability, use the **no** form of this command.

service active
no service active

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default Call Home is disabled by default.

Command Modes Call home configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

It is mandatory to enable the Call Home capability using the **service active** command to allow events to get triggered and send out Call Home messages.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to enable the Call Home capability:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home)# service active
```

show call-home

To display information regarding the Call Home configuration, use the **show call-home** command in EXEC mode.

show call-home [**detail**]

Syntax Description	detail	Displays Call Home general settings, alert group settings, and all available profiles.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	EXEC	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.	
Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read

The following example shows how to display detailed call home configuration information:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show call-home detail

Wed Apr  6 02:00:27.789 DST

Current call home settings:
  call home feature : disable
  call home message's from address: Not yet set up
  call home message's reply-to address: Not yet set up

  contact person's email address: Not yet set up

  contact person's phone number: Not yet set up
  street address: Not yet set up
  customer ID: Not yet set up
  contract ID: Not yet set up
  site ID: Not yet set up

Mail-server: Not yet set up
Rate-limit: 5 event(s) per minute

Available alert groups:
  Keyword                State  Description
  -----
```



```

inventory          Enable  inventory info
syslog             Enable  syslog info

```

Profiles:

```

Profile Name: CiscoTAC-1
Profile status: INACTIVE
Preferred Message Format: xml
Message Size Limit: 3145728 Bytes
Transport Method: email
Email address(es): callhome@cisco.com

```

Periodic inventory info message is scheduled every 24 day of the month at 16:35

```

Alert-group          Severity
-----
inventory           normal

Syslog-Pattern      Severity
-----
.*                  major

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home, on page 15	Enters call home configuration mode to configure the call home feature.

show call-home alert-group

To display available Call Home alert groups, use the **show call-home alert-group** command in EXEC mode.

show call-home alert-group

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to display Call Home alert group information:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show call-home alert-group
Tue Apr  5 06:51:02.860 DST
Available alert groups:
  Keyword                State  Description
  -----
  inventory              Enable inventory info
  syslog                 Enable  syslog info
```

show call-home mail-server status

To displays the status of the configured mail servers, use the **show call-home mail-server status** command in EXEC mode.

show call-home mail-server status

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show call-home mail-server status** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show call-home mail-server status
Please wait. Checking for mail server status ...
Mail-server[1]: Address: 64.102.124.15 Priority: 50 [Available]
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	call-home, on page 15	Enters call home configuration mode to configure the call home feature.

show call-home profile

To display the Call Home profiles, use the **show call-home profile** command in EXEC mode.

show call-home profile {*all**profile-name*}

Syntax Description	all	Displays information for all profiles.
	<i>profile-name</i>	Name of the profile for which to display information.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show call-home profile** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show call-home profile CiscoTAC-1

Profile Name: CiscoTAC-1
  Profile status: INACTIVE
  Preferred Message Format: xml
  Message Size Limit: 3145728 Bytes
  Transport Method: email
  Email address(es): callhome@cisco.com

Periodic inventory info message is scheduled every 4 day of the month at 12:19

Alert-group          Severity
-----
environment          minor

Syslog-Pattern      Severity
-----
.*                   major
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	call-home, on page 15	Enters call home configuration mode to configure the call home feature.

show call-home statistics

To display Call Home statistics, use the **show call-home statistics** command in EXEC mode.

show call-home statistics

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show call-home statistics** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show call-home statistics
```

Message Types	Total	Email
Total Success	2	2
Environment	0	0
Inventory	2	2
SysLog	0	0
Test	0	0
Request	0	0
Send-CLI	0	0
Total In-Queue	0	0
Environment	0	0
Inventory	0	0
SysLog	0	0
Test	0	0
Request	0	0
Send-CLI	0	0
Total Failed	0	0
Environment	0	0
Inventory	0	0
SysLog	0	0
Test	0	0
Request	0	0
Send-CLI	0	0

```
Total Ratelimit
  -dropped 0          0
Environment 0          0
Inventory   0          0
SysLog     0          0
Test       0          0
Request    0          0
Send-CLI   0          0
```

Last call-home message sent time: 2010-04-21 01:06:44 GMT+00:00

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home, on page 15	Enters call home configuration mode to configure the call home feature.

show call-home trace

To display Call Home trace information, use the **show call-home trace** command in EXEC mode.

show call-home trace {**all** | **error** | **event**} {**file** *filename* **original location** *node-id* | **hexdump** | **last** *n* | **location** {*node-id* | **all**} | **reverse** | **stats** | **tailf** | **unique** | **verbose** | **wrapping**}

Syntax Description	Description
all	(Optional) Displays both error and event traces.
error	(Optional) Displays error trace entries.
event	(Optional) Displays event trace entries.
file <i>filename</i> original location <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies a filename and original location of the file to display.
hexdump	(Optional) Displays traces in hexadecimal format.
last <i>n</i>	(Optional) Displays the last <i>n</i> number of traces only.
location { <i>node-id</i> all }	Specifies the RP node for which to display the execution path monitoring information. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. The all keyword specifies all RP nodes.
reverse	(Optional) Displays the most recent traces first.
stats	(Optional) Displays execution path statistics.
tailf	(Optional) Displays new traces as they are added.
unique	(Optional) Displays unique entries only, along with the count of the number of times this entry appears.
verbose	(Optional) Displays additional internal debugging information.
wrapping	(Optional) Displays wrapping entries.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read

The following example shows how to display Call Home trace information:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show call-home trace event last 15 stats
```

```
Wed Apr 6 05:11:59.984 DST
/dev/shmem/ltrace/call_home/trace wrapping: 28.672 Mbytes/sec for 512 entries
59 wrapping entries (512 possible, 0 filtered, 59 total)
Mar 3 13:26:20.281 call_home/trace 0/RSP0/CPU0 t14 Checking mail server access during
boot-up
Mar 3 13:26:20.281 call_home/trace 0/RSP0/CPU0 t9 processing mail server status checking
event: data1 0x5005784c, str1
Mar 3 13:27:20.283 call_home/trace 0/RSP0/CPU0 t9 Checking mail server access during
boot-up
Mar 3 13:27:20.283 call_home/trace 0/RSP0/CPU0 t14 processing mail server status checking
event: data1 0x5005784c, str1
Mar 3 13:28:20.285 call_home/trace 0/RSP0/CPU0 t14 Checking mail server access during
boot-up
Mar 3 13:28:20.285 call_home/trace 0/RSP0/CPU0 t9 processing mail server status checking
event: data1 0x5005784c, str1
Mar 3 13:29:20.287 call_home/trace 0/RSP0/CPU0 t9 Checking mail server access during
boot-up
Mar 3 13:29:20.287 call_home/trace 0/RSP0/CPU0 t14 processing mail server status checking
event: data1 0x5005784c, str1
Mar 3 13:30:20.289 call_home/trace 0/RSP0/CPU0 t14 Checking mail server access during
boot-up
Mar 3 13:30:20.289 call_home/trace 0/RSP0/CPU0 t9 processing mail server status checking
event: data1 0x5005784c, str1
Mar 3 13:31:20.290 call_home/trace 0/RSP0/CPU0 t9 Checking mail server access during
boot-up
Mar 3 13:31:20.290 call_home/trace 0/RSP0/CPU0 t14 processing mail server status checking
event: data1 0x5005784c, str1
Mar 3 13:32:21.067 call_home/trace 0/RSP0/CPU0 t14 Checking mail server access during
boot-up
Mar 3 13:32:21.067 call_home/trace 0/RSP0/CPU0 t9 processing mail server status checking
event: data1 0x5005784c, str1
Mar 3 13:33:21.069 call_home/trace 0/RSP0/CPU0 t9 Checking mail server access during
boot-up
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	call-home, on page 15	Enters call home configuration mode to configure the call home feature.

site-id

To specify a site identifier for the system, use the **site-id** command in call-home configuration mode. To disable the site identifier, use the **no** form of this command.

site-id *site-id-string*
no site-id *site-id-string*

Syntax Description

site-id-string A string that identifies the site.

Command Default

No site ID is defined.

Command Modes

Call-home configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The site ID is an optional user-configurable field that can be used to specify a Cisco-supplied site ID or other data meaningful to the support service.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
call-home	read, write

This example shows how to configure the site ID:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home) # site-id Cisco-site
```

street-address

To specify the street address of the system, use the **street-address** command in call home configuration mode. To remove the street address configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

street-address *street-address*
no street-address *street-address*

Syntax Description

street address A string that identifies the street address of the system.

Command Default

No street address is defined.

Command Modes

Call home configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The street address is an optional user-configurable field that can be used to provide the address of the system to the support service.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
call-home	read, write

This example shows how to configure the street address:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config) call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home) # street-address 170 West Tasman Dr.
San Jose, CA 95134 USA
```

subscribe-to-alert-group inventory

To configure a destination profile to receive messages for the inventory alert group, use the **subscribe-to-alert-group inventory** command in call home profile configuration mode. To disable the subscription, use the **no** form of this command.

subscribe-to-alert-group inventory [**periodic** {**daily** | **monthly** *day-of-month* | **weekly** *day-of-week*} *time*]

no subscribe-to-alert-group inventory [**periodic** {**daily** | **monthly** *day-of-month* | **weekly** *day-of-week*} *time*]

Syntax Description		
periodic		Specifies to send an inventory message periodically.
daily		Sends daily inventory messages.
monthly <i>day-of-month</i>		Sends monthly inventory messages on the day of the month specified.
weekly <i>day-of-week</i>		Sends weekly inventory messages on the day of the week specified.
<i>time</i>		Time to send the inventory message, in the format <i>hour:minutes</i> .

Command Default The inventory alert group is disabled by default. The default severity for the inventory alert group is normal.

Command Modes Call home profile configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

At least one alert group subscription is mandatory for a profile so that a valid event can be triggered.

There are two types of subscription for an inventory alert group. One is normal subscription, meaning that the severity is set to normal, and any (online insertion and removal) OIR event triggers the event. The second is periodic subscription, using the **periodic** keyword, meaning that an event is triggered only when the specified time arrives.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read, write

This example shows how to configure the sending of inventory messages every Monday:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config) call-home
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home)# profile my-profile  
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home-profile)# subscribe-to-alert-group inventory periodic  
weekly monday
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
profile (call home), on page 32	Enters call home profile configuration mode to create or configure a Call Home profile.
subscribe-to-alert-group syslog, on page 50	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the syslog alert group.

subscribe-to-alert-group syslog

To configure a destination profile to receive messages for the syslog alert group, use the **subscribe-to-alert-group syslog** command in call home profile configuration mode. To disable the subscription, use the **no** form of this command.

subscribe-to-alert-group syslog severity severity-level pattern match
no subscribe-to-alert-group syslog severity severity-level pattern match

Syntax Description

severity	Specifies the the lowest level of severity events to include in a syslog alert.
<i>severity-level</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • catastrophic—Includes network-wide catastrophic events in the alert. This is the highest severity. • critical—Includes events requiring immediate attention (system log level 1). • debugging—Includes debug events (system log level 7). This is the lowest severity. • disaster—Includes events with significant network impact. • fatal—Includes events where the system is unusable (system log level 0). • major—Includes events classified as major conditions (system log level 2). • minor—Includes events classified as minor conditions (system log level 3) • normal—Specifies the normal state and includes events classified as informational (system log level 6). This is the default. • notification—Includes events informational message events (system log level 5). • warning—Includes events classified as warning conditions (system log level 4).
pattern	Specifies a syslog string pattern to match.
<i>match</i>	A string that when matched in the syslog message, is included in the alert notification. If the pattern contains spaces, you must enclose it in quotes (" ").

Command Default

The syslog alert group is disabled by default. The default severity for the syslog alert group is debugging.

Command Modes

Call home profile configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

At least one alert group subscription is mandatory for a profile so that a valid event can be triggered.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	call-home	read, write

The following example shows how to configure the syslog alert group to include severity notification:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config) call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home) # profile my-profile
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home-profile) # subscribe-to-alert-group syslog severity
notification pattern "UPDOWN"
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	profile (call home), on page 32	Enters call home profile configuration mode to create or configure a Call Home profile.

■ subscribe-to-alert-group syslog



Boot Commands

This module describes the commands used to boot or reset Cisco IOS XR software.

For more information about ROM Monitor (ROMMON) and boot tasks, see *ROM Monitor Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers* or *Cisco IOS XR Getting Started Guide for the Cisco CRS Router*.

- [config-register, on page 54](#)
- [mirror, on page 57](#)
- [mirror pause, on page 59](#)
- [mirror resume, on page 60](#)
- [mirror verify, on page 61](#)
- [reload, on page 62](#)
- [reload \(administration EXEC\), on page 64](#)
- [show epm trace boot, on page 66](#)
- [show mirror, on page 68](#)
- [show reboot, on page 71](#)
- [show system backup, on page 75](#)
- [show variables boot, on page 79](#)
- [show variables system, on page 81](#)
- [system backup, on page 83](#)
- [system boot-sequence, on page 87](#)

config-register

To define the configuration register boot value, use the **config-register** command in the appropriate mode.

config-register *value* [**location** {*node-id* | **all**}]

Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	Hexadecimal or decimal value that represents the 16-bit configuration register value to be used the next time the router is reloaded. Range is from 0x0 to 0xFFFF (0 to 65535 in decimal). For information about common configuration register settings, see Table 5: Common Configuration Register Settings, on page 55 .
location { <i>node-id</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies the RP node for which to define the configuration register boot value. The all keyword specifies all RP nodes.

Command Default

By default, the configuration register value is 0x102 after a Turboboot.

Command Modes

Administration EXEC

EXEC mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.2	This command was moved from global configuration mode to administration EXEC mode.
Release 3.3.0	Support was added for the location keyword.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The *configuration register setting* is a 16-bit, user-configurable value that determines how the route processor (RP) functions during initialization. The configuration register can cause the RP to boot normally from the default configuration, or to enter ROMMON mode during a reload. Configuration register settings can also be used to perform tasks such as password recovery.

The **config-register** command is entered in administration EXEC mode, on the designated shelf controller (DSC) of the system. The DSC is the primary RP of the owner secure domain router (owner SDR).

When you have two RPs (Primary RP0 and Standby RP1) and the config-registers of the two are different, you must manually set the config-register in RP1 equal to RP0 in order for RP1 to synchronize with the configurations on RP0.

Use the **show variables boot** command in the EXEC mode to see status of the config-register in both the RPs.

Use the **config-register:location** command in the Admin mode to change the config-register in either of the RPs.

When setting the configuration register value for the **config-register** command, note the following conditions:

- If both the primary and standby DSC are up and running when the configuration register value is set, the configuration register value applies to both the primary and standby DSC.
- By contrast, if only the primary DSC is up and running when the configuration register value is set and the standby DSC is introduced into the router at a later time, the router does *not* attempt to synchronize the configuration register value for the standby RP to that of the active RP; in this situation, the configuration register setting applied to the standby DSC is determined by the configuration register value set in ROMMON mode.
- To set the configuration register value for all RPs in a multishelf system, enter the **config-register value location all** command. Enter the **config-register** command with the *value* argument to set the configuration register setting for the DSC (DSDRSC of the owner SDR).

This table describes the most commonly used configuration register settings.

Table 5: Common Configuration Register Settings

Value	Description
0x0	RP enters ROMMON mode (rommon B1>) on the next system boot.
0x2	RP loads the Cisco IOS XR software and default configuration on the next system boot. After logging in, the user can access EXEC mode.
0x102	Router loads the Cisco IOS XR software with the console Break key disabled on the next system boot. Both 0x102 and 0x2102 specify the same functionality, as bit 13 in 0x2102 is not significant for Cisco IOS XR software.
0x40	Router enters the password recovery mode on the next system boot.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr	read, write

The following example shows how to set the configuration register on the DSC to 0x2. Setting the configuration registration to 0x2 causes the router to boot the Cisco IOS XR software and enter EXEC mode during a router reload.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# config-register 0x2

Successfully set config-register to 0x2 on node 0/RP0/CPU0 Successfully set
config-register to 0x2 on node 0/RP1/CPU0
```

Related Topics

[reload](#), on page 62

[show variables boot](#), on page 79

[show version](#), on page 382

mirror

To configure disk mirroring on a node, use the **mirror** command in global configuration mode. To disable disk mirroring, use the **no** form of this command.

mirror location [**preconfigure**] *node-id primary-device:secondary-device:*
no mirror location *node-id*

Syntax Description		
location <i>node-id</i>		Specifies the node of the RP. It can be a node that is not yet installed if the preconfigure keyword is used. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
preconfigure		(Optional) Enables you to specify a node that is not yet installed.
<i>primary-device</i> :		Specifies the primary boot device used to store installation packages and configuration files. Supported devices are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disk0: • disk1: (if installed)
<i>secondary-device</i> :		Storage device on the same RP as the <i>primary-device</i> , to where critical data is replicated. Supported devices are the same as for <i>primary-device</i> :, but <i>secondary-device</i> : must be different than the <i>primary-device</i> :.

Command Default None

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **mirror** command replicates all critical data contained in the primary partition of the primary boot device, onto a second storage device on the same RP. Therefore, if the primary boot device fails, applications continue to be serviced transparently by the secondary device, without having to switch control to a standby RP.

Before the **mirror** command can be used, the secondary storage device must be partitioned using the **format** command. If the primary boot device is not partitioned, once mirroring is enabled and all data on the primary boot device is replicated to the secondary device, the primary boot device is partitioned automatically. This guarantees that only critical data on the primary boot device is mirrored to the secondary device. Noncritical data, such as logging data, should not be mirrored and should, therefore, be saved to the secondary partition on the storage device.

To temporarily suspend disk mirroring without changing the configuration, use the **mirror pause** command in EXEC mode.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr	read, write

The following example shows how to configure disk mirroring from the primary boot device (disk0:) to the secondary storage device (disk1:):

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# mirror location 0/rp0/cpu0 disk0: disk1:
```

Related Topics

[format](#)

[mirror pause](#), on page 59

[mirror resume](#), on page 60

mirror pause

To temporarily pause disk mirroring on a node, use the **mirror pause** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

mirror pause [**location** {*node-id* | **all**}]

Syntax Description **location** {*node-id* | **all**} (Optional) Specifies the node of the RP. The *node-id* argument is entered in the *rack/slot/module* notation. The **all** keyword specifies all RP nodes.

Command Default If no node is specified, disk mirroring is paused on the active RP.

Command Modes EXEC
Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **mirror pause** command temporarily pauses the mirroring of the primary boot device. This command is primarily useful during an installation operation to prevent significant performance degradation on single CPU boards. The **mirror pause** command does not change the configured state of mirroring, but rather causes the mirroring to be suspended until the **mirror resume** command is used.

The **mirror pause** command has no affect if the **mirror** configuration command is not enabled.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr	read, write

The following example shows how to pause disk mirroring on the active RP:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# mirror pause
```

Related Topics

- [mirror](#), on page 57
- [mirror resume](#), on page 60

mirror resume

To resume disk mirroring on a node after it has been temporarily stopped, use the **mirror resume** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

mirror resume [**location** {*node-id* | **all**}]

Syntax Description	location { <i>node-id</i> all } (Optional) Specifies the node of the RP. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. The all keyword specifies all RP nodes.
---------------------------	---

Command Modes	EXEC Administration EXEC
----------------------	-----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **mirror resume** command resumes the mirroring of the primary boot device after it has been temporarily paused with the **mirror pause** command.

The **mirror resume** command has no affect if the **mirror** configuration command is not enabled and the **mirror pause** command has not been used.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr	read, write

The following example shows how to resume disk mirroring on the active RP:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# mirror resume
```

Related Topics

- [mirror](#), on page 57
- [mirror pause](#), on page 59

mirror verify

To verify disk synchronization for disk mirroring on a node, use the **mirror verify** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

mirror verify [**location** *node-id*]

Syntax Description **location** *node-id* (Optional) Specifies the node of the RP. The *node-id* argument is entered in the *rack/slot/module* notation.

Command Default If no node is specified, the verification is done on the active RP.

Command Modes EXEC
Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **mirror verify** command verifies the synchronization consistency between the primary and secondary media devices being used in mirroring. The command verifies that the full contents are identical between the mirrored devices and reports any inconsistencies found.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr	read, write

The following example shows how to verify the disk mirroring on the active RP:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# mirror verify

Mirror Verify Information for 0/RP0/CPU0.

=====
Primary device and secondary device are fully synchronized.
```

Related Topics

[mirror](#), on page 57

reload

To reload the designated secure domain router shelf controller (DSDRSC), use the **reload** command in EXEC mode.

reload

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Releases	Modifications
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.4.1	The force keyword was not supported.
	Release 3.5.0	Prompt was added to continue with reload in the event that there is no available standby node.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **reload** command to cause the DSDRSC to reload the Cisco IOS XR software according to the configuration register setting (for example, 0x0 to enter ROMMON mode and 0x2 to reload the RP to EXEC mode). If a standby DSDRSC is in the ready redundancy state, the **reload** command also causes the router to fail over to the standby DSDRSC. Use the **show redundancy** command in EXEC mode to display the status of the standby RP.

When the **reload** command is used and a switchover occurs, the running (active) software configuration is automatically maintained during switchover.



Caution If a standby RP is not installed or is not in the ready state, then the router experiences a loss of service while the active RP is reloading Cisco IOS XR software. To view the status of the standby RP, issue the **show redundancy** command in EXEC mode.

If you use the **reload** command and there is no available standby node, you are prompted to continue with the reload:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# reload
```

```
Standby card not present or not Ready for failover. Proceed?[confirm]y
```

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr	execute

The following example shows how to reload the active RP. If a standby RP is in the ready state, then the router fails over to the standby RP. If the standby RP is not installed or is not in the ready state, then the router enters ROMMON mode and routing operations stop.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# reload

Updating Commit Database. Please wait...[OK]
Proceed with reload? [confirm] y

PCI0 device[7]: Vendor ID 0x10ee
PCI0 device[7]: Device ID 0x300e
PCI1 device[7]: Device ID 0x1100
PCI1 device[7]: Vendor ID 0x1013
PCI1 device[8]: Device ID 0x649
PCI1 device[8]: Vendor ID 0x1095
PCI1 device[9]: Device ID 0x5618
PCI1 device[9]: Vendor ID 0x14e4
PCI1 device[10]: Device ID 0x5618
PCI1 device[10]: Vendor ID 0x14e4
System Bootstrap, Version 1.15(20040120:002852) ,
Copyright (c) 1994-2004 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Board type is 0x100000 (1048576)
Enabling watchdog
Broadcom 5618 #0 Found on PCI
Broadcom 5618 #1 Found on PCI
No. of BCM 56xx switches found 2 .
BCM Switch #0 initialisation complete.
BCM Switch #1 initialisation complete
G4(7450-SMP-GT64260_A) platform with 2048 Mb of main memory

rommon B1 >
```

Related Topics

- [reload \(administration EXEC\)](#), on page 64
- [show redundancy](#), on page 376
- [config-register](#), on page 54

reload (administration EXEC)

To reload a node or all nodes on a single chassis or multishelf system, use the **reload** command in the appropriate mode.

reload [{**location** {*node-id* | **all**} | **rack** *rack-number*}]

Syntax Description	location { <i>node-id</i> all } (Optional) Specifies the node to reload. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. The all keyword specifies all RP nodes.
rack	Reloads all the nodes on a specified chassis.
<i>rack-number</i>	Rack number of the line card chassis or fabric chassis.

Command Default None

Command Modes Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.4.1	The force keyword was not supported.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note Before reloading nodes on the router, we recommend using the **cfs check** command to check the sanity of the configuration file system and attempt to recover from internal inconsistencies.

Enter the **cfs check** command on each secure domain router (SDR) that has nodes impacted by the reload. If you enter the **reload location all** command, run the **cfs check** command on every SDR in the system before reloading the router.

To reload all the nodes in all chassis in a multishelf system, use the **reload** command with the **location all** keywords.

To reload all the nodes in a specific chassis, use the **reload** command with the **rack rack-number** keyword and argument. This command cannot be used to reload the DSC line card chassis (rack 0).

To reload a specific node on the router, specify the **reload** command with the **location node-id** keyword and argument. The *node-id* is expressed in the *rack/slot/module* notation.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-system	execute

The following example shows how to reload all nodes on the router:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# reload location all

Graceful reload of all nodes not supported
Assuming 'force'
Operation may result in file corruptions or loss of config. Proceed [Y/N]? y
```



Note To ensure the sanity of the configuration file system, enter the **cfs check** command on each SDR impacted by the reload operation. If you enter the **reload location all** command, run the **cfs check** command on every SDR in the system before reloading the router.

The following example shows how to reload all the nodes in a single chassis:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# reload rack 1

Graceful reload of a rack in admin mode is not supported
Assuming 'force' mode
Operation may result in file corruption or loss of config. Proceed? [confirm]
```

You cannot reload the chassis containing the DSC. The following example shows the message displayed if an attempt is made to reload rack 0 (line card chassis 0) in a multishelf system:

Related Topics

- [cfs check](#)
- [reload](#), on page 62
- [show redundancy](#), on page 376
- [config-register](#), on page 54

show epm trace boot

To display execution path monitoring traces, use the **show epm trace boot** command in administration EXEC mode.

show epm trace boot [**hexdump**] [**last** *n*] [**reverse**] [**stats**] [**tailf**] [**unique**][**verbose**] [**wrapping**][**file** *filename original*] [**location** {*node-id* | **all**}]

Syntax Description		
hexdump	(Optional) Displays traces in hexadecimal format.	
last <i>n</i>	(Optional) Displays the last <i>n</i> number of traces only.	
reverse	(Optional) Displays the most recent traces first.	
stats	(Optional) Displays execution path statistics.	
tailf	(Optional) Displays new traces as they are added.	
unique	(Optional) Displays unique entries only, along with the count of the number of times this entry appears.	
verbose	(Optional) Displays additional internal debugging information.	
wrapping	(Optional) Displays wrapping entries.	
file <i>filename original</i>	(Optional) Specifies the filename of the file to display. You can specify up to four trace files.	
location { <i>node-id</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies the node of the RP. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. You can specify up to four nodes. The all keyword specifies all RP nodes.	

Command Default All traces from all trace files from all RP nodes are displayed in time order, starting with the oldest traces.

Command Modes Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show epm trace boot** command provides a simple way of tracking and time-stamping critical events to clearly understand their temporal relationship to one another and the amount of time spent performing critical operations. The command displays a merged output from a set of trace files.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	basic	read
	services	

The following example shows sample output from the **show epm trace boot** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0: (admin)# show epm trace boot

8 wrapping entries (1024 possible, 0 filtered, 8 total)
Jul 12 21:17:36.229 epm/boot 0/RP0/CPU0 t1 @ 00:00:14 - [init] start
Jul 12 21:17:54.746 epm/boot 0/RP0/CPU0 t1 @ 00:00:32 - [sysmgr] start
Jul 12 21:17:55.315 epm/boot 0/RP0/CPU0 t7 @ 00:00:33 - [sysmgr] start-level: start
Jul 12 21:17:59.899 epm/boot 0/RP0/CPU0 t9 @ 00:00:37 - [sysmgr] start-level: admin
Jul 12 21:20:13.564 epm/boot 0/RP0/CPU0 t15 @ 00:02:51 - [sysmgr] start-level: infra
Jul 12 21:21:47.562 epm/boot 0/RP0/CPU0 t11 @ 00:04:25 - [sysmgr] start-level: active
Jul 12 21:22:09.132 epm/boot 0/RP0/CPU0 t6 @ 00:04:47 - [sysmgr] start-level: final
Jul 12 21:22:17.475 epm/boot 0/RP0/CPU0 t9 @ 00:04:55 - [sysmgr] lr-plane-up
```

In this sample output, the time stamp following the @ sign is the elapsed time in the format hh:mm:ss since the execution phase started (for example, since node start, in the case of a boot).

show mirror

To display disk mirroring information, use the **show mirror** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

show mirror [**location** {*node-id* | **all**}]

Syntax Description	location { <i>node-id</i> all } (Optional) Specifies the node of the RP for which to display the mirroring information. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. The all keyword specifies all RP nodes.
---------------------------	--

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC
Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID Operations
	filesystem read

The following is sample output from the **show mirror** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show mirror

Mirror Information for 0/RP0/CPU0.

=====
Mirroring Enabled
  Configured Primary:      disk0:
  Configured Secondary:   disk1:

Current Mirroring State:   Syncing Files
  Current Physical Primary: disk1:
  Current Physical Secondary: disk0:

Mirroring Logical Device:  disk0:

Physical Device      State      Flags
-----
disk0:               Available  Enabled Formatted
disk1:               Available  Enabled Formatted
compactflash:       Not Present
```



```

disk0a:          Available   Formatted
disk1a:          Available   Formatted
compactflasha:  Not Present

Mirroring Rommon Variable
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_CONF = disk0;;disk1:
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_OPER = disk1:
MIRROR_ENABLE = Y
    
```

Table 6: show mirror Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Mirroring Enabled	Indicates whether mirroring is enabled or disabled.
Configured Primary	If mirroring is enabled, the configured primary disk for mirroring.
Configured Secondary	If mirroring is enabled, the configured secondary disk for mirroring.
Current Mirroring State	Current status of mirroring. Possible values are as follows: Syncing files—Files are being synchronized between the primary and secondary disks. Not Configured—Mirroring is not configured. Mirroring Paused—In this state, no mirroring is being done to the secondary device and the disk redundancy has been removed. The values of the BOOT_DEV_SEQ_OPER and MIRROR_ENABLE variables reflect this. Redundant—The primary and secondary disks are totally in synchronization. Any read or write failure on the primary device results in disk redundancy switchover such that all operations are performed on the secondary device.
Current Physical Primary	Current primary disk.
Current Physical Secondary	Current secondary disk.
Mirroring Logical Device	Device name used by the mirroring process to intercept all application requests to that named device before passing them through to one of the mirrored physical devices.
Physical Device	Physical disk in router.
State	Status of the disk. Possible values are as follows: Available—Disk exists in router and is available. Not present—Disk does not exist in router. Partitioning of disks is available only after the disk has been formatted with the partition keyword.
Flags	Enabled—Disk mirroring has been enabled on this device and the device is part of the mirroring process. Repaired—During the boot, some minor inconsistencies were discovered on the disk and were repaired to make the file system consistent. Formatted—Disk was formatted before mirroring was enabled.

Field	Description
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_CONF=	<p>ROM Monitor environmental variable for the boot disk sequence. This variable is set when mirroring is enabled through the mirror configuration command. The devices in this ROMMON variable declare the primary and the secondary devices of the mirroring process. The first device is the primary device and the second device is the secondary device in the mirroring process.</p> <p>Note This variable is also shared by the disk backup feature. This variable can also be set or unset using the system boot-sequence command of the disk backup feature. But the use of system boot-sequence and system backup commands is blocked, if mirroring is enabled.</p>
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_OPER=	<p>ROM Monitor environmental variable that reflects the state of the disk redundancy status. When mirroring is enabled and the state is redundant, this variable is set to the primary device followed by the secondary device. When mirroring is not in the redundancy state, then this variable is updated to contain only the primary device.</p>
MIRROR_ENABLE	<p>ROM Monitor environmental variable whose value reflects the mirroring status. If it is set to Y, then mirroring is enabled. If it is set to P, then mirroring is paused. If empty, mirroring is not enabled.</p>

Related Topics

[mirror](#), on page 57

[mirror verify](#), on page 61

show reboot

To display reboot information for a node, use the **show reboot** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

show reboot {**history** | [**reverse**] | {**first** | **last**} {**crashinfo** | **syslog** | **trace**} | **graceful** | **pcds**} **location** *node-id*

Syntax Description	
first	(Optional) Displays information about the first ungraceful reboot.
last	(Optional) Displays information about the last ungraceful reboot.
crashinfo	Displays crash information for an ungraceful reboot.
syslog	Displays the syslogs related to an ungraceful reboot.
trace	Displays trace information for an ungraceful reboot.
graceful	Displays information about the last graceful reboot.
history	Displays the reboot history of a specific node.
reverse	(Optional) Displays the reboot history information in reverse chronological order.
pcds	Displays PCDS critical information about the last ungraceful reboot.
location <i>node-id</i>	Specifies which node to reload. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC
Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **history** keyword for the **show reboot** command displays all reboot causes stored for previous node resets.

Crash information (**crashinfo**), syslog, and kernel dumper ltrace (**trace**) can be displayed for the first or last reboot if it is an ungraceful reboot.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
		system read

This example shows sample output from the **show reboot** command with the **history** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show reboot history location 0/rp0/cpu0

No  Time                               Cause Code Reason
-----
01  Thu Jul 19 00:25:03 2007  0x00000001 Cause: User Initiated reload
    Process: reload
    Traceback: fc1941a0 fc194290 fc0
    42d90 48200624 48202120 0
02  Thu Jul 19 20:32:57 2007  0x21000010 Cause: Missed deadline, client: sc-reddrv-main,
    timeout: 5
    Process: wd-critical-mon
    Traceback: fc1941a0 fc194290 482
    00738 482013cc 48201c04 fc1d4fb0
03  Thu Jul 19 22:21:05 2007  0x00000000
04  Thu Jul 19 22:44:37 2007  0x00000045 Cause: Non-dSC node booted with composite image
    Process: insthelper
    Traceback: fc1941a0 fc194290 fc6
    1e4a0 4820f928 48210654 48201cc0
05  Thu Jul 19 22:52:19 2007  0x00000045 Cause: Non-dSC node booted with composite image
    Process: insthelper
    Traceback: fc1941a0 fc194290 fc6
    204a0 4820f928 48210654 48201cc0
06  Fri Jul 20 02:10:51 2007  0x00000001 Cause: User Initiated reload
    Process: reload
    Traceback: fc15a1a0 fc15a290 fc0
    45d90 48200624 48202120 0
07  Mon Jul 23 19:39:49 2007  0x00000045 Cause: RP cold booted with incorrect software
    Process: insthelper
    Traceback: fc1941a0 fc194290 fc6
    1a4a0 4820f8b0 48210fc8 48201cc0
08  Mon Jul 23 19:54:45 2007  0x00000002 Cause: User Initiated Reboot
    Process: reboot
    Traceback: fc1941a0 fc194290 482
    00154 48201468 0 0
```

The following example shows sample output from the **show reboot** command with the **first crashinfo** keywords:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show reboot first crashinfo location 0/rp0/cpu0

Crashinfo Timestamp: Thu Jul 19 20:32:57 2007

20070719 20:32:57

Crash Reason: Cause code 0x21000010 Cause: Missed deadline,
  client: sc-reddrv-main, timeout: 5 Process: wd-critical-mon
Traceback: fc1941a0 fc194290 48200738 482013cc 48201c04 fc1d4fb0 Timezone UTC0

Exception at 0xfc1944c8 signal 5 c=1 f=3
```

```
Active process(s):
pkg/bin/wd-critical-mon Thread ID 1 on cpu 0
pkg/bin/l3test Thread ID 0 on cpu 1
```

```
REGISTER INFO
r0      r1      r2      r3
R0  01000000 4817e8c0 4820e208 000000de
     r4      r5      r6      r7
R4  fc1b4856 7fffffff 4817e738 fc1b4856
     r8      r9      r10     r11
R8  00000000 602cf522 00000000 00000000
     r12     r13     r14     r15
R12 602cf51c 4820e1a0 00000000 00000000
     r16     r17     r18     r19
R16 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
     r20     r21     r22     r23
R20 00000000 00000000 48200000 48200000
     r24     r25     r26     r27
R24 48200000 48200000 48200000 48200000
     r28     r29     r30     r31
R28 00000028 00000001 21000010 6029b000
     cnt     lr      msr     pc
R32 00000000 fc194290 0002d932 fc1944c8
     cnd     xer
R36 44000094 20000006
```

SUPERVISOR REGISTERS

Memory Management Registers

Instruction BAT Registers

Index #	Value
IBAT0U #	0x1ffe
IBAT0L #	0x12
IBAT1U #	0
IBAT1L #	0
IBAT2U #	0x30000ffe
IBAT2L #	0xf0000032
IBAT3U #	0xfffc0003
IBAT3L #	0x40011

Data BAT Registers

Index #	Value
DBAT0U #	0x1ffe
DBAT0L #	0x12
DBAT1U #	0
DBAT1L #	0x10000012
DBAT2U #	0x30000ffe
DBAT2L #	0xf000006a
DBAT3U #	0xfffc0003
DBAT3L #	0x40011

Segment Registers

Index #	SR-Value
0 #	0
1 #	0
2 #	0
3 #	0
4 #	0
5 #	0
6 #	0
7 #	0
8 #	0

```

          9 #          0
         10 #         0
         11 #         0
         12 #         0
         13 #         0
         14 #         0
         15 #         0

```

Exception Handling Registers

```

Data Addr Reg #          DSISR
0x602cf440 #          0x42000000
SPRG0 #          SPRG1 #          SPRG2 #          SPRG3
0x1 # 0x21000010 # 0x6029b000 #          0
SaveNRestore SRR0 #          SaveNRestore SRR1
0xfc1944c4 #          0x2d932

```

Miscellaneous Registers

```

Processor Id Reg #          0
HID0 #          0x8410c0bc
HID1 #          0x9001ac80

MSSCR0 #          0x88000
MSSSR0 #          0

```

STACK TRACE

```

#0 0xfc194290
#1 0x48200738
#2 0x482013cc
#3 0x48201c04
#4 0xfc1d4fb0

```

Related Topics

[reload](#), on page 62

show system backup

To display the system backup details and history, use the **show system backup** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

show system backup [*target-device*] [{**details** | **diff**}] [**verify**] **location** {*node-id* | **all**}

Syntax Description	
<i>target-device</i>	(Optional) Displays the backup details and history for the specified device. The supported devices are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disk0: • disk1: (if installed)
details	(Optional) Lists the software packages and configurations stored on the specified backup device.
diff	(Optional) Displays the differences between the software packages and configuration files on the backup device with the packages and configuration files on the current boot device.
verify	(Optional) Verifies the software packages and configuration files stored on the specified backup device.
location { <i>node-id</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies the node of the RP for which to display information. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. The all keyword specifies all RP nodes.

Command Default Enter the **show system backup** command without keywords or arguments to display the date, time, and status of the last backup for the current designated secure domain router shelf controller (DSDRSC). This command also displays the configured primary and secondary boot devices.

Command Modes EXEC
Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show system backup** command to display details of the current system backup on a local storage device. The command displays information about the backup performed for the active RP to which you are logged in, including the date, time, and status of the last backup.

- Use the *target-device* argument to display backup information for a specified device on a RP node.

- Use the **details** keyword to list information about the software packages and configuration files stored on the backup device.
- Use the **diff** keyword to display the differences between the software and configurations on the backup device and the software and configurations on the currently active boot disk.
- Use the **location** *node-id* keyword and argument to display information for a backup on a specific node. Use the **location all** keywords to display information for backups on all nodes in the system.

Various Command Modes

- To display information for the current secure domain router (SDR), enter the **show system backup** command in the EXEC mode of that SDR.
- When the command is entered in administration EXEC mode, the backup information for the owner SDR is displayed.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr	execute

In the following example, the **show system backup** command displays the status of the last system backup:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show system backup

System Backup information for node0_0_CPU0 on disk1:
=====
Last Backup Successful
Backup started at Sat Jun 24 12:22:10 2006
  ended at Sat Jun 24 12:42:11 2006
Verify started at Sat Jun 24 12:42:12 2006
  ended at Sat Jun 24 12:48:47 2006
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_CONF=disk0;;disk1:
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_OPER=disk0;;disk1:
```

In the following example, the **show system backup** command is entered with the **details** keyword to display additional information about the configuration and software package files stored on the backup device. Because this command is entered in administration EXEC mode, the backup information for both the administration and SDR configurations is displayed.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show system backup details

System Backup information for node0_0_CPU0 on disk1:
=====
Last Backup Successful
Backup started at Sat Jun 24 12:22:10 2006
  ended at Sat Jun 24 12:42:11 2006
Verify started at Sat Jun 24 12:42:12 2006
  ended at Sat Jun 24 12:48:47 2006
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_CONF=disk0;;disk1:
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_OPER=disk0;;disk1:
Admin configuration last commit record on disk1:
```



```

Device          Commitid    Time Stamp
disk1:         2000000010 23:07:59 UTC Fri Jun 09 2006

SDR configuration last commit record on disk1:
Device          Commitid    Time Stamp
disk1:         1000000030 11:56:43 UTC Thu Jun 22 2006

Active software packages on disk1:
hfr-os-mpi-3.4.0
hfr-base-3.4.0
hfr-admin-3.4.0
hfr-fwdg-3.4.0
hfr-lc-3.4.0
hfr-rout-3.4.0
hfr-diags-3.4.0
hfr-k9sec-3.4.0
hfr-mcast-3.4.0
hfr-mgbl-3.4.0
hfr-mpls-3.4.0
No Inactive software packages on disk1:

```

In the following example, backup information is displayed for backups located on disk1: in all RPs in the system. In this example, a separate backup was created on disk1: of node 0/3/CPU0 for a non-owner SDR.

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show system backup disk1: location all

System Backup information for node0_0_CPU0 on disk1:
=====
Last Backup Successful
Backup started at Sat Jun 24 12:22:10 2006
  ended at Sat Jun 24 12:42:11 2006
Verify started at Sat Jun 24 12:42:12 2006
  ended at Sat Jun 24 12:48:47 2006
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_CONF=disk0::disk1:
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_OPER=disk0::disk1:

System Backup information for node0_3_CPU0 on disk1:
=====
Last Backup Successful
Backup started at Sat Jun 24 13:02:23 2006
  ended at Sat Jun 24 13:21:30 2006
Verify started at Sat Jun 24 13:21:30 2006
  ended at Sat Jun 24 13:27:55 2006
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_CONF=disk0::disk1:
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_OPER=disk0::disk1:

```

Table 7: show system backup Field Descriptions

Field	Description
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_CONF=	ROM Monitor environmental variable for the boot disk sequence. This variable is defined by the system boot-sequence command. The first disk is the primary device; the second disk is the backup (secondary) device. The value listed in the secondary device is also used as the default backup target device for the system backup command.
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_OPER=	ROM Monitor environmental variable for the boot disks currently in use by the system.

Related Topics

[system backup](#), on page 83

[system boot-sequence](#), on page 87

show variables boot

To display the configuration register setting and boot file setting for the route processors (RPs) in the system, use the **show variables boot** command in administration

EXEC
mode.

show variables boot [**location** {**allnode-id**}]

Syntax Description	location { <i>node-id</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies the node to reload. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. Use the all keyword to indicate all nodes.
---------------------------	---	--

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.4.0	Support was added for the location keyword.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show variables boot** command to display system boot variables for the router. This command displays the configuration register setting and boot file setting for the RPs in the system. Use the **location** *node-id* keyword and argument to display the configuration register setting for a specific card.

The configuration register setting is set with the **config-register** command. The boot variable is set in ROM Monitor mode. For more information about ROM Monitor mode, see *ROM Monitor Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr	read

This example shows sample output from the **show variables boot** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show variables boot

Mon Jun  1 05:21:48.580 PST
BOOT variable = disk0:hfr-os-mbi-3.9.0.10I/mbihfr-rp.vm,1;
CONFREG variable = 0x102
```

Related Topics

[show variables system](#), on page 81

[show version](#), on page 382

[config-register](#), on page 54

show variables system

To display internal system environmental variables set on the router, use the **show variables system** command in

EXEC mode.

show variables system

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The boot keyword was removed.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show variables system** command to display system environmental variables for the router.

To display the configuration register setting, use the **show variables boot** command in administration EXEC mode.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	basic-services	read

This example illustrates sample output from the **show variables system** command. The output is meant to be interpreted by Cisco personnel.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show variables system

TERM=vt220
GDB_PDEBUG=-P1
TERM=vt100
DIR_PREFIX=.
LOADPATH=/pkg
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/pkg/lib
PATH=/pkg/bin
BFM_CONFIG_PATH=/pkg/bfm/config
BGP_PATH=/pkg/bgp
CONFIGS_PATH=/pkg/configs
CRAFT_PATH=/pkg/cwi
CTF_PATH=/pkg/ctf
```

```
DM_RULES_PATH=/pkg/dm/rules
ETC_PATH=/pkg/etc
FPD_PATH=/pkg/fpd
IM_RULES_PATH=/pkg/rules
INIT_STARTUP_PATH=/pkg/init.d
INSTHELPER_PATH=/pkg/other
MAN_PATH=/pkg/man
MIB_LIBRARY_PATH=/pkg/lib/mib
MIB_PATH=/pkg/mib
NETIO_SCRIPT_PATH=/pkg/script
PARSER_PATH=/pkg/parser
PARTITIONS_PATH=/pkg/partitions
QOS_PATH=/pkg/qos
SCHEMA_PATH=/pkg/schema
STARTUP_PATH=/pkg/startup
TCL_LIBRARY=/pkg/lib/tcl
UCODE_PATH=/pkg/gsr/ucode
UCODE_ROOT_PATH=/pkg/ucode
VCM_RULES_PATH=/pkg/vcmrules
JOB_ID=0
INSTANCE_ID=1
SYSMGR_TUPLE=
SYSMGR_NODE=node0_RP0_CPU0
EXIT_STATUS=0
SYSMGR_RESTART_REASON=0
AAA_USER=labuser
EXEC_PID=18280619
TASKID_MAP_SIZE=72
HOME=/disk0:/usr
TMPDIR=/disk0:/var/tmp
PWD=/disk0:/usr
```

Related Topics

[show variables boot](#), on page 79

[show version](#), on page 382

[config-register](#), on page 54

system backup

To back up the system software and configurations to a backup disk, use the **system backup** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

system backup [*target-device*] [**format**] [{**synchronous** | **asynchronous**}] [**location** {*node-id* | **all**}]

Syntax Description	
<i>target-device</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies the storage device used for the system backup. If a target device is not specified, then the secondary device defined with the system boot-sequence command is used. If a target device is not specified with either command, then the system backup command returns an error.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The target device cannot be the current boot device. • The target device must be large enough to store the current software set and configuration. • The supported storage devices are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disk0: • disk1: (if installed)
format	<p>(Optional) Formats a target disk that already contains a system backup.</p> <p>By default, the system backup command formats the target disk if that target disk does not contain a previous system backup. If the target disk already contains a backup, then the disk is not formatted again. The format keyword forces a format of the target device even if it contains a previous system backup.</p>
synchronous	<p>(Optional) Performs the command in synchronous mode. This mode allows the installation process to finish before the prompt is returned. This is the default mode.</p>
asynchronous	<p>(Optional) Performs the command in asynchronous mode. In asynchronous mode, the command runs in the background, and the EXEC prompt is returned as soon as possible.</p>
location { <i>node-id</i> all }	<p>(Optional) Specifies an alternative node location for the backup target disk, such as the standby DSDRSC.</p> <p>By default, the backup files are copied to the target device in the current DSDRSC. Use the location <i>node-id</i> keyword and argument to specify an alternative node for the backup files, such as the standby DSDRSC.</p> <p>The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.</p> <p>Use the all keyword to back up the software and configuration files to all RPs in the system or SDR. Each RP must contain a disk in the specified target device location, such as disk1:.</p>

Command Default

The operation is performed in synchronous mode.

The backup files are copied to the secondary device defined with the **system boot-sequence** command.

The backup files are copied to the target device on the current designated secure domain router shelf controller (DSDRSC).

Command Modes

EXEC

Administration EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

**Note**

The **system backup** command does not make any changes to bootflash content.

Target Device for the Backup

Use the **system boot-sequence** command with the *target-device* argument to specify the local storage device for backup software and configuration files. The *target-device* argument is optional and applies only to the current backup operation.

- If a target storage device is not specified, then the files are backed up to the secondary storage device defined with the **system boot-sequence** command.
- If a target device is not specified with either the **system backup** command or the **system boot-sequence** command, then the backup operation is not allowed.

The *target-device* can be any local storage device except the current boot device, and must be large enough to store the current software set and configuration. Supported storage devices are:

- **disk0:**
- **disk1:** (if installed)

Location Node of the Target Device

By default, the backup is created on the specified target device of the active DSDRSC where the command is executed.

- To specify an alternate node for the system backup, such as the standby DSDRSC, use the **system backup** command with the **location node-id** keyword and argument.
- To perform the backup on all installed route processors (RPs), use the **system backup** command with the **location all** keywords in EXEC mode.
- To perform the backup on all RPs in all SDRs installed in the system, use the **system backup** command with the **location all** keywords in administration EXEC mode.



Note Each RP or distributed route processor (DRP) impacted by the **system backup** command must contain the specified target device. For example, if the **system backup** command is executed for disk1: on all RPs in the system, then a flash disk must be installed in disk1: of each RP.

Various Command Modes

- Use the **system backup** command in administration EXEC mode to back up the administration plane configuration, including software and configurations for all SDRs in the system.
- Use the **system backup** command in the EXEC mode of an SDR to back up the software and configurations for a specific SDR.

Commit and Installation Operations Not Allowed During Backup

- Configuration changes are not allowed during the backup process. Any attempts to commit configuration changes are rejected until the backup operation is complete.
- The backup process cannot be performed during an installation operation. If an installation operation is performed while a backup is in process, the backup operation terminates.

Displaying the Current Backup Information

Enter the **show system backup** command to display information about the current backup files. If no backup exists, an error message is displayed.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr	read, write

The following example shows how to back up the software and configuration files on a router.

- The **system backup** command is run in administration EXEC mode, which backs up both the administration and SDR configurations.
- The target device is defined as disk1:.
- The disk is formatted because this is the first backup on the device.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# system backup disk1:

Info: node0_0_CPU0: formatting target device
Info: node0_0_CPU0: copying admin configuration
Info: node0_0_CPU0: copying SDR configuration
Info: node0_0_CPU0: copying installed software
Info: node0_0_CPU0: backup complete.
Info: node0_0_CPU0: verifying admin configuration
Info: node0_0_CPU0: verifying installed software
Info: node0_0_CPU0: verify complete.
```

```
Info: node0_0_CPU0: command succeeded.
```

Related Topics

[show system backup](#), on page 75

[system boot-sequence](#), on page 87

system boot-sequence

To define the order of local storage devices used to boot a router, use the **system boot-sequence** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

system boot-sequence {*primary-device* [*secondary-device*] | **disable**} [**location** {*node-id* | **all**}]

Syntax Description		
<i>primary-device</i>	Default device where software packages are installed and run. This device is also the default location for router configurations. The value of the <i>primary-device</i> argument is normally disk0 .	
<i>secondary-device</i>	(Optional) Secondary (backup) boot device, used by the system backup command to back up system software and configurations. Supported storage devices are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disk0: • disk1: (if installed) 	<p>Note The value of the <i>secondary-device</i> argument must be different from the value of the <i>primary-device</i> argument.</p>
disable	Temporarily disables the automatic recovery mechanism.	
location { <i>node-id</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies the node of the RP for which to define the boot sequence. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. The all keyword specifies all RP nodes.	

Command Default The primary device is **disk0**. The (optional) secondary boot device is not defined.

Command Modes EXEC
Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.4.1	The disable keyword and <i>secondary-device</i> argument were introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **system boot-sequence** command to define the local storage devices used to boot a router. You can define two devices with this command.

- The value of the *primary-device* argument defines the default device where software packages are installed and run. This device is also the default location for router configurations.
- The value of the *secondary-device* argument defines the device used by the **system backup** command to back up system software and configurations. This field is optional.

- The secondary device can also be temporarily defined when the **system backup** command is executed with the *target-device* argument. Use the **system boot-sequence** command with the *secondary-device* argument to permanently define the secondary (backup) device.



Note The primary and secondary device definitions remain in effect until the **system boot-sequence** command is entered again.

General Guidelines

- The value of the *secondary-device* argument must be different from the value of the *primary-device* argument.
- We recommend disk0: as the primary boot device in the boot sequence, and disk1: as the secondary boot device.
- The boot device specified with the **system boot-sequence** command must be installed in the card or the command is rejected.

Command Mode Options

- Use the **system boot-sequence** command in administration EXEC mode to define the boot sequence for all secure domain routers (SDRs) in the system.
- Use the **system boot-sequence** command in EXEC mode to define the boot sequence for a specific SDR.

Location Node

- Use the **location node-id** keyword and argument to define the boot sequence for a specific route processor (RP).
- Use the **location all** keywords to define the boot sequence for all RPs in the SDR. Use this command in administration EXEC mode to define the boot sequence for all RPs in all SDRs.

Disabling Automatic Recovery

Use the **system boot-sequence** command with the **disable** keyword to disable the automatic recovery.

Displaying the Current Boot Sequence Settings

Enter the **show system backup** command to display the currently configured boot sequence devices.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr	read, write

The following example shows how to define the primary and secondary boot device for the active RP (DSC). In this example, the default location for software and configurations is disk0:. The location for backups of software and configurations is disk1:.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (admin)# system boot-sequence disk0: disk1:
```

```
Info: node0_0_CPU0: command succeeded.
```

Related Topics

[show system backup](#), on page 75

[system backup](#), on page 83



Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) Commands

This module describes the Cisco IOS XR software commands for monitoring the networking device and network using Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP).

For detailed information about CDP concepts, configuration tasks, and examples, see the *Implementing CDP on Cisco IOS XR Software* module in *System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*.

- [cdp](#), on page 92
- [cdp advertise v1](#), on page 94
- [cdp holdtime](#), on page 96
- [cdp log adjacency changes](#), on page 97
- [cdp timer](#), on page 98
- [clear cdp counters](#), on page 99
- [clear cdp table](#), on page 100
- [show cdp](#), on page 102
- [show cdp entry](#), on page 104
- [show cdp interface](#), on page 106
- [show cdp neighbors](#), on page 108
- [show cdp traffic](#), on page 111

cdp

To enable the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) globally or on an interface, use the **cdp** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable CDP globally or on an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp
no cdp

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default CDP is disabled.

Command Modes Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The enable and disable keywords were removed.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

By default, CDP is disabled globally. To enable CDP, CDP must be enabled globally and then enabled for each interface.

To enable CDP globally, use the **cdp** command in global configuration mode. To disable CDP globally, use the **no** form of this command in global configuration mode.

To enable CDP on a specific interface, use the **cdp** command in interface configuration mode. To disable CDP on a specific interface, use the **no** form of this command in interface configuration mode.

The following interface types do not support CDP:

- 802.1Q VLAN subinterfaces
- ATM interfaces and ATM subinterfaces
- Bundle Interfaces
- Loopback interfaces
- Service interfaces
- Tunnel Interfaces

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	cdp	read, write

The following example shows how to globally enable CDP:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# cdp
```

The following example shows how to enable CDP on an interface:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# cdp
```

Related Topics

[show cdp](#), on page 102

cdp advertise v1

To change the version of Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) that is used to communicate with neighboring devices to version 1 (CDPv1), use the **cdp advertise v1** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove the **cdp advertise v1** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to this command, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp advertise v1
no cdp advertise [v1]

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default Version 2 is enabled.

Command Modes Global Configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.0	The v2 keyword was removed.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

CDPv2 packets are sent by default. CDP also sends and receives CDPv1 packets if the device with which CDP is interacting does not process CDPv2 packets.

CDPv2 adds device information over CDPv1. The additional information that is contained in the CDPv2 messages relates to Native VLAN, VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) Management Domain, Ethernet Duplex, and other features.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	cdp	read, write

The following example shows how to set a networking device to send and receive only CDPv1 advertisements:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# cdp advertise v1
```

The following example shows how to restore the default condition (sending and receiving CDPv2 advertisements):

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# no cdp advertise
```

Related Topics

[cdp](#), on page 92

[show cdp](#), on page 102

cdp holdtime

To specify the time for which the receiving device should hold a Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) packet from your networking device before discarding it, use the **cdp holdtime** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove the **cdp holdtime** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to this command, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp holdtime *seconds*
no cdp holdtime

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i> Holdtime to be sent in the CDP update packets, in seconds. Range is 10 to 255.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	<i>seconds</i> : 180
------------------------	----------------------

Command Modes	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

CDP packets are sent with a time-to-live value or holdtime, that is nonzero after an interface is enabled.

The CDP holdtime must be set to a higher number of seconds than the time between CDP transmissions, which is set using the **cdp time** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	cdp	read, write

The following example shows how to specify that the CDP packets sent from the networking device are held by the receiving device for 60 seconds before being discarded. You might want to set the holdtime lower than the default setting of 180 seconds if information about your networking device changes often and you want the receiving devices to purge this information more quickly.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config)# cdp holdtime 60
```

Related Topics

[cdp timer](#), on page 98

[show cdp](#), on page 102

cdp log adjacency changes

To log changes to the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) adjacency table, use the **cdp log adjacency changes** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable the logging, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp log adjacency changes
no cdp log adjacency changes

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default CDP adjacency table logging is disabled.

Command Modes Global Configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When CDP adjacency table logging is enabled, a syslog is generated each time a CDP neighbor is added or removed.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	cdp	read, write

The following example shows how to enable CDP adjacency table logging:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# cdp log adjacency changes
```

When CDP adjacency table logging is enabled, a syslog is generated each time a CDP neighbor is added or removed. The following is an example of the log entry:

```
LC/0/5/CPU0:Jun 5 10:51:18.081 : cdp[109]: %L2-CDP-6-DELETED_NEIGHBOR :
CDP Neighbour TBA04110127 on interface GigabitEthernet0/5/0/0
has been deleted, remote interface 3/2

LC/0/5/CPU0:Jun 5 10:51:33.120 : cdp[109]: %L2-CDP-6-NEW_NEIGHBOR :
New CDP neighbor TBA04110127 detected on interface GigabitEthernet0/5/0/0,
remote interface 3/2
```

Related Topics

[show cdp](#), on page 102

cdp timer

To specify how often the software sends Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) updates, use the **cdp timer** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove the **cdp timer** configuration command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to this command, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp timer *seconds*
no cdp timer

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i> Frequency with which the Cisco IOS XR software sends CDP updates, in seconds. Range is 5 to 254. The default is 60.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	<i>seconds</i> : 60
------------------------	---------------------

Command Modes	Global Configuration mode
----------------------	---------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

A lower timer setting causes CDP updates to be sent more frequently.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	cdp	read, write

The following example shows how to set the CDP timer to 80 seconds, which is less frequent than the default setting of 60 seconds:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # cdp timer 80
```

Related Topics

[cdp holdtime](#), on page 96

[show cdp](#), on page 102

clear cdp counters

To reset Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) traffic counters to zero (0), use the **clear cdp counters** command in EXEC mode.

```
clear cdp counters location node-id
```

Syntax Description	location <i>node-id</i> Clears CDP traffic counters for the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.				
Command Default	The counters are set to zero.				
Command Modes	EXEC				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 2.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.				
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.				
Task ID	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>cdp</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	cdp	read, write
Task ID	Operations				
cdp	read, write				

The following example shows how to clear CDP counters. The **show cdp traffic** output shows that all traffic counters have been reset to zero (0).

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clear cdp counters
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp traffic

CDP counters:
  Packets output: 0, Input: 0
  Hdr syntax: 0, Chksum error: 0, Encaps failed: 0
  No memory: 0, Invalid packet: 0, Truncated: 0
  CDP version 1 advertisements output: 0, Input: 0
  CDP version 2 advertisements output: 0, Input: 0
  Unrecognize Hdr version: 0, File open failed: 0
```

Related Topics

[show cdp traffic](#), on page 111

[clear cdp table](#), on page 100

clear cdp table

To clear and automatically resize the table that contains Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) information about neighbors, use the **clear cdp table** command in EXEC mode.

clear cdp table location *node-id*

Syntax Description	location <i>node-id</i> Clears and resizes the CDP table for the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	No default behavior or values
------------------------	-------------------------------

Command Modes	EXEC
----------------------	------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Use the **clear cdp table** command to clear and resize the CDP table that contains the neighbor entries. The new table size is calculated according to the recommended hash table size, as seen in the **show cdp** command output.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	cdp	read, write

The following example shows how to clear and resize the CDP table. The output of the **show cdp neighbors** command before and after use of the **clear cdp table** command shows that all information has been deleted from the table:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp neighbors

Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater

Device ID         Local Intrfce   Holdtme    Capability  Platform  Port ID
TBA04341195(151a Mg0/RP1/CPU0/0  171        T S         WS-C2924  0/1

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clear cdp table
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp neighbors

Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater

Device ID         Local Intrfce   Holdtme    Capability  Platform  Port ID
```


The **show cdp** command shows that the table has been resized:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp

Global CDP information:
  Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
  Sending a holdtime value of 180 seconds
  Sending CDPv2 advertisements is enabled
```

Related Topics

[show cdp](#), on page 102

[show cdp neighbors](#), on page 108

show cdp

To display global Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) information, including CDP version, timer, and holdtime information, use the **show cdp** command in

EXEC

mode.

show cdp

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.0	No modification.
Release 3.2	No modification.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show cdp** command to display CDP version, timer, and holdtime information relative to CDP operations.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	cdp	read

The following example shows how to use the **show cdp** command to verify the CDP global settings:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp
```

```
Global CDP information:
```

```
  Sending CDP packets every 20 seconds
  Sending a holdtime value of 30 seconds
  Sending CDPv2 advertisements is not enabled
```

Table 8: show cdp Field Descriptions

Field	Definition
Sending CDP packets every 20 seconds	Interval between transmissions of CDP advertisements. This field is controlled by the cdp timer command.
Sending a holdtime value of 30 seconds	Time for which the device directs the neighbor to hold a CDP advertisement before discarding it. This field is controlled by the cdp holdtime command.
Sending CDPv2 advertisements is not enabled	State of being enabled or disabled for the transmission of CDP version 2-type advertisements. This field is controlled by the cdp advertise v1 command.

Related Topics

- [cdp advertise v1](#), on page 94
- [cdp holdtime](#), on page 96
- [cdp timer](#), on page 98
- [show cdp entry](#), on page 104
- [show cdp neighbors](#), on page 108
- [show cdp traffic](#), on page 111
- [clear cdp table](#), on page 100
- [show cdp interface](#), on page 106

show cdp entry

To display information about a specific neighboring device or all neighboring devices discovered using Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), use the **show cdp entry** command in

EXEC

mode.

show cdp entry *{*entry-name}* [**{protocol | version}**]

Syntax Description	
*	Displays all CDP neighbors.
<i>entry-name</i>	Name of a neighbor about which you want information.
protocol	(Optional) Displays protocol information associated with CDP neighbor entries.
version	(Optional) Displays version information associated with CDP neighbor entries.

Command Default This command displays information about a particular device that has been discovered by CDP.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	cdp	read, write

The following example shows sample output from the **show cdp entry** command. Information about device ID, address, platform, interface, holdtime, and version is displayed.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp entry TBA04341195
-----
Device ID: TBA04341195(sys-235)
SysName : sys-235
Entry address(es):
  IP address: 172.16.23.9
Platform: WS-C6006, Capabilities: Trans-Bridge Switch
Interface: MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0
Port ID (outgoing port): 4/18
Holdtime : 157 sec
```

```

Version :
WS-C6006 Software, Version McpSW: 7.2(2) NmpSW: 7.2(2)
Copyright (c) 1995-2002 by Cisco Systems

advertisement version: 2
VTP Management Domain: 'sys'
Native VLAN: 125
Duplex: full

```

Table 9: show cdp entry Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Device ID	ID code assigned during installation of the router.
Entry address(es)	Addresses of the platform, selected interface, and port ID.
Platform	Platform name.
Capabilities	Special functions that the platform can perform (in this case the platform is a trans-bridge switch).
Interface	Interface location expressed in <i>rack / slot / module / port</i> notation.
Port ID (outgoing port)	Location of the port in use by the interface.
Holdtime	Time (in seconds) for which the device directs the neighbor to hold a CDP advertisement before discarding it. This field is controlled by the cdp holdtime command.
Version	Software version.
advertisement version	Version number of the advertising protocol.
VTP Management Domain	VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) domain name of neighbor device.
Native VLAN	VLAN ID.
Duplex	Duplex setting: half or full.

Related Topics

- [show cdp](#), on page 102
- [show cdp neighbors](#), on page 108
- [show cdp traffic](#), on page 111
- [show cdp interface](#), on page 106

show cdp interface

To display information about the interfaces on which Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) is enabled, use the **show cdp interface** command in the appropriate mode.

show cdp interface [{*type interface-path-id* | **location** *node-id*}]

Syntax Description	<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<i>interface-path-id</i>	(Optional) Physical interface or virtual interface.
	Note	Use the show interfaces command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.
		For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	location <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Displays detailed CDP information for the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

Command Default This command displays information about the interfaces on which CDP has been enabled.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show cdp interface** command to display information about any CDP interfaces. When an interface is specified in the command syntax, information is displayed about the specific interface. Not specifying the interface displays information about all interfaces.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	cdp	read, write

The following example shows sample output from the **show cdp interface** command. Information about the status, CDP timer, and holdtime settings is displayed for all interfaces on which CDP is enabled.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp interface
```

```

POS0/2/0/0 is Up
  Encapsulation HDLC
  Sending CDP packets every 120 seconds
  Holdtime is 240 seconds
POS0/2/0/1 is Up
  Encapsulation HDLC
  Sending CDP packets every 120 seconds
  Holdtime is 240 seconds
POS0/2/0/2 is Up
  Encapsulation HDLC
  Sending CDP packets every 120 seconds
  Holdtime is 240 seconds
POS0/2/0/3 is Up
  Encapsulation HDLC
  Sending CDP packets every 120 seconds
  Holdtime is 240 seconds
MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0 is Up
  Encapsulation ARPA
  Sending CDP packets every 120 seconds
  Holdtime is 240 seconds

```

The following example shows sample output from the **show cdp interface** command with an interface specified. Information about the status, CDP timer, and holdtime settings is displayed for Packet-over-SONET/SDH (POS) interface 0/2/0/1 only.

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp interface pos 0/2/0/1

POS0/2/0/1 is Up
  Encapsulation HDLC
  Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
  Holdtime is 180 seconds

```

Table 10: show cdp interface Field Descriptions

Field	Description
POS0/2/0/1 is Up	Current condition of POS interface 0/0/2/1.
Encapsulation HDLC	Interface is encoding packets using the Cisco HDLC Layer 2 encapsulation.
Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds	Interval between transmissions of CDP advertisements. This field is controlled by the cdp timer command.
Holdtime is 180 seconds	Time for which the device directs the neighbor to hold a CDP advertisement before discarding it. This field is controlled by the cdp holdtime command.

Related Topics

- [show cdp](#), on page 102
- [show cdp entry](#), on page 104
- [show cdp neighbors](#), on page 108
- [show cdp traffic](#), on page 111

show cdp neighbors

To display detailed information about neighboring devices discovered using Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), use the **show cdp neighbors** command in

EXEC

mode.

show cdp neighbors [{*type interface-path-id* | **location** *node-id*}] [**detail**]

Syntax Description

type (Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.

interface-path-id (Optional) Physical interface or virtual interface.

Note Use the **show interfaces** command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.

For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

location *node-id* (Optional) Displays detailed CDP information for the designated node. The *node-id* argument is entered in the *rack/slot/module* notation.

detail (Optional) Displays detailed information about a neighbor or neighbors, including network address, enabled protocols, holdtime, and software version. The output includes information about both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.2	When used with the detail keyword, the output was modified to display IPv6 neighbors.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show cdp neighbors** command to display information about any CDP neighbors. When a location is specified in the command syntax, information about the neighbor is displayed for the specified node. Not specifying the location displays information about the neighbor for all interfaces.

Use the command with the **detail** keyword to display additional information, including IPv6 neighbors.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	cdp	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show cdp neighbors** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp neighbors

Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater

Device ID          Local Intrlfce  Holdtme  Capability  Platform  Port ID
TBA04110127       Gi0/7/0/0      173      T S          WS-C6506  3/9
cisco_1           Gi0/7/0/2      171      R            CRS-1
                  Gi0/4/0/2
```

Table 11: show cdp neighbors Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Capability Codes	Type of device that can be discovered.
Device ID	Name of the neighbor device.
Local Intrlfce	Protocol being used by the connectivity media and the interface number.
Holdtme	Remaining time, in seconds, for which the current device holds the CDP advertisement from a sending router before discarding it.
Capability	Type of the device listed in the CDP Neighbors table. Values are as follows: R—Router T—Transparent bridge B—Source-routing bridge S—Switch H—Host I—Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) device r—Repeater
Platform	Product number of the device.
Port ID	Protocol and port number of the device.

The following examples illustrates sample output for IPv4 and IPv6 neighbors from the **show cdp neighbors** command with the **detail** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp neighbor detail
```

```

-----
Device ID: uut-user
SysName : uut-user
Entry address(es):
IPv4 address: 1.1.1.1
IPv6 address: 1::1
IPv6 address: 2::2
Platform: cisco 12008/GRP, Capabilities: Router
Interface: Gi0/4/0/3
Port ID (outgoing port): Gi0/2/0/3
Holdtime : 177 sec

Version :
Cisco IOS XR Software, Version 0.0.0[Default]
Copyright (c) 2005 by cisco Systems, Inc.

advertisement version: 2

```

Table 12: show cdp neighbors detail Field Descriptions

Field	Definition
Device ID	Name of the neighbor device.
Entry address(es)	List of network addresses of neighbor devices. The address can be in IP or in Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) protocol conventions.
Platform	Product name and number of the neighbor device.
Capabilities	Device type of the neighbor. This device can be a router, a bridge, a transparent bridge, a source-routing bridge, a switch, a host, an IGMP device, or a repeater.
Interface	Interface being used by the connectivity medium.
Port ID	Port number of the port on the current device.
Holdtime	Remaining time (in seconds) for which the current device holds the CDP advertisement from a sending router before discarding it.
Version	Software version of the neighbor device.
advertisement version	Version number of the advertising protocol.

Related Topics

- [show cdp](#), on page 102
- [show cdp entry](#), on page 104
- [show cdp traffic](#), on page 111
- [show cdp interface](#), on page 106

show cdp traffic

To display information about the traffic gathered between devices using Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), use the **show cdp traffic** command in

EXEC

mode.

show cdp traffic [**location** *node-id*]

Syntax Description	location <i>node-id</i> (Optional) Displays CDP information for the CDP packets sent and received on the designated node only. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.	
Command Default	Displays CDP information aggregated across all nodes.	
Command Modes	EXEC	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.	
Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	cdp	read

The following example illustrates sample output from the **show cdp traffic** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp traffic
CDP counters :
  Packets output: 50662, Input: 40414
  Hdr syntax: 0, Chksum error: 0, Encaps failed: 0
  No memory: 0, Invalid packet: 0, Truncated: 0
  CDP version 1 advertisements output: 0, Input: 0
  CDP version 2 advertisements output: 50662, Input: 40414
  Unrecognize Hdr version: 0, File open failed: 0
```

Table 13: show cdp traffic Field Descriptions

Field	Definition
Packets output	Number of CDP advertisements sent by the local device. Note that this value is the sum of the CDP version 1 advertisements output field and the CDP version 2 advertisements output field.
Input	Number of CDP advertisements received by the local device. Note that this value is the sum of the CDP version 1 advertisements input field and the CDP version 2 advertisements input field.
Hdr syntax	Number of CDP advertisements having bad headers that have been received by the local device.
Chksum error	Number of times the checksum (verifying) operation failed on incoming CDP advertisements.
Encaps failed	Number of times CDP failed to send advertisements on an interface because of a failure caused by the bridge port of the local device.
No memory	Number of times that the local device did not have enough memory to store the CDP advertisements in the advertisement cache table when the device was attempting to assemble advertisement packets for transmission and parse them when receiving them.
Invalid packet	Number of invalid CDP advertisements received and sent by the local device.
Truncated	Number of times truncated CDP advertisements were sent because there was not enough space in the CDP packet to hold all CDP type-length-values (TLVs).
CDP version 1 advertisements output	Number of CDP version 1 advertisements sent by the local device.
Input	Number of CDP version 1 advertisements received by the local device.
CDP version 2 advertisements output	Number of CDP version 2 advertisements sent by the local device.
Input	Number of CDP version 2 advertisements received by the local device.
Unrecognize Hdr version	Number of packets received from a CDP version that was outside the current configuration.
File open failed	Number of times that CDP failed to connect to one of the underlying services it uses.

Related Topics

- [show cdp](#), on page 102
- [show cdp entry](#), on page 104
- [show cdp neighbors](#), on page 108
- [show cdp interface](#), on page 106



Clock Commands

This module describes the commands used to set and display the internal clock settings in Cisco IOS XR software.

For more information about manually setting the router clock, see *Cisco IOS XR Getting Started Guide for the Cisco CRS Router*.

For more information about configuring the router to synchronize to Network Time Protocol (NTP), see the *Implementing NTP on Cisco IOS XR Software* module in *System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*.

- [clock read-calendar](#), on page 114
- [clock set](#), on page 115
- [clock summer-time](#), on page 117
- [clock timezone](#), on page 119
- [clock update-calendar](#), on page 123
- [confdConfig cli timezone local](#), on page 124
- [confdConfig cli utcOffset](#), on page 125
- [confdConfig cli idleTimeout](#), on page 126
- [confdConfig cli timestamp](#), on page 127
- [locale country](#), on page 128
- [locale language](#), on page 130
- [show clock](#), on page 132

clock read-calendar

To manually copy the hardware clock (calendar) settings into the software clock, use the **clock read-calendar** command in EXEC modeAdmin EXEC mode.

clock read-calendar

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default Read calendar is disabled.

Command Modes EXEC mode
Admin EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The *calendar clock* is a hardware system clock that runs continuously, even if the router is powered off or rebooted. The hardware system clock is separate from the software clock settings, which are erased when the router is power cycled or rebooted.

Use the **clock read-calendar** command to manually copy the hardware clock setting into the software clock.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	host-services	execute

In the following example, the hardware clock settings are copied to the software clock with the **clock read-calendar** command. The **show clock** command is then entered to display the new software clock settings.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clock read-calendar
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show clock

14:31:57.089 PST Tue Feb 10 2008
```

Related Topics

- [clock set](#), on page 115
- [clock update-calendar](#), on page 123
- [show clock](#), on page 132
- [update-calendar](#), on page 452

clock set

To change the software clock settings, use the **clock set** command in EXEC mode Admin EXEC mode.

```
clock set hh:mm:ss {day month | month day} year
```

Syntax Description	
<i>hh:mm:ss</i>	Current time in hours (24-hour format), minutes, and seconds. Colons are required between values.
<i>day</i>	Current day (by date) in the month.
<i>month</i>	Current month (by name).
<i>year</i>	Current year (no abbreviation). Enter a valid four-digit year.

Command Default Clock is not set.

Command Modes EXEC mode
Admin EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Generally, if the system is synchronized by a valid outside timing mechanism, such as a Network Time Protocol (NTP) clock source, or if you have a networking device with calendar capability, you need not set the software clock. Use the **clock set** command if no other time sources are available. The time specified in this command is relative to the configured time zone.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	host-services	execute

Setting the Software Clock

This example shows how to set the software clock using the **clock set** command with the *day month* arguments first.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clock set 14:12:00 10 feb 2005
```

```
14:12:00.114 JST Fri Feb 10 2009
```

This example shows how to set the software clock using the **clock set** command with the *month day* arguments first.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clock set 14:38:00 feb 10 2005
14:38:00.069 PST Tue Feb 10 2009
```

Displaying the Clock Settings

This example shows how to display the settings of the software clock:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show clock
14:38:11.292 PST Tue Feb 10 2009
```

This example shows how to use the **clock set** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clock set 06:10:00 12 ?
    january      Month of the Year
    february
    march
    april
    may
    june
    july
    august
    september
    october
    november
    december
```

Related Topics

- [clock timezone](#), on page 119
- [show clock](#), on page 132
- [clock summer-time](#), on page 117

clock summer-time

To configure the system to switch automatically to summer time (daylight saving time), use the **clock summer-time** command in global configuration mode. To remove the daylight saving time setting, use the **no** form of this command.

```
clock summer-time zone {date {date month year hh:mm date month year hh:mm | month date
year hh:mm month date year hh:mm} | recurring week day month hh:mm week day month hh:mm}
[offset]
no clock summer-time
```

Syntax Description

<i>zone</i>	Name of the time zone (for example, PDT) to be displayed when summer time is in effect. Table 14: Common Time Zone Acronyms, on page 119 lists common time zone acronyms used for the <i>zone</i> argument.
date	Indicates that summer time should start on the first specific date listed in the command and end on the second specific date in the command.
<i>date</i>	Date of the month.
<i>month</i>	Month.
<i>year</i>	Year (no abbreviation).
<i>hh:mm</i>	Time (24-hour format) in hours and minutes.
recurring	Indicates that summer time should start and end on the corresponding specified days every year.
<i>week</i>	Week of the month (values are 1 to 5, first or last).
<i>day</i>	Day of the week.
<i>offset</i>	(Optional) Number of minutes to add during summer time.

Command Default

Summer time is not configured.

offset: 60

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clock summer-time** command if you want the system to switch automatically to summer time (for display only):

- Use the **recurring** keyword to apply the rules on the configured day each year. If **clock summer-time zone recurring** is specified without parameters, the summer time rules default to United States standards. The default for the *offset* argument is 60 minutes.
- Use the **date** keyword to specify a start and end date for summer time if you cannot use the first form.

In both forms of the command, the first part of the command specifies when summer time begins and the second part specifies when it ends. All times are relative to the local time zone. The start time is relative to standard time. The end time is relative to summer time. If the starting month is after the ending month, the system assumes that you are in the Southern Hemisphere.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	host-services	read, write

The following example specifies that summer time starts on the first Sunday in April at 02:00 and ends on the last Sunday in October at 02:00. The **recurring** keyword indicates that the rules apply every year.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# clock summer-time PDT recurring 1 Sunday April 2:00
last Sunday October 2:00
```

If you live where summer time does not follow the pattern in the first example, you could set it to start on October 12, 2008 at 02:00 and end on April 26, 2009 at 02:00, with the following example. The **date** keyword indicates that the rules apply for the current year only.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# clock summer-time PDT date 12 October 2008 2:00 26
April 2009 2:00
```

Related Topics

[clock set](#), on page 115

[clock timezone](#), on page 119

clock timezone

To set the time zone for display, use the **clock timezone** command in Admin Configuration mode or Global Configuration mode. To remove the time zone setting, use the **no** form of this command.

```
clock timezone zone hours-offset [minutes-offset]
no clock timezone
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>zone</i>	Name of the time zone to be displayed when standard time is in effect.
	<i>hours-offset</i>	Hours offset from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Range is from -23 to +23.
	<i>region</i>	Sets the offset according to the region specified.
	<i>minutes-offset</i>	(Optional) Minutes offset from UTC.

Command Default UTC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the **clock timezone** command to display the time zone only when setting the time manually. The system keeps time internally in UTC.

This table lists common time zone acronyms used for the *zone* argument.

Table 14: Common Time Zone Acronyms

Acronym	Time Zone Name and UTC Offset
Europe	
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time, as UTC.
BST	British Summer Time, as UTC plus 1 hour.
IST	Irish Summer Time, as UTC plus 1 hour.
WET	Western Europe Time, as UTC.
WEST	Western Europe Summer Time, as UTC plus 1 hour.
CET	Central Europe Time, as UTC plus 1 hour.

Acronym	Time Zone Name and UTC Offset
CEST	Central Europe Summer Time, as UTC plus 2 hours.
EET	Eastern Europe Time, as UTC plus 2 hours.
EEST	Eastern Europe Summer Time, as UTC plus 3 hours.
MSK	Moscow Time, as UTC plus 3 hours.
MSD	Moscow Summer Time, as UTC plus 4 hours.
United States and Canada	
AST	Atlantic Standard Time, as UTC minus 4 hours.
ADT	Atlantic Daylight Time, as UTC minus 3 hours.
ET	Eastern Time, either as EST or EDT, depending on place and time of year.
EST	Eastern Standard Time, as UTC minus 5 hours.
EDT	Eastern Daylight Saving Time, as UTC minus 4 hours.
CT	Central Time, either as CST or CDT, depending on place and time of year.
CST	Central Standard Time, as UTC minus 6 hours.
CDT	Central Daylight Saving Time, as UTC minus 5 hours.
MT	Mountain Time, either as MST or MDT, depending on place and time of year.
MST	Mountain Standard Time, as UTC minus 7 hours.
MDT	Mountain Daylight Saving Time, as UTC minus 6 hours.
PT	Pacific Time, either as PST or PDT, depending on place and time of year.
PST	Pacific Standard Time, as UTC minus 8 hours.
PDT	Pacific Daylight Saving Time, as UTC minus 7 hours.
AKST	Alaska Standard Time, as UTC minus 9 hours.
AKDT	Alaska Standard Daylight Saving Time, as UTC minus 8 hours.
HST	Hawaiian Standard Time, as UTC minus 10 hours.
Australia	
WST	Western Standard Time, as UTC plus 8 hours.
CST	Central Standard Time, as UTC plus 9.5 hours.

Acronym	Time Zone Name and UTC Offset
EST	Eastern Standard/Summer Time, as UTC plus 10 hours (plus 11 hours during summer time).

This table lists an alternative method for referring to time zones, in which single letters are used to refer to the time zone difference from UTC. Using this method, the letter Z is used to indicate the zero meridian, equivalent to UTC, and the letter J (Juliet) is used to refer to the local time zone. Using this method, the International Date Line is between time zones M and Y.

Table 15: Single-Letter Time Zone Designators

Letter Designator	Word Designator	Difference from UTC
Y	Yankee	UTC minus 12 hours.
X	Xray	UTC minus 11 hours.
W	Whiskey	UTC minus 10 hours.
V	Victor	UTC minus 9 hours.
U	Uniform	UTC minus 8 hours.
T	Tango	UTC minus 7 hours.
S	Sierra	UTC minus 6 hours.
R	Romeo	UTC minus 5 hours.
Q	Quebec	UTC minus 4 hours.
P	Papa	UTC minus 3 hours.
O	Oscar	UTC minus 2 hours.
N	November	UTC minus 1 hour.
Z	Zulu	Same as UTC.
A	Alpha	UTC plus 1 hour.
B	Bravo	UTC plus 2 hours.
C	Charlie	UTC plus 3 hours.
D	Delta	UTC plus 4 hours.
E	Echo	UTC plus 5 hours.
F	Foxtrot	UTC plus 6 hours.
G	Golf	UTC plus 7 hours.
H	Hotel	UTC plus 8 hours.

Letter Designator	Word Designator	Difference from UTC
I	India	UTC plus 9 hours.
K	Kilo	UTC plus 10 hours.
L	Lima	UTC plus 11 hours.
M	Mike	UTC plus 12 hours.

Task ID**Task ID Operations**

```
host-services read,
write
```

The following example shows how to set the time zone to PST and offset 8 hours behind UTC:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# clock timezone PST -8
```

The following example shows how to set the time zone to Newfoundland Standard Time (NST) for Newfoundland, Canada, which is 3.5 hours behind UTC:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# clock timezone NST -3 30
```

Related Topics

- [clock set](#), on page 115
- [show clock](#), on page 132
- [clock summer-time](#), on page 117

clock update-calendar

To copy the software clock settings to the hardware clock (calendar), use the **clock update-calendar** command in EXEC mode Admin EXEC mode.

clock update-calendar

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC mode
Admin EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The hardware clock (calendar) runs continuously, even if the router is powered off or rebooted. If the software clock and calendar are not synchronized and the software clock is more accurate, use this command to update the hardware calendar clock to the correct date and time.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	host-services	execute

The following example shows how to copy the current time from the software clock to the hardware clock:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clock update-calendar
```

Related Topics

[clock read-calendar](#), on page 114

confdConfig cli timezone local

To specify the timezone that must be used when displaying the time in the CLI, use the **confdConfig cli timezone local** command in System Admin Config mode.

confdConfig cli timezone local

Syntax Description	<i>timezone</i> Specifies the timezone that must be used when displaying the time in the CLI. If local is specified then the timezone that is configured on the device is used.				
Command Default	The default value is local .				
Command Modes	System Admin Config				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 6.3.1</td> <td>By default, the sysadmin confdConfig configuration is visible in the sysadmin running configuration.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 6.3.1	By default, the sysadmin confdConfig configuration is visible in the sysadmin running configuration.
Release	Modification				
Release 6.3.1	By default, the sysadmin confdConfig configuration is visible in the sysadmin running configuration.				
Usage Guidelines	<p>This command is available in Cisco IOS XR 64 bit OS.</p> <p>This example shows you how to configure the timezone:</p> <pre> sysadmin-vm:0_RP0# config Thu May 23 23:19:47.567 UTC+00:00 Entering configuration mode terminal sysadmin-vm:0_RP0(config)# confdconfig cli timezone local Thu May 23 23:19:47.567 UTC+00:00 </pre>				

confdConfig cli utcOffset

To specify the UTC offset measured in minutes, use the **confdConfig cli utcOffset** command in System Admin Config mode.

confdConfig cli utcOffset *integer*

Syntax Description *integer* Specifies the UTC offset measured in minutes.

Command Default The default value is **0**.

Command Modes System Admin Config

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	By default, the sysadmin confdConfig configuration is visible in the sysadmin running configuration.

Usage Guidelines This command is available in Cisco IOS XR 64 bit OS.

This example shows you how to configure the UTC offset:

```

sysadmin-vm:0_RP0# config
Thu May 23 23:19:47.567 UTC+00:00
Entering configuration mode terminal
sysadmin-vm:0_RP0(config)# confdconfig cli utcOffset 0
Thu May 23 23:19:47.567 UTC+00:00

```

confdConfig cli idleTimeout

To specify the maximum idle time before terminating a CLI session, use the **confdConfig cli idleTimeout** command in System Admin Config mode.

confdConfig cli idleTimeout *time*

Syntax Description	<i>time</i> Specifies the idle timeout value. It must be in this format: (nYnMnDnHnMnS).
---------------------------	--

Command Default	The default value is PT10M , which is 10 minutes. PT0M means no timeout.
------------------------	--

Command Modes	System Admin Config
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	By default, the sysadmin confdConfig configuration is visible in the sysadmin running configuration.

Usage Guidelines	This command is available in Cisco IOS XR 64 bit OS.
-------------------------	--

This example shows you how to configure the idle timeout of 25 minutes:

```
sysadmin-vm:0_RP0# config
Thu May 23 23:19:47.567 UTC+00:00
Entering configuration mode terminal
sysadmin-vm:0_RP0(config)# confdconfig cli idleTimeout 25m
Thu May 23 23:19:47.567 UTC+00:00
```

confdConfig cli timestamp

To enable or disable the display of timestamps, use the **confdConfig cli timestamp** command in System Admin Config mode.

confdConfig cli timestamp {*enabled* | *disabled*}

Syntax Description

enabled Enables the display of timestamps.

disabled Disables the display of timestamps.

Command Default

The default value is **enabled**.

Command Modes

System Admin Config

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.3.1	By default, the sysadmin confdConfig configuration is visible in the sysadmin running configuration.

Usage Guidelines

This command is available in Cisco IOS XR 64 bit OS.

This example shows you how to enable the display of timestamp:

```
sysadmin-vm:0_RP0# config
Thu May 23 23:19:47.567 UTC+00:00
Entering configuration mode terminal
sysadmin-vm:0_RP0(config)# confdconfig cli timestamp enabled
Thu May 23 23:19:47.567 UTC+00:00
```

locale country

To set the default country of use, use the **locale country** command in global configuration mode. To remove the country setting, use the **no** form of this command.

locale country *country*
no locale country

Syntax Description *country* Country, where *country* is a two-character country code. Case is not important.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note This command is not fully supported at this time.

To display a complete listing of the available country codes, use the online help (?) function:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# locale country ?
```

```
AD   Andorra
AE   United Arab Emirates
AF   Afghanistan
AG   Antigua and Barbuda
AI   Anguilla
AL   Albania
AM   Armenia
AN   Netherlands Antilles
AO   Angola
AQ   Antarctica
AR   Argentina
AS   American Samoa
AT   Austria
AU   Australia
AW   Aruba
AZ   Azerbaijan
BA   Bosnia and Herzegovina
BB   Barbados
BD   Bangladesh
BE   Belgium
```

--More--

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	host-services	read, write

The following example shows how to set the country of use to Australia:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# locale country au
```

Related Topics

[locale language](#), on page 130

locale language

To set the default language of use, use the **locale language** command in global configuration

mode. To remove the language setting, use the **no** form of this command.

locale language *language*
no locale language

Syntax Description *language* Two-character code that specifies the language. Case is not important.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note This command is not fully supported at this time.

To display a complete listing of the available language codes, use the online help (?) function:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# locale language ?
aa      Afar
ab      Abkhazian
af      Afrikaans
am      Amharic
ar      Arabic
as      Assamese
ay      Aymara
--More--
```

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	host-services	read, write

The following example shows how to set the language of use to English:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# locale language en
```

Related Topics

[locale country](#), on page 128

show clock

To display the system clock, use the **show clock** command in EXEC mode.

show clock [**detail**]

Syntax Description **detail** (Optional) Indicates the time zone, time source, and current summer time setting (if any).

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The system clock keeps an “authoritative” flag that indicates whether the time is authoritative (believed to be accurate). If the system clock has been set by a timing source, such as system calendar or Network Time Protocol (NTP), the flag is set. If the time is not authoritative, it is used only for display. Until the clock is authoritative and the “authoritative” flag is set, the flag prevents peers from synchronizing to the clock when the peers have invalid times.

The leading symbols that precede the **show clock** command display are shown in this table

Table 16: show clock Display Leading Symbol Descriptions

Symbol	Description
*	Time is not authoritative.
(blank)	Time is authoritative.
.	Time is authoritative, but NTP is not synchronized.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	basic-services	read

The following sample output shows the current clock settings:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show clock
16:18:28.927 PST Tue Feb 10 2009
```


The following sample output shows the current clock detail, including the time zone and time source:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show clock detail  
16:18:07.164 PST Tue Feb 10 2009  
Timezone: PST8PST Timesource: User configured
```

Related Topics

[clock set](#), on page 115



Configuration Management Commands

This module describes the Cisco IOS XR commands used to manage your basic configuration.

For detailed information about configuration management concepts, tasks, and examples, see *Cisco IOS XR Getting Started Guide for the Cisco CRS Router*.

- [abort](#), on page 137
- [admin](#), on page 138
- [alias](#), on page 139
- [apply-group](#), on page 142
- [apply-group-remove](#), on page 144
- [apply-template](#), on page 145
- [clear comment](#), on page 146
- [clear configuration commits](#), on page 147
- [clear configuration inconsistency](#), on page 149
- [clear configuration inconsistency replica](#), on page 152
- [clear configuration sessions](#), on page 154
- [commit](#), on page 156
- [configuration commit auto-save](#), on page 160
- [configure](#), on page 162
- [description \(interface\)](#), on page 165
- [do](#), on page 166
- [end](#), on page 167
- [end-group](#), on page 169
- [end-template](#), on page 170
- [exit](#), on page 171
- [group \(configuration\)](#), on page 173
- [hostname](#), on page 178
- [load](#), on page 179
- [load commit changes](#), on page 181
- [load configuration failed](#), on page 182
- [load configuration removed](#), on page 184
- [load rollback changes](#), on page 185
- [man](#), on page 187
- [more](#), on page 190
- [pwd \(config\)](#), on page 194

- rollback configuration, on page 195
- root, on page 198
- save configuration, on page 200
- save configuration changes, on page 202
- save configuration commit changes, on page 204
- save configuration failed, on page 206
- save configuration merge, on page 208
- save configuration removed, on page 209
- save rollback changes, on page 211
- set default-afi, on page 213
- set default-safi, on page 214
- set default-vrf, on page 215
- show, on page 217
- show aliases, on page 220
- show commit changes diff, on page 221
- show configuration (config), on page 224
- show configuration changes, on page 226
- show configuration commit changes, on page 228
- show configuration commit list, on page 231
- show configuration failed (config), on page 233
- show configuration failed incompatible, on page 235
- show configuration failed remove, on page 236
- show configuration failed rollback, on page 238
- show configuration failed startup, on page 239
- show configuration history, on page 240
- show configuration inconsistency replica, on page 244
- show configuration persistent, on page 246
- show configuration removed, on page 248
- show configuration rollback changes, on page 250
- show configuration running, on page 253
- show configuration running-config, on page 255
- show configuration sessions, on page 258
- show default-afi-safi-vrf, on page 260
- show history, on page 261
- show running-config, on page 263
- template, on page 267

abort

To terminate a configuration session and discard all uncommitted changes without system confirmations, use the **abort** command in any configuration mode.

abort

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **abort** command to terminate a configuration session and return to EXEC mode from any configuration mode. This command discards all uncommitted configuration changes. You are prompted to commit the changes.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	Task ID for the feature or mode impacted by the command	Operation for the feature or mode impacted by the command

The following example shows how to use the **abort** command to discard all changes made during a configuration session:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/2/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 1.1.1.1 255.0.0.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# abort
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#
```

Related Topics

[end](#), on page 167

[exit](#), on page 171

admin

To enter Admin EXEC mode, use the **admin** command in EXEC mode.

admin

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the **admin** command to enter Admin EXEC mode mode. Administration commands are used to configure secure domain routers (SDRs) and to execute various administration plane commands.



Note Administration commands can be run only by entering administration mode and not by prefixing the **admin** command with the keyword in EXEC mode mode.

Task ID	Task Operations ID
	admin read, write, execute

The following example shows how to enter Admin EXEC mode mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)#
```

To use administration configuration mode, use the **configure** command in Admin EXEC mode mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)#
```

Related Topics

[configure](#), on page 162

alias

To create a command alias, use the **alias** command in Global Configuration mode. To delete an alias, use the **no alias** form of this command.

alias *alias-name*[(*param-list*)]*content*
no alias *alias-name*

Syntax Description

<i>alias-name</i>	Name of the command alias. Alias names can be a single word or multiple words joined by a hyphen (-) or an underscore (_).
<i>param-list</i>	(Optional) Parameters assigned to the alias. These parameters are filled in at execution time.
<i>content</i>	Original command syntax. Valid abbreviations of the original command syntax can be entered for the <i>content</i> argument.

Command Default

No command aliases are configured.

Command Modes

Global Configuration mode
 Admin EXEC mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.2	The <i>param-list</i> argument was added.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Cisco IOS XR software supports generic alias definitions for various entities. Any physical or logical entity can have an alias as a reference. For example, an alias can refer to a command, a partial command, a group of commands, a location, or an IP address.

An alias must first be defined. The alias can then be used in command lines in place of the defined entity.

Following is a list of properties for an alias:

- An alias can be used anywhere and in any mode.
- An alias can have zero, one, or many parameters.
- An alias can refer to those parameters with the \$ sign.
- If an alias refers to more than one command, the commands must be separated by a semicolon (;).
- The size of the **alias** command is limited to 1024 characters.

The alias command can be used anywhere. If the content referenced by the alias is invalid or inappropriate in that context or mode, the system issues a warning message containing the substituted content.

An alias name should not be a subset of the keywords that it represents as alias. Substitution is done only when the entered input match fails completely. For instance, the attempt to define an alias with “config? as the alias name fails, as shown in the following example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# alias config set_host hostname router
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# show configuration
```

```
alias set_host hostname router
```

Use the **show aliases** command to display all command aliases or the command aliases in a specified mode.

Task ID

Task ID Operations

```
logging read,
write
```

The following example shows how to create an alias named ipbr for the **show ipv4 interface brief** command, commit the configuration, enter EXEC mode and then enter the configured alias:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# alias ipbr show ipv4 interface brief
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# show configuration

Building configuration...
alias ipbr show ipv4 interface brief
end
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Feb 21 04:42:57.017 : config[65689]: %MGBL-LIBTARCFG-6-COMMIT :
Configuration committed by user 'lab'. Use 'show configuration commit changes 1000000022'
to view the changes.
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# end
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Mar 27 22:19:05 : config[65739]: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I : Configured from console
by lab
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# ipbr
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ipv4 interface brief

Interface                IP-Address      Status          Protocol
Loopback0                1.1.1.1         Up              Up
Loopback999              unassigned      Up              Up
MgmtEth0/0/CPU0/0       12.29.56.21    Up              Up
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#
```

The following example shows how to define an alias, mycompany-10ge, for POS interface 1/0/2/3 and then how to use that alias to shut down the interface:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# alias mycompany-10ge gigabitethernet1/0/2/3
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface mycompany-10ge
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# shutdown
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#
```

The following example shows the use of a parameter name in an alias definition:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# alias shint (intname) show interface $intname
```

The following example shows an alias defined with one parameter and two commands:


```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# alias shint_both (intname) show interface $intname;show run
interface $intname
```

The following example shows the use of the alias `shint_both` in EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(exec)# shint_both(gigabitethernet1/2/3/4)
```

Two commands are issued, as follows:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(exec)# show interface gigabitethernet1/2/3/4; show run interface
gigabitethernet1/2/3/4
```

Related Topics

[show aliases](#), on page 220

apply-group

To cause the configuration commands contained in a group or multiple groups to be inherited by the router configuration within which it is applied, use the **apply-group** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove a group configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

apply-group *group-name* [*group-name*]
no apply-group

Syntax Description	<i>group-name</i> Name of the configuration group to apply. The group must be previously defined. Up to eight group names can be specified at one time.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	Any configuration mode
----------------------	------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Configuration statements in configuration groups come into effect only when the configuration groups are applied in the system configuration, and the configuration statements have the correct context and inheritance priority in the mode in which the configuration groups are applied. The maximum number of configuration groups that can be specified in a single **apply-group** command is eight.

To change the composition of an **apply-group** command, you must specify all desired groups. For example, if you used the command `apply-group g10 g20 g30`, and now you want to add the group g15, use the command `apply-group g10 g15 g20 g30`. If you now want to delete group g20, use the command `apply-group g10 g15 g30`. If you use the **no apply-group** command, all groups are removed from the configuration.



Note From the Release 6.3.1 onwards, you are able to enter the Flexible CLI config group definition, **apply-group** and **exclude-group** command in any order as long as the entire commit has all the group definitions needed.



Note Use multi-line configuration style to configure Flexible CLI configuration groups by entering each configuration mode in a separate line, one configuration per line. This is important so that the configuration properties are fully inherited and for better readability during troubleshooting.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	config-services	read, write

This example applies a configuration group to a specific OSPF instance:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure  
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 0  
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# apply-group G-OSPF-B
```

Related Topics

[group \(configuration\)](#), on page 173

apply-group-remove

To remove one or more configuration groups from an existing apply-group, use the **apply-group-remove** command in the same configuration mode in which the group was applied.

apply-group-remove *group-name**existing-group-name*

Syntax Description	<i>group-name</i>	Name of the group you want to remove from an existing group. Up to eight group names can be specified in this command at a time.
	<i>existing-group-name</i>	Name of the applied (pre-defined) group from which a group will be removed.

Command Default None

Command Modes Global configuration or any configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.1.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Consider, you have configured four groups, g10 g20 g30 g40 using the **apply-group** command. To remove g20, you can use the **apply-group-remove** command to edit the **apply-group** command configuration.



Note This command is not a configuration command and will not be seen in **show configuration** or **show run** commands.



Note This command has to be executed in the same configuration mode as the **apply-group** command used to configure the groups.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	config-services	read, write

Example

This example shows how to remove the group, G-OSPF-B, using this command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config)# router ospf 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-ospf)# apply-group-remove G-OSPF-B
```

apply-template

To apply a template to the target configuration, use the **apply-template** command in Global Configuration mode.

apply-template *template-name* [(*param-list*)]

Syntax Description	<i>template-name</i>	Name of the template to be applied to the running configuration. Use the template command to define a template.
	<i>param-list</i>	(Optional) Up to five template parameters.

Command Default No templates are applied to the target configuration.

Command Modes Global Configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **apply-template** command to apply a template to the target configuration. Templates allow you to create a template name that represents a group of configuration commands.

Use the **template** command to define a template. Use the **end-template** command to exit template configuration mode and return to global configuration mode. Use the **show-running** command with the optional **template** *template-name* keyword and argument to display the contents of a template.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read, write

The following example shows how to define a template and then apply the template to the target configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# template hostname-template
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-TPL)# hostname router1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-TPL)# end-template
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# apply-template hostname-template
```

Related Topics

[end-template](#), on page 170

[show running-config](#), on page 263

[template](#), on page 267

clear comment

To discard a comment associated with a configuration, use the **clear comment** command in any configuration or Global Configuration mode.

clear comment

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any configuration mode
Global Configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The **clear comment** command clears any comments that were added for a specific configuration in the configuration file. After you enter the **clear comment** command, enter the configuration for which you want to delete the comment on a separate line.

To enter configuration comments, enter ! followed by the comment. The comment you enter is associated with the next configuration entered. For example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#!router1 is located in xxx
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# hostname router1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# commit
```

The comment is displayed in the output of the **show running-config** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config
...
!router1 is located in xxx
hostname router1
...
```

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	Task ID for the feature or configuration mode impacted by the command	Operation for the feature or configuration mode impacted by the command

The following example shows how to discard the comment associated with the configuration ipv4 address 1.1.1.1 255.0.0.0.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# clear comment
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 1.1.1.1 255.0.0.0
```

clear configuration commits

To delete old commit IDs from the commit database to free up disk space, use the **clear configuration commits** command in Admin EXEC mode or EXEC mode.

clear configuration commits {**diskspace** *kilobytes* | **oldest** *number-of-commits*}

Syntax Description

diskspace *kilobytes* Deletes as many commit IDs (beginning with the oldest available commit ID) from the commit database as required to free the number of kilobytes (KB) specified for the *kilobytes* argument. The range for the number of kilobytes of disk space to free is 1 to 4194304.

Note The amount of disk space freed may vary depending on the size and number of commits present in the commit database.

oldest *number-of-commits* Deletes the number of commit IDs specified for the *number-of-commits* argument.

Note Use the online help (?) function to display the range of commit IDs available for deletion.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

EXEC mode
Admin EXEC mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.2	This command was earlier named clear configuration rollback points .
Release 3.3.0	Support was added for administration EXEC mode.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clear configuration commits** command to delete the number of commit IDs available for rollback operations. The most recent 100 commits are retained by the system. As new commit IDs are added, the oldest commit IDs are discarded and are no longer available for rollback operations.



Note The **clear configuration commits** command deletes commits from the commit database only. The running configuration, thus, is not changed.



Note When a commit ID is deleted from the commit database, it is no longer available for rollback and can no longer be used to display commit changes (with the **show configuration rollback changes** command).

Use the **rollback configuration** command to roll back the current running configuration to a previous configuration. Use the **show configuration rollback changes** command to display a list of the commit IDs available for rollback operations or to display the changes that would be made by the **rollback configuration** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	execute

The following example shows how to delete the oldest 16 commit IDs to free up disk space. After entering this command, you will be prompted to confirm the deletion.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clear configuration commits oldest 16

Deleting 16 rollback points '1000000021' to '1000000036'
256 KB of disk space will be freed. Continue with deletion?[confirm] y
```

Related Topics

[rollback configuration](#), on page 195

[show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250

clear configuration inconsistency

To clear an inconsistency alarm for an SDR configuration or admin plane configuration, use the **clear configuration inconsistency** command in Admin EXEC mode or EXEC mode.

clear configuration inconsistency

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

Administration EXEC mode: Clears the inconsistency alarms for the admin plane configuration.

EXEC mode: Clears the inconsistency alarms for an SDR configuration.

Command Modes

Admin EXEC mode

EXEC mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

An inconsistency alarm is set when there is a failure to restore the configuration; this can occur during router startup, or when a line card, modular services card (MSC), or route processor (RP) card is inserted or removed.

If an inconsistency alarm is set, a message similar to the following example is displayed:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:May 26 11:58:40.662 : cfgmgr-rp[130]: %MGBL-CONFIGCLI-3
  BATCH_CONFIG_FAIL : 28 config(s) failed during startup. To view
  failed config(s) use the command - "show configuration failed startup"

RP/0/0/CPU0:May 26 11:58:41.731 : cfgmgr-rp[130]:
  %MGBL-CONFIG-3-ADMIN_INCONSISTENCY_ALARM : Admin plane configuration
  inconsistency alarm has been raised. Configuration commits will be
  blocked until an ADMIN plane 'clear configuration inconsistency' command
  has been run to synchronize persisted admin plane configuration with
  running admin configuration.
```

When the inconsistency alarm is set, all configuration commit operations fail until the alarm is cleared using the **clear configuration inconsistency** command. This command clears the alarm and removes the failed configuration.

For example, the following configuration commit fails to finish due to an existing inconsistency alarm:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure

ADMIN plane running configuration is inconsistent with persistent
  configuration.
No configuration commits will be allowed until an admin plane
'clear configuration inconsistency' command is performed.
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# hostname router2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#commit
```

clear configuration inconsistency

ADMIN plane running configuration is inconsistent with persistent configuration.
No configuration commits will be allowed until an admin plane 'clear configuration inconsistency' command is performed.

Enter the **clear configuration inconsistency** command to clear the alarm and allow commit operations to continue.



Note To reapply the failed configuration, you must reapply and recommit the configuration. Use the **load configuration failed** command with the **startup** keyword to populate the target configuration with the contents of the previous failed configuration from the startup configuration.

Use the **show configuration history** command with the **alarm** keyword to view the inconsistency alarm set and alarm clear events in the configuration history log.

Command Modes

To clear the inconsistency alarms for the admin plane configuration, enter the **clear configuration inconsistency** command in administration EXEC mode.

To clear the inconsistency alarms for an SDR configuration, enter the **clear configuration inconsistency** command in EXEC mode for that SDR.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
config-services	execute

The following example shows how to clear the inconsistency alarms for the admin plane configuration by entering the **clear configuration inconsistency** command in administration EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# clear configuration inconsistency

Creating any missing directories in Configuration File system...OK
Initializing Configuration Version Manager...OK
Syncing ADMIN commit database with running configuration...OK
Re-initializing cache files...OK
Updating Commit Database. Please wait...[OK]
```

The following example shows how to clear the inconsistency alarms for an SDR configuration. The command is entered in EXEC mode and impacts only that SDR.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clear configuration inconsistency

Creating any missing directories in Configuration File system...OK
Initializing Configuration Version Manager...OK
Syncing commit database with running configuration...OK
Re-initializing cache files...OK
Updating Commit Database. Please wait...[OK]
```

In the following example, a history of the inconsistency alarms set and cleared for the SDR configuration are displayed using the **show configuration history** command with the **alarm** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration history alarm
```

Sno.	Event	Info	Time Stamp
~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
1	alarm	inconsistency alarm raised	Thu Jun 22 15:23:15 2009
2	alarm	inconsistency alarm cleared	Thu Jun 22 15:42:30 2009
3	alarm	inconsistency alarm raised	Sun Jul 9 13:39:57 2009
4	alarm	inconsistency alarm cleared	Sun Jul 9 14:15:48 2009
5	alarm	inconsistency alarm raised	Sat Jul 15 18:18:26 2009
6	alarm	inconsistency alarm cleared	Sat Jul 15 19:21:03 2009

### Related Topics

[load configuration failed](#), on page 182

[show configuration history](#), on page 240

[show configuration failed startup](#), on page 239

# clear configuration inconsistency replica

To resolve configuration inconsistencies on a replica node, use the **clear configuration inconsistency replica** command in administration EXEC or EXEC mode.

**clear configuration inconsistency replica location** *node-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i> Resolves the configuration inconsistencies on the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.				
<b>Command Default</b>	Administration EXEC mode: Resolves any configuration inconsistencies for the admin plane configuration. EXEC mode: Resolves any configuration inconsistencies for the SDR configuration.				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Admin EXEC mode EXEC mode				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 3.6.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p> <p>In administration EXEC mode, the replica node for the <b>clear configuration inconsistency replica</b> command is the standby designated system controller (DSC). In EXEC mode, the replica nodes are the route processors (RPs) or distributed route processors (DRPs) that can become the designated secure domain router shelf controller (DSDRSC).</p> <p>Use the <b>clear configuration inconsistency replica</b> command if there is a configuration inconsistency between the standby DSC and the current active DSC; or alternatively, if the configuration on any nodes that could become the DSC is not the same as the configuration on the current DSC. To determine if you have a configuration inconsistency, use the <b>show configuration inconsistency replica</b> command.</p> <p>To clear configuration inconsistencies for the admin plane configuration, enter the <b>clear configuration inconsistency replica</b> command in administration EXEC mode.</p> <p>To clear configuration inconsistencies for an SDR configuration, enter the <b>clear configuration inconsistency replica</b> command in EXEC mode for that SDR.</p>				

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	execute

The following example shows how to clear any configuration inconsistencies for the DSC configuration by using the **clear configuration inconsistency replica** command in EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clear configuration inconsistency replica location 0/rp1/cpu0
```

The replica has been repaired.

**Related Topics**

[show configuration inconsistency replica](#), on page 244

# clear configuration sessions

To clear (end) an active configuration session, use the **clear configuration sessions** command in administration EXEC or EXEC mode.

**clear configuration sessions** *session-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>session-id</i> Identifier for the configuration session to be terminated.
---------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration EXEC EXEC mode
----------------------	----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Use the **clear configuration sessions** command to clear a configuration session. This command can be used to end the configuration sessions of another user. Any uncommitted changes to a user's target configuration are discarded.

Use the **show configuration sessions** command to identify active configuration sessions.

When a configuration session is cleared, a message is displayed on the terminal of the terminated user. For example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# This configuration session was terminated by user 'user_a'
from line 'aux0_0_CPU0'
```

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	config-services	execute

The following example shows how to clear an active configuration session. In this example, the **show configuration sessions** command displays the active configuration session. The **clear configuration sessions** command clears the active configuration session.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration sessions

Current Configuration Session  Line          User          Date          Lock
00000211-002c409b-00000000    con0_RPs1_CPU0  UNKNOWN      Mon Feb  2 01:02:09 2009

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clear configuration sessions 00000211-002c409b-00000000
```

```
session ID '00000211-002cb09b-00000000' terminated
```

**Related Topics**

[show configuration sessions](#), on page 258

# commit

To commit the target configuration to the active (running) configuration, use the **commit** command in any configuration Global Configuration mode Admin Configuration mode.

**commit** [**best-effort**] [**comment** *line*] [**confirmed** [{*seconds* | **minutes** *minutes*}] ] [**force**] [**label** *line*] [**replace**] [**save-running** **filename** *file_path*]

## Syntax Description

<b>best-effort</b>	(Optional) Merges the target configuration with the running configuration and commits only valid changes (best effort). Some configuration changes might fail due to semantic errors.
<b>comment</b> <i>line</i>	(Optional) Assigns a comment to a commit. This text comment is displayed in the commit entry displayed in the output for the <b>show configuration commit list</b> command with the optional <b>detail</b> keyword.
<b>confirmed</b> [ <i>seconds</i>   <b>minutes</b> <i>minutes</i> ]	(Optional) Commits the configuration on a trial basis for the time specified in seconds or minutes.  <b>Note</b> The <b>confirmed</b> option is not available in administration configuration mode.
<b>force</b>	(Optional) Forces a commit operation in low-memory conditions.
<b>label</b> <i>line</i>	(Optional) Assigns a meaningful label. This label is displayed (instead of the autogenerated commit ID) in the output for the <b>show configuration commit list</b> .
<b>replace</b>	(Optional) Replaces the entire running configuration with the contents of the target configuration.
<b>save-running</b> <b>filename</b> <i>file_path</i>	(Optional) Saves the running configuration to a specified file.

## Command Default

The default behavior is *pseudo-atomic*, meaning that all changes must succeed for the entire commit operation to succeed. If any errors are found, none of the configuration changes take effect.

## Command Modes

Any configuration mode  
Global Configuration mode  
Admin Configuration mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.2	The <b>replace</b> keyword was added.



Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	The <b>confirmed</b> <i>minutes</i> keyword and argument were added. The <b>confirmed</b> option is not available in administration configuration mode.
Release 3.7.0	Support was added for the <b>save-running filename</b> <i>file_path</i> keywords and argument in global configuration mode.
Release 3.8.0	Support was added for the <b>save-running filename</b> <i>file_path</i> keywords and argument in administration configuration mode.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Changes made during a configuration session are inactive until the **commit** command is entered. By default, the commit operation is *pseudo-atomic*, meaning that all changes must succeed for the entire commit operation to succeed. If any errors are found, none of the configuration changes takes effect.

To replace the default numeric ID for the commit, use the optional **label** keyword. This label is displayed (instead of the autogenerated commit ID) in the output for the **show configuration commit list** command.

Enter an optional comment with the **comment** keyword to provide additional information about the commit action. This comment is displayed in the output for the **show configuration commit list** command with the **detail** keyword.

Use the optional **confirmed** *minutes* keyword and argument to commit a configuration on a trial basis for a minimum of 30 seconds and a maximum of 300 seconds (5 minutes). During the trial configuration period, enter the **commit** command to confirm the configuration. If the **commit** command is not entered, then the system reverts to the previous configuration when the trial time period expires. The confirmed option is not available in administration configuration mode.

You can use the **commit** command in conjunction with the **load** command. Load a new configuration with the **load** command, and use the **commit** command with the **replace** keyword to have the loaded configuration become the active (running) configuration.

Use the optional **save-running filename** *file_path* keywords and argument to save the running configuration to a specified file. To configure automatic saving of the configuration file on every commit, use the **configuration commit auto-save** command. If automatic saving of the configuration file is already enabled, specifying **save-running filename** *file_path* with the **commit** command has no additional effect.

In pseudo-atomic commit, if an error occurs on one or more of the configurations in a commit, other configurations which are already part of the running configuration in the same commit are reverted.



#### Caution

Saving the running configuration to a file is CPU intensive.



#### Note

If you use the **commit** command without previously loading a target configuration, a blank configuration is committed.



**Note** If you use the **commit** command with the **replace** keyword, it does not affect the mode of an 8-port E1/T1 SPA. If the mode is E1 before using the **commit replace** command, it remains E1. However, since the default mode is T1, the router does not recognize that the mode is E1. To change the mode to T1, you must first use the **hw-module subslot cardtype e1** command to add the E1 mode into the configuration so that it correlates with the system. Then manually reload the router and it boots in T1 mode.

For more information regarding the **hw-module subslot cardtype** command, refer to *Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference for Cisco CRS Routers*.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	Task ID for the feature or configuration mode impacted by the command	Operation for the feature or configuration mode impacted by the command

### Committing the Target Configuration to the Active Running Configuration

The following example shows how to commit the target configuration to the active running configuration. In this example, the **commit** command saves changes to the router hostname.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# hostname router1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# commit

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Feb 21 04:42:57.017 : config[65689]: %MGBL-LIBTARCFG-6-COMMIT :
Configuration committed by user 'user_a'.
Use 'show configuration commit changes 1000000033' to view the changes.
```

### Adding a Comment to a Configuration Commit

The following example shows how to use the **commit** command with the optional **comment line** keyword and argument to assign a text description to the commit operation. The comment is then displayed in the output of the **show configuration commit list** command with the **detail** keyword.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# hostname router2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# commit comment new name for router

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Feb 21 04:42:57.017 : config[65689]: %MGBL-LIBTARCFG-6-COMMIT :
Configuration committed by user 'user_a'. Use 'show configuration commit
changes 1000000226' to view the changes.

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router2(config)# end
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router2# show configuration commit list detail

1) CommitId: 1000000226                Label: NONE
   UserId:   user_a                    Line:   con0_RP1_CPU0
   Client:   CLI                       Time:  12:59:26 UTC Wed Feb 04 2004
   Comment:  new name for router

2) CommitId: 1000000225                Label: NONE
   UserId:   user_a                    Line:   con0_RP1_CPU0
```

```
Client: CLI                               Time: 12:58:32 UTC Wed Feb 04 2004
Comment: NONE
```

### Changing the Commit ID to a Text Label

The following example shows how to use the **commit** command with the optional **label line** keyword and argument to change the commit ID to a text label for easier identification. The label is then displayed in the output of the **show configuration commit list** command.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router2# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router2(config)# hostname router3
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router2(config)# commit label new_name

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Feb 21 04:42:57.017 : config[65689]: %MGBL-LIBTARCFG-6-COMMIT :
Configuration committed by user 'user_a'.
Use 'show configuration commit changes 1000000227' to view the changes.

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router3(config)# end
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router3# show configuration commit list
```

SNo.	Label/ID	User	Line	Client	Time Stamp
1	<b>new_name</b>	user_a	con0_RPs1_C	CLI	13:00:53 UTC Wed Feb 04 2004
2	1000000226	user_a	con0_RPs1_C	CLI	12:59:26 UTC Wed Feb 04 2004
3	1000000225	user_a	con0_RPs1_C	CLI	12:58:32 UTC Wed Feb 04 2004

### Commit a Configuration for a Specified Time

The following example shows how to use the **commit** command with the optional **confirmed** keyword and number *argument*. The configuration changes are committed only for the specified number of seconds. You can then either confirm the commit operation or discard the changes.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# hostname router3
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# commit confirmed 30
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router3(config)# end
```

### Related Topics

- [abort](#), on page 137
- [end](#), on page 167
- [exit](#), on page 171
- [configuration commit auto-save](#), on page 160
- [load](#), on page 179
- [show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250

# configuration commit auto-save

To enable automatic saving of the running configuration to a specified file on every commit, use the **configuration commit auto-save** command in Global Configuration mode. To disable automatic saving of the running configuration to a specified file on every commit, use the **no** form of the command.



**Caution** Saving the running configuration to a file is CPU intensive.

```
configuration commit auto-save filename file_path
no configuration commit auto-save
```

**Syntax Description** **filename** *file_path* Specifies the location to which to save the running configuration.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Global Configuration mode  
Admin Configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced
	Release 3.8.0	This command was first supported in administration configuration mode.
	Release 5.1.1	The 'ftp client username' and 'ftp client password' commands can be used to pass the ftp username and password to the 'configuration commit auto-save' command.
	Release 6.1.2	The command was enhanced to save the copy of your config with unique filename

**Usage Guidelines** The **configuration commit auto-save** command configures the system to save the running configuration to the specified file and location every time a **commit** command is run. Alternatively, you can save the configuration on a one-time basis by specifying the **save-running** keyword when you run the **commit** command. Use the following syntax when using **tftp**, **ftp**, or **rcp** as options: Configuration commit auto-save filename

```
[tftp/ftp/rcp]
```

The **configuration commit auto-save** command saves the copy of your config with unique filename. The unique filename is generated by appending timestamp to the filename.

For example:

```
router(config)# hostname T2
T2(config)# configuration commit auto-save filename disk0:/CONF_BK
T2(config)# end
```

```
T2(config)# commit
-----
ios.0/0/CPU0:/disk0:ios.0/0/CPU0disk0: $ ls -lt
total 60
-rwx----- 1 <username> eng 399 Jul 3 17:34 CONF_BK_TS.20160703-173423
```

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	write

The following example shows how to configure the system to save the running configuration to the file `disk0:/usr` whenever the **commit** command is used:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# configuration commit auto-save filename disk0:/usr
```

### Related Topics

[commit](#), on page 156

# configure

To enter global configuration mode or administration configuration mode, use the **configure** command in EXEC mode or Admin EXEC mode.

**configure** [{**exclusive** | **terminal**}]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>exclusive</b> (Optional) Locks the router configuration. The system configuration can be made only from the login terminal.
	<b>terminal</b> (Optional) Configures the system from the login terminal. This is the default.

**Command Default** If the **configure** command is entered without a keyword, the system is configured from the login terminal.

**Command Modes** EXEC mode  
Admin EXEC mode

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Configuration modes are used to enter changes to a target configuration session and commit those changes to the running configuration. A router running Cisco IOS XR software contains multiple configurations:

- The configuration for a specific secure domain router (SDR). Each SDR has its own configuration that is modified when a user logs into an SDR and enters global configuration mode. This mode is used to configure SDR-specific features such as routing protocols.
- The administration configuration for system-wide resources and settings. Some features, such as creating SDRs, can be configured only in administration configuration mode.

## Global Configuration mode

Use the **configure** command in EXEC mode to enter Global Configuration mode and create a new target configuration for an SDR. From global configuration mode, you can enter any configuration mode. Configuration changes entered in global configuration mode impact the SDR to which the user is currently logged in.

## Admin Configuration mode

Use the **configure** command in Admin EXEC mode to enter Admin Configuration mode and create a new target configuration. From Admin EXEC mode, you can enter any configuration mode. Configuration changes entered in Admin EXEC mode can impact resources for the entire router. See the command reference documentation for a specific command to determine the impact of commands entered in Admin EXEC mode.

## Router Prompt

After you enter the **configure** command, the system appends “(config)” to the router prompt, indicating that the router is in a configuration mode. For example:

- The following prompt indicates that you are in global configuration mode for an SDR:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) #
```

- The following prompt indicates that you are in administration configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (admin-config) #
```

## Locking a Configuration Session

To lock the configuration so that no other user can commit changes to the running configuration during your configuration session, issue the **configure** command with the **exclusive** keyword.

## Committing Changes and Returning to EXEC mode or Admin EXEC mode

Changes to the target configuration remain inactive until the **commit** command is entered. To leave global configuration or administration configuration mode and return to the EXEC mode or Admin EXEC mode prompt, issue the **end** or **exit** command; you are prompted to commit any uncommitted changes.

To leave configuration mode and return directly to EXEC mode or Admin EXEC mode without being prompted to commit changes and without saving changes to the target configuration, enter the **abort** command in any configuration mode.

The following example shows how to enter global configuration mode from EXEC mode and then enter interface configuration mode to configure an IPv4 address, the **configure** command commits the configuration, and the **end** command terminates the configuration session and return the router to EXEC mode.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # interface tengige 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-if) # ipv4 address 1.1.1.1 255.0.0.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-if) # commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-if) # end
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#
```

The following example shows how to enter administration configuration mode and then configure an SDR. In this example, the user also enters SDR configuration mode.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (admin) # configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (admin-config) # sdr rname
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (admin-config-sdr:rname) # location 0/0/*
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (admin-config-sdr:rname) # location 0/5/*
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (admin-config-sdr:rname) # end
```

## Related Topics

[abort](#), on page 137

[end](#), on page 167

[exit](#), on page 171

[show configuration \(config\)](#), on page 224

[show running-config](#), on page 263



# description (interface)

To add a description to an interface configuration, use the **description** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the description, use the **no** form of this command.

**description** *comment*  
**no description**

## Syntax Description

*comment* Comment or a description applied to the interface. The maximum number of characters is 1022.

## Command Default

No description is configured.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **description** command to add a description to an interface configuration. The maximum number of characters is 1022.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
interface	read, write

The following example shows how to add a description to an interface configuration. In this example, the **description** command names a Management Ethernet interface.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface mgmteth 0/
RP
1/CPU0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# description Management Ethernet Interface
```

## Related Topics

[show interfaces](#)

# do

To execute an EXEC mode command from a configuration mode, use the **do** command in any configuration mode.

**do** *exec-command*

---

**Syntax Description** *exec-command* EXEC mode command to be executed.

---

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

---

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

To display the various EXEC mode commands that are available to execute with the **do** command, use the online help (?) function at the configuration mode prompt.




---

**Note** The **configure** and **describe** commands are not supported with the **do** command.

---



---

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	Task ID for the EXEC command that you are using	read

---

The following example shows how to execute an EXEC command from interface configuration mode. In this example, the **do** command displays output from the **show protocols** command within interface configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface tengige 0/1/0/1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# do show protocols

Routing Protocol "BGP 1"

Address Family IPv4 Unicast:
  Distance: external 20 internal 200 local 200
```

# end

To terminate a configuration session and return directly to EXEC modeAdmin EXEC mode , use the **end** command in any configuration mode.

**end**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any configuration mode
----------------------	------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use the <b>end</b> command to exit any configuration mode and return directly to EXEC mode Admin EXEC mode. If you enter this command without committing the changes to the target configuration, you are prompted to do so:
-------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode Admin EXEC mode.

If errors are found in the running configuration, the configuration session does not end. To view the errors, enter the **show configuration** (config) command with the **failed** keyword.

- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode Admin EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.



<b>Note</b>	Entering <b>Ctrl-Z</b> is functionally equivalent to entering the <b>end</b> command.
-------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Use the **abort** command to exit the configuration session and return to EXEC mode Admin EXEC mode without being prompted to commit changes and without saving changes to the target configuration.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	config-services	read, write

The following example shows how to use the **end** command to end a configuration session. Changes stored in the target configuration are committed by answering **yes**.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface tengige 0/2/0/0  
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 1.1.1.1 255.0.0.0  
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
```

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]: yes  
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#
```

### Related Topics

[abort](#), on page 137

[exit](#), on page 171

[show configuration \(config\)](#), on page 224

[commit](#), on page 156

# end-group

To exit from configuration group submode and return to global configuration mode, use the `end-group` command in group configuration mode.

## end-group

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Group configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.3.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

After you have included all configuration statements that you want in a particular configuration group, use the **end-group** command to exit group configuration mode.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	config-services	read, write

This example shows how to complete the configuration of a configuration group and exit group configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# group g-int-gige
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-GRP)# interface 'GigabitEthernet.*'
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-GRP-if)# mtu 1514
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-GRP-if)# end-group
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#
```

## Related Topics

[group \(configuration\)](#), on page 173

# end-template

To exit template configuration mode and return to Global Configuration mode, use the **end-template** command in template configuration mode.

## end-template

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values.

**Command Modes** Template configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **end-template** command to exit template configuration mode after you have completed the template definition.

To define a template, use the **template** command. To apply a template to the target configuration, use the **apply-template** command. To view the contents of a template, use the **show running-config** command with the optional **template** *template-name* keyword and argument.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read, write

The following example shows how to enter template configuration mode, define a template named “hostname-template” and then exit from template configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # template hostname-template
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-TPL) # hostname router-cs1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-TPL) # end-template
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) #
```

## Related Topics

[end](#), on page 167

# exit

To close an active terminal session and log off the router, use the **exit** command in EXEC mode Admin EXEC mode.

To return the router to the next higher configuration mode, use the **exit** command in any configuration mode.

## exit

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC mode  
Any configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

To log off from a terminal session, enter the **exit** command in EXEC mode Admin EXEC mode.

When exiting from global or administration configuration mode to EXEC mode Admin EXEC mode, you are prompted to commit any uncommitted configuration changes.

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode Admin EXEC mode.  
If errors are found in the running configuration, the configuration session does not end. To view the errors, enter the **show configuration** (config) command with the **failed** keyword.
- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode Admin EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.



**Note** Entering the **exit** command from global configuration is functionally equivalent to entering the **end** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read, write

The following example shows how to return the router to the next higher command mode. In this example, the **exit** command exits from interface configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode. The **exit** command is entered a second time to exit from global configuration mode and return to EXEC mode. Because the configuration has not been committed explicitly (with the **commit** command), the system prompts to commit the configuration changes made during the session.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface tengige 0/2/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 1.1.1.1 255.0.0.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# exit
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?[cancel]: yes
```

The following example shows how to use the **exit** command from EXEC mode to log off from a terminal session:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# exit

router con0_RP1_CPU0 is now available

Press RETURN to get started.
```

### Related Topics

[abort](#), on page 137

[end](#), on page 167

[commit](#), on page 156



# group (configuration)

To define a configuration group containing configuration statements that can be applied in the router configuration, use the **group** command in global configuration mode. To remove a configuration group from the running configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
group group-name config-statements
no group group-name
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>group-name</i>	Name of the configuration group.
	<i>config-statements</i>	Series of configuration statements, starting in global configuration mode, that comprise this configuration group.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.3.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **group** command enters group configuration mode where you can list a series of configuration statements that can then be used elsewhere in the router configuration. Most configuration commands can be used in group configuration mode. You must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the appropriate task IDs for each of the command statements that you list within a configuration group.

The *group-name* argument is limited to 32 characters and is case-sensitive. It must not contain any of these special characters:

- ` - grave
- ' - single quote
- " - double quote
- < - less than
- > - greater than
- ( - open parenthesis
- ) - close parenthesis
- [ - open bracket
- ] - close bracket
- { - open brace

- } - close brace
- / - slash
- \ - backslash
- & - ampersand
- ^ - caret
- ! - exclamation point
- ? - question mark
- ~ - tilde
- * - asterisk
- % - percent sign
- = - equal sign
- , - comma
- + - plus sign
- | - vertical bar
- - space

A configuration group can be removed from the running configuration, only if it is not used by a configured **apply-group** command.

To exit from configuration group submode and return to global configuration mode, use the **end-group** command.

Regular expressions are used within the configuration statements to make them widely applicable. POSIX 1003.2 regular expressions are supported in the names of configuration statements. Single quotes are used to delimit a regular expression. For example, to specify the regular expression `GigabitEthernet.*` that matches all GigabitEthernet interfaces, enter the regular expression within single quotes as `'GigabitEthernet.*'`.

To display a list of available interface types for your router configuration, enter **interface ?** at the configuration group prompt:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-GRP)# interface ?

ATM          'RegExp': ATM Network Interface(s)
BVI          'RegExp': Bridge-Group Virtual Interface
Bundle-Ether 'RegExp': Aggregated Ethernet interface(s)
Bundle-POS   'RegExp': Aggregated POS interface(s)
GigabitEthernet 'RegExp': GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
IMA         'RegExp': ATM Network Interface(s)
Loopback     'RegExp': Loopback interface(s)
MgmtEth     'RegExp': Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
Multilink   'RegExp': Multilink network interface(s)
Null        'RegExp': Null interface
POS         'RegExp': Packet over SONET/SDH network interface(s)
PW-Ether    'RegExp': PWHE Ethernet Interface
PW-IW       'RegExp': PWHE VC11 IP Interworking Interface
Serial      'RegExp': Serial network interface(s)
tunnel-ip   'RegExp': GRE/IPinIP Tunnel Interface(s)
```

```
tunnel-mte      'RegExp': MPLS Traffic Engineering P2MP Tunnel interface(s)
tunnel-te       'RegExp': MPLS Traffic Engineering Tunnel interface(s)
tunnel-tp       'RegExp': MPLS Transport Protocol Tunnel interface
```



**Note** Although you are required to enter only enough characters for the interface type to be unique, it is recommended that you enter the entire phrase. All interface types used in regular expressions are case-sensitive.

For example, you can use the command `interface 'GigabitEthernet.*'`, but not `interface 'gigabite.*'`. To specify a subinterface, prefix the expression with the characters `\.` (backslash period), for example: `interface 'GigabitEthernet.*\.*'`. Refer to the *Configuring Flexible Command Line Interface Configuration Groups* module in the *System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers* for more extensive examples.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	config-services	read, write

This example shows the definition of a configuration group to configure Gigabit Ethernet interfaces with ISIS routing parameters:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# group g-isis-gige
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-GRP)# router isis '.*'
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-GRP-isis)# interface 'GigabitEthernet.*'
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-GRP-isis-if)# lsp-interval 20
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-GRP-isis-if)# hello-interval 40
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-GRP-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-GRP-isis-if-af)# metric 10
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-GRP-isis-if-af)# end-group
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#
```

To illustrate the use of this configuration group, assume that you want to configure Gigabit Ethernet interfaces with ISIS routing parameters, as shown here:

```
router isis green
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
  lsp-interval 20
  hello-interval 40
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  metric 10
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1
  lsp-interval 20
  hello-interval 40
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  metric 10
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2
  lsp-interval 20
  hello-interval 40
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  metric 10
!
```

```

!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/3
  lsp-interval 20
  hello-interval 40
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    metric 10
  !
!
!

```

There are three possible ways to use the configuration group to configure these interfaces. The first is by applying the group within the interface configuration, as shown here:

```

router isis green
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
    apply-group g-isis-gige
  !
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1
    apply-group g-isis-gige
  !
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2
    apply-group g-isis-gige
  !
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/3
    apply-group g-isis-gige
  !
!

```

The second way to configure these interfaces using the configuration group is to apply the configuration group within the **router isis** configuration, as shown here:

```

router isis green
  apply-group g-isis-gige
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
  !
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1
  !
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2
  !
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/3
  !
!

```

In this situation, any other Gigabit Ethernet interfaces that you configure in ISIS green configuration inherit the configuration group configurations.

The third way to configure these interfaces using the configuration group is to apply the group at the global level, as shown here:

```

apply-group g-isis-gige
router isis green
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
  !
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1
  !
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2

```

```
!  
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/3  
!  
!
```

In this example, the configuration of the group is applied to all Gigabit Ethernet interfaces configured for ISIS.

**Related Topics**

[end-group](#), on page 169

[apply-group](#), on page 142

# hostname

To specify or modify the hostname for the router, use the **hostname** command in Global Configuration mode.

**hostname** *name*

---

**Syntax Description**     *name*    New hostname for the router.

---



---

**Command Default**     The factory-assigned default hostname is “ios.”

---

**Command Modes**     Global Configuration mode

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines**     The hostname is used in prompts and default configuration filenames.

No blank or space characters are permitted as part of a name. Do not expect case to be preserved. Uppercase and lowercase characters look the same to many Internet software applications. It may seem appropriate to capitalize a name the same way you might do in English, but conventions dictate that computer names appear all lowercase. For more information, see RFC 1178, *Choosing a Name for Your Computer*.

---

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr	read, write

---

The following example shows how to change the router hostname:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# hostname router1
```

# load

To populate the target configuration with the contents of a previously saved configuration file, use the **load** command in global configuration or administration configuration mode.

**load** *device:directory-path*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>device: directory-path</i> Storage device and directory path of the configuration file to be loaded into the target configuration.
---------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	If the full path of the file is not specified, the present working directory is used.
------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration Administration configuration
----------------------	------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Use the **load** command to populate the target configuration with the contents of a previously saved configuration. When loading a file, you must specify the device, directory path, and filename of the configuration file.

Use the **commit** command in conjunction with the **load** command. Load a new configuration with the **load** command, and use the **commit** command with the **replace** keyword to have the loaded configuration become the active (running) configuration.

Use the **show configuration failed** (config) command with the optional **load** keyword to display syntax errors that occurred during the last load operation.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	config-services	read, write

The following example shows how to load a target configuration file into the current configuration session. The current configuration session is then populated with the contents of the file.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# load disk1:myconfig.cfg
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# show config
```

```
Building configuration...
interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0
  description My 10 GE Interface
  ipv4 address 10.10.11.20 255.0.0.0
```

```
!  
end
```

**Related Topics**

[show configuration failed \(config\)](#), on page 233

[commit](#), on page 156



# load commit changes

To populate the target configuration with changes from previous configuration commits, use the **load commit changes** command in global configuration or administration configuration mode.

**load commit changes** {*commit-id* | **since** *commit-id* | **last** *number-of-commits*}

Syntax Description		
	<i>commit-id</i>	Specific configuration commit.
	<b>since</b> <i>commit-id</i>	Loads all configuration changes committed into the target buffer since (and including) a specific configuration commit, <i>commit-id</i> .
	<b>last</b> <i>number-of-commits</i>	Loads the configuration changes into the target buffer that have been made during the last number of configuration commits specified with the <i>number-of-commits</i> argument.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration  
Administration configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **load commit changes** command to populate the target configuration with changes from previous configuration commits. The changes are not applied until you enter the **commit** command.

Use the **show configuration** (config) command to display the target configuration.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read, write

The following example shows how to populate the target configuration with changes from a previous configuration commit:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# load commit changes since 1000000006
Building configuration...
Loading.
223 bytes parsed in 1 sec (222)bytes/sec
```

# load configuration failed

To populate the target configuration with the contents of the previous failed configuration commit, use the **load configuration failed** command in global configuration or administration configuration mode.

```
load configuration failed {commit | startup [previous number-of-reloads] [noerror]}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>commit</b>		Loads the failed configuration from the last commit.
<b>startup</b>		Loads the failed configuration from the startup configuration.
<b>previous</b> <i>number-of-reloads</i>	(Optional)	Loads the failed configurations from a previous router reload. Valid <i>number-of-reloads</i> values are 1 to 4.
<b>noerror</b>	(Optional)	Excludes the error reasons when the failed configurations are loaded.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration  
Administration configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.3.0	Support was added for the <b>commit</b> keyword. Support was added for the <b>startup</b> keyword. Support was added for the <b>previous</b> <i>number-of-reloads</i> keyword and argument. Support was added for the <b>noerror</b> keyword.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **load configuration failed** command to populate the target configuration with the contents of the previous failed configuration commit.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read, write

The following example shows how to populate the target configuration with the contents of the previous failed configuration commit:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# load configuration failed startup
Loading.
32 bytes parsed in 1 sec (31)bytes/sec
```

**Related Topics**

[show configuration \(config\)](#), on page 224

# load configuration removed

To populate the target configuration with the contents of the previous removed configuration, use the **load configuration removed** command in global configuration or administration configuration mode.

**load configuration removed** *config-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>config-id</i> Identifier of the removed configuration to load.
---------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration Administration configuration
----------------------	------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Use the **load configuration removed** command to populate the target configuration with the contents of the removed configuration during installation operations.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	config-services	read, write

The following example shows how to populate the target configuration with the contents of the removed configuration during installation:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# load configuration removed 20070316021626.cfg
```

## Related Topics

[show configuration persistent](#), on page 246

# load rollback changes

To populate the target configuration with the contents of a previous configuration, use the **load rollback changes** command in global configuration or administration configuration mode.

**load rollback changes** {*commit-id* | **last** *number-of-commits* | **to** *commit-id*}

Syntax Description		
	<i>commit-id</i>	Rolls back the configuration changes for a specific configuration commit.
	<b>last</b> <i>number-of-commits</i>	Rolls back to the configuration that existed before the last number of commits (specified with the <i>number-of-commits</i> argument) were made.
	<b>to</b> <i>commit-id</i>	Rolls back to the running configuration that existed before the configuration specified with the <i>commit-id</i> argument.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration  
Administration configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.3.0	Support was added for administration configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **load rollback changes** command to load rollback configuration changes to the target configuration. This command is similar to the **rollback configuration** command. The difference between the commands is that the **load rollback changes** command copies the rollback changes to the target configuration and does not commit the changes until the changes are explicitly committed with the **commit** command.

Use the **show configuration rollback changes** command to display rollback changes.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read, write

The following example shows how to populate the target configuration with the contents of a previous configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# load rollback changes 1000000004

Building configuration...
Loading.
```

```
302 bytes parsed in 1 sec (301)bytes/sec
```

# man

Cisco IOS XR software provides online help for standard command-line interface (CLI) commands using manual (man) pages. To display manual pages, use the **man** command in EXEC mode.

**man** {**command** *command-name* | **feature** [*feature-name*] | **keyword** *keywords*}

Syntax Description		
<b>command</b> <i>command-name</i>		Displays the manual pages for a specific command. The <i>command-name</i> argument must include the complete command name.
<b>feature</b> [ <i>feature-name</i> ]		Displays all commands available in the feature. Use the <b>man</b> command with the <b>feature</b> keyword to list the available feature names.
<b>keyword</b> <i>keywords</i>		Displays a list of command names that match the keywords. Enter one or more keywords to match in a command. When entering multiple keywords, the keywords must be entered in the same sequential order as they are in the command.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You must have the documentation PIE installed before you can use the **man** command. If you attempt to run this command without the documentation PIE installed, an error is displayed as shown in the following example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# man command show install

Building index table...
Warning. Unable to get directory info for '/pkg/man' :No such file or directory.
Discarding!
man [5521656]:Building index table failed. No entries found
```

For information about installing optional software PIEs, see the *Upgrading and Managing Cisco IOS XR Software* module in *System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*.

Use the **man** command to display the manual pages for a specific command on the basis of the command name, a feature, or a keyword. Each man page contains the command name, syntax, command mode, usage, examples, and related commands.

The **man** command queries and displays command information about the router. A query can be based on keywords or a feature. The **feature** *feature-name* keyword and argument display all commands that match the feature. For example, entering **man feature hfr-base-1** displays all commands that match the hfr-base-1 feature. The **keyword** *keywords* keyword and argument display all commands that contain the specified keyword. For example, **man keyword ipv4** displays all commands that contain ipv4.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	basic-services	read

The following example shows how to display the manual page for the **arp timeout** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# man command arp timeout
```

```
COMMAND
```

```
arp timeout
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

```
To specify how long dynamic entries learned on an interface remain in the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache, use the arp timeout command in interface configuration mode. To remove the arp timeout command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to this command, use the no form of this command.
```

```
arp timeout seconds
```

```
no arp timeout<seconds>
```

```
SYNTAX DESCRIPTION
```

```
seconds
```

```
Time, in seconds, for which an entry remains in the ARP cache. The range is from 0 to 4294967. A value of 0 means that entries are never cleared from the cache. The default is 14400.
```

```
DEFAULTS
```

```
Entries remain in the ARP cache for 14400 seconds (4 hours).
```

```
COMMAND MODES
```

```
Interface configuration
```

```
COMMAND HISTORY
```

```
Release
```

```
Modification
```

```
Release 2.0
```

```
This command was introduced.
```



USAGE GUIDELINES

To use the arp timeout command, you must be a member of a user group associated with the cef task ID.

For detailed information about user groups and task IDs, refer to the Configuring AAA Services on Cisco IOS-XR Software module of the Cisco IOS-XR System Security Configuration Guide.

This command is ignored when issued on interfaces that do not use ARP. Also, ARP entries that correspond to the local interface or that are statically configured by the user never time out.

The show interfaces command displays the ARP timeout value in hours:minutes:seconds, as follows:

```

* * * * * START OF LISTING * * * * *
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
* * * * * END OF LISTING * * * * *
```

EXAMPLES

The following example shows how to set the ARP timeout to 3600 seconds to allow entries to time out more quickly than the default:

```

* * * * * START OF LISTING * * * * *
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface MgmtEth 0/RP1/CPU0/0

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# arp timeout 3600
* * * * * END OF LISTING * * * * *
```

RELATED COMMANDS

Command	Description
clear arp-cache	Deletes all dynamic entries from the ARP cache.
show arp (cache)	Displays the entries in the ARP table.
show interfaces	Displays statistics for all interfaces configured on the networking device.

## more

To display the contents of a file, use the **more** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

```
more [{/ascii | /binary | /ebcdic}] filesystem:directory-path location [{node-id | all}] { begin
regular-expression | | exclude regular-expression | | include regular-expression }
```

Syntax Description		
<b>/ascii</b>	(Optional)	Displays a binary file in ASCII format.
<b>/binary</b>	(Optional)	Displays a file in hexadecimal or text format.
<b>/ebcdic</b>	(Optional)	Displays a binary file in ebcdic format.
<i>filesystem:directory-path</i>		File system location of the file to be displayed. Include the file system alias for the <i>filesystem</i> argument, followed by a colon, and the directory path of the file to be displayed.
<b>location</b> [ <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> ]	(Optional)	Displays the contents of a file on a designated node or all nodes.
<i>regular-expression</i>	(Optional)	Regular expression found in the file.
		Vertical bar (the “pipe” symbol) indicates that an output processing specification follows.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional)	Begins unfiltered output of the <b>more</b> command with the first line that contains the regular expression.
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional)	Displays output lines that do not contain the regular expression.
<b>include</b>	(Optional)	Displays output lines that contain the regular expression.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC  
Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **more** command to display any text file, especially an ASCII file stored on the router or accessible through the network. The file can be a configuration file or any other text file.

## Filtering Output

This table shows filter options for the output displayed by the **more** command.

**Table 17: Filtering Options**

Command	Purpose
<b>more</b> <i>filesystem:</i>   <b>begin</b> <i>regular-expression</i>	Begins unfiltered output of the <b>more</b> command with the first line that contains the regular expression.
<b>more</b> <i>filesystem:</i>   <b>exclude</b> <i>regular-expression</i>	Displays output lines that do not contain the regular expression.
<b>more</b> <i>filesystem:</i>   <b>include</b> <i>regular-expression</i>	Displays output lines that contain the regular expression.

### Adding a Filter at the --More-- Prompt

You can also specify a filter at the --More-- prompt of a **more** command output. To filter output from the --More-- prompt, enter a forward slash ( / ) followed by a regular expression. The filter remains active until the command output finishes or is interrupted (using **Ctrl-Z** or **Ctrl-C**).

- A second filter cannot be specified at a --More-- prompt if a filter has already been specified at the original command or at a previous --More-- prompt.
- The minus sign (–) preceding a regular expression displays output lines that do not contain the regular expression.
- The plus sign (+) preceding a regular expression displays output lines that contain the regular expression.



**Note** After you specify a filter for a **more** command, you cannot specify another filter at the next --More-- prompt. The first specified filter remains until the **more begin** command output finishes or until you interrupt the output. The use of the keyword does not constitute a filter.

### Task ID

#### Task ID Operations

filesystem execute

The following example shows partial sample output from the **more** command. The output displays a configuration file saved on the hard disk drive.

```
SDR# more harddisk:/user/alternate.cfg

!! Last configuration change at 15:52:55 UTC Fri Feb 13 2009 by UNKNOWN
!
line console
exec-timeout 0 0
!
interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0
  ipv4 address 10.32.45.154 255.0.0.0
!
interface TenGigE0/1/0/0
  ipv4 address 10.32.45.155 255.0.0.0
  keepalive disable
```

more

```

!
interface TenGigE0/1/0/1
  ipv4 address 10.32.45.156 255.0.0.0
  keepalive disable
!
interface TenGigE0/1/0/2
  /ip
  ipv4 address 10.32.45.157 255.0.0.0
  keepalive disable
!
interface TenGigE0/1/0/3
  ipv4 address 10.32.45.158 255.0.0.0
  keepalive disable
!
interface TenGigE0/2/0/0
  ipv4 address 10.32.45.159 255.0.0.0
  keepalive disable
!
--More--

```

The following example shows partial sample output from the **more** command. The output begins with unfiltered output from the first line that contains the regular expression “ipv4.” In this example, a new search is specified that begins with output lines that contain the regular expression “ipv4.”

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# more disk0:config.backup | begin ipv4
```

```

ipv4 address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255
!
interface TenGigE0/3/1/0
  shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/3/1/2
  shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/2/1/0
  ipv4 address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  keepalive disable
!
interface TenGigE0/2/1/1
  ipv4 address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  keepalive disable
!
interface TenGigE0/2/1/2
  ipv4 address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  keepalive disable
!
interface TenGigE0/2/1/3
  shutdown
!
  /ipv4

filtering...
  ipv4 address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  proxy-arp disable
  shutdown
!
interface TenGigE 0/1/0/0
  ipv4 address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  proxy-arp disable
!
route ipv4 0.0.0.0/0 12.25.26.5
route ipv4 223.255.254.254/32 12.25.0.1

```

```
end
```

The following example shows partial sample output of the **more** command on the sample file `config.backup` in `disk0`. The command usage is `more disk0:config.backup | include log`. At the `--More--` prompt, a new search is specified that begins with output lines that contain the regular expression “aaa.”

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# more disk0:config.backup | include log

logging trap
logging trap informational
logging console debugging
logging history size 1
.
.
.

/aaa

filtering...
aaa authentication login default none
```

The following example shows partial sample output from the **more** command. The output excludes lines that contain the regular expression “alias.” In this example, at the `--More--` prompt, a new search is specified, beginning with output lines that contain the regular expression “ipv4 address.”

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# more disk0:myconfig/file | exclude alias

Building configuration...
!! Last configuration change at 18:17:00 UTC Thu May 16 2009 by lab
!
hostname router
line console
  exec-timeout 0 0
  width 132
  length 0
  session-timeout 0
/ipv4 address

filtering...
ipv4 address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface Loopback200
  ipv4 address 10.20.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/0
  ipv4 address 10.30.1.1 255.255.0.0
  keepalive 100
!
interface preconfigure TenGigE0/1/0/1
  shutdown
end
```

## Related Topics

[show](#), on page 217

## pwd (config)

To display the current configuration submode from a configuration submode, use the **pwd** command in any supported configuration submode.

### pwd

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any subconfiguration mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The following example shows how to use the **pwd** command from an interface configuration submode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface tengige 0/6/4/5
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# pwd

interface TenGigE0/6/4/5
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)#
```

# rollback configuration

To roll back the running configuration to a previous configuration, use the **rollback configuration** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**rollback configuration** {**last** *number-of-commits* | **to** *commit-id*} {**best-effort** | **force**} [**label** *label*]  
**comment** *comment*

Syntax Description		
	<b>last</b> <i>number-of-commits</i>	Rolls back to the configuration that existed before the last number of commits (specified with the <i>number-of-commits</i> argument) were made.
	<b>to</b> <i>commit-id</i>	Rolls back to the running configuration that existed before the configuration specified with the <i>commit-id</i> argument.
	<b>best-effort</b>	Rolls back to the configuration that existed before the last n commits, and commits only valid changes (best effort). Some configuration changes might fail due to semantic errors.
	<b>force</b>	(Optional) Specifies to override any commit blocks.
	<b>label</b> <i>label</i>	(Optional) Assigns a text label to this rollback. The <i>label</i> argument must begin with a letter.
	<b>comment</b> <i>comment</i>	(Optional) Assigns a text comment to this rollback. The <i>comment</i> argument can be up to 60 characters long.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC  
Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.5.0	This command was added to administration EXEC mode.

Release	Modification
Release 4.0.0	The <b>best-effort</b> keyword was added.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Each time the **commit** command is entered, a commit ID is assigned to the new configuration. You can revert the system to the configuration of a previous commit ID with the **rollback configuration** command:

- Use the **to** keyword to revert to the configuration that existed *before* the configuration specified with the *commit-id* argument.
- Use the **last** keyword to revert to the configuration that existed *before* the last number of configuration commits (specified with the *number-of-commits* argument) were made.
- Use **show configuration commit list** to display a list of the commit IDs available for rollback operations.

**Note**

The most recent 100 commits are retained by the system. As new commit IDs are added, the oldest commit IDs are discarded and are no longer available for rollback operations.

Use the **force** keyword to override commits that would fail otherwise. This is useful in the event of a low-memory condition on the router, to revert to a commit that would remove a configuration that caused the low-memory condition.

**Note**

The rollback operation may fail if you try to rollback two (or more) commits where the individual commits involve the configuration and removing of the configuration of the same item, and there is a dependency of one item over another in any of the individual commit operations.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr (EXEC)	read, write
	root-system (administration EXEC)	read, write

**Rolling Back to a Specific Commit ID**

The following example shows how to roll back to a specific commit ID. In this example, the **show configuration commit list** command displays the available rollback points. The configuration is then rolled back to a prior commit with the **rollback configuration** command.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration commit list
```

```

SNo.  Label/ID      User      Line      Client      Time Stamp
~~~~  ~~~~~~      ~~~~      ~~~~      ~~~~~~      ~~~~~~
1 1000000009 lab con0_RPs0_C Rollback 02:41:08 UTC Sun Sep 26 2009
2 1000000008 lab con0_RPs0_C CLI 02:40:30 UTC Sun Sep 26 2009
3 1000000007 lab con0_RPs0_C CLI 02:39:54 UTC Sun Sep 26 2009

```



```
4 1000000006 lab con0_RPs0_C Rollback 02:38:40 UTC Sun Sep 26 2009
5 1000000005 lab con0_RPs0_C CLI 02:37:35 UTC Sun Sep 26 2009
6 1000000004 lab con0_RPs0_C CLI 02:37:04 UTC Sun Sep 26 2009
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# rollback configuration to 1000000008
```

```
Loading Rollback Changes.
Loaded Rollback Changes in 1 sec
Committing.
1 items committed in 1 sec (0)items/sec
Updating.RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 26 02:42:09.318 : config_rollback[65707]: %LIBTARCFG-
6-COMMIT : Configuration committed by user 'lab'. Use 'show commit changes 100
0000010' to view the changes.
```

```
Updated Commit database in 1 sec
Configuration successfully rolled back to '1000000008'.
```

### Rolling Back to a Span of Configuration Commits

The following example shows how to roll back to the configuration that existed prior to the last two configuration commits:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# rollback configuration last 2
```

```
Loading Rollback Changes.
Loaded Rollback Changes in 1 sec
Committing.
1 items committed in 1 sec (0)items/sec
Updating.
Updated Commit database in 1 sec
Configuration successfully rolled back 2 commits.
```

### Related Topics

[load rollback changes](#), on page 185

[show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250

# root

To return to configuration mode from a configuration submode, use the **root** command in any supported configuration submode.

## root

### Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Any subconfiguration mode except the following:

- The **root** command is not available under the route-policy submodes, because it requires the **end-policy** command to exit out of the configuration.
- The **root** command is not available in template submode, but is available in the submodes configurable under the template submode.

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

### Task ID

Task ID	Operations
config-services	read

The following example shows how to use the **root** command to return to configuration mode from the interface configuration submode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface tengige 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# root
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#
```

The following example shows how to use the **root** command from a submode configurable under the template submode. In this example, the **root** command is used to return to configuration mode from the username submode:



### Note

The recommended range for a user-defined username is 2-253 characters.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# template test
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-TPL)# username xyz
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-un)# root
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# show conf
```

```
Building configuration...
template test
 username xyz
 !
end-template
end
```



---

**Tip** The **root** command is not available from the template submode, but is available in the submodes configurable under the template submode.

---

# save configuration

To save the contents of a configuration to a file, use the **save configuration** command in global configuration or administration configuration mode.

**save configuration** [**running**] *device:directory-path*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>running</b> (Optional) Saves the contents of the running configuration.				
	<i>device: directory-path</i> Storage device and directory path of the configuration file to be loaded into the target configuration.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration Administration configuration				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 3.3.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p> <p>To save a configuration to a file, use the <b>save configuration</b> command.</p> <p>To save a configuration that failed to a file, use the <b>save configuration failed</b> command.</p>				
<b>Task ID</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>config-services</td> <td>read</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	config-services	read
Task ID	Operations				
config-services	read				

The following example shows the configuration saved to disk0: from global configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# save configuration disk0:sample3
Destination file name (control-c to abort): [/sample3]?
Building configuration.
1 lines built in 1 second
[OK]
```

The following example shows the configuration saved to disk1 from administration EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# save configuration disk1:sample4
Destination file name (control-c to abort): [/sample4]?
Building configuration.
1 lines built in 1 second
```

[OK]

### Related Topics

[save configuration commit changes](#), on page 204

[save configuration failed](#), on page 206

[save configuration merge](#), on page 208

[save rollback changes](#), on page 211

[save configuration removed](#), on page 209

[show configuration commit changes](#), on page 228

[show configuration commit list](#), on page 231

[show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250

# save configuration changes

To save the changes of a configuration to a file, use the **save configuration changes** command in global configuration or administration configuration mode.

**save configuration changes** *device:directory-path*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>device: directory-path</i> Storage device and directory path of the configuration file to be loaded into the target configuration.	
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration Administration configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p> <p>To save the configuration changes to be made during a replace operation to a file, use the <b>save configuration changes</b> command.</p>	
<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	config-services	read

The following example shows the configuration saved to disk0: from global configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# save configuration changes disk0:sample3
Destination file name (control-c to abort): [/sample3]?
Building configuration.
1 lines built in 1 second
[OK]
```

## Related Topics

- [save configuration commit changes](#), on page 204
- [save configuration failed](#), on page 206
- [save configuration merge](#), on page 208
- [save rollback changes](#), on page 211
- [save configuration removed](#), on page 209
- [show configuration commit changes](#), on page 228

[show configuration commit list](#), on page 231

[show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250

## save configuration commit changes

To save the changes for a commit, or a series of commits, to a file, use the **save configuration commit changes** command in global configuration or administration configuration mode.

**save configuration commit changes** {*commit-id* | **last** *number-of-commits* | **since** *commit-id*}  
*device:directory-path*

Syntax Description		
	<i>commit-id</i>	Specific commit ID.
	<b>last</b> <i>number-of-commits</i>	Saves changes made in the most recent <i>number-of-commits</i> .
	<b>since</b> <i>commit-id</i>	Saves changes made since (and including) a specific <i>commit-id</i> .
	<i>device: directory-path</i>	Storage device and directory path of the configuration file to be loaded into the target configuration.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration  
Administration configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.4.0	No modification.
	Release 3.5.0	No modification.
	Release 3.6.0	No modification.
	Release 3.7.0	No modification.
	Release 3.8.0	No modification.
	Release 3.9.0	No modification.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **save configuration commit changes** command to save the changes made in a commit operation to a file. You can specify a specific commit ID, all the changes since a specified commit ID, or the changes that occurred during the last *n* commits.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read



The following example saves the changes from the last two commit operations to disk0:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# save configuration commit changes last 2 disk0:sample1

Destination file name (control-c to abort): [/sample1]?
Building configuration.
5 lines built in 1 second
[OK]
```

### Related Topics

- [save configuration](#), on page 200
- [save configuration changes](#), on page 202
- [save configuration failed](#), on page 206
- [save configuration merge](#), on page 208
- [save rollback changes](#), on page 211
- [show configuration history](#), on page 240
- [save configuration removed](#), on page 209
- [show configuration commit changes](#), on page 228
- [show configuration commit list](#), on page 231
- [show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250

## save configuration failed

To save the contents of the failed configuration, use the **save configuration failed** command in global configuration or administration configuration mode.

```
save configuration failed [{load | noerrors | startup [previous number] [noerror]}]
device:directory-path
```

Syntax Description	load	(Optional) Saves the failed configuration (syntax errors) in the last reload.
	noerrors	(Optional) Excludes the error reasons from the saved configuration.
	startup	(Optional) Saves the failed configuration during startup.
	previous number	(Optional) Saves a failed startup configuration from the specified previous sessions. The <i>number</i> argument is a value between 1 and 4 that indicates how many failed startup configurations to save.
	<i>device: directory-path</i> Storage device and directory path of the configuration file to be saved.	

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration  
Administration configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.5.0	The <b>startup</b> keyword was added in administration configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

To save a configuration to a file, use the **save configuration** command.

To save a configuration that failed to a file, use the **save configuration failed** command.

To save a configuration that failed during startup to a file, use the **save configuration failed** command with the **startup** keyword.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read

The following example saves the failed configuration to disk0:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# save configuration failed disk1:/configs
```

### Related Topics

- [save rollback changes](#), on page 211
- [show configuration history](#), on page 240
- [save configuration removed](#), on page 209
- [show configuration commit changes](#), on page 228
- [show configuration commit list](#), on page 231
- [show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250

# save configuration merge

To save the contents of a merged configuration to a file, use the **save configuration merge** command in global configuration or administration configuration mode.

**save configuration merge** *device:directory-path*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>device : directory-path</i> Storage device and directory path of the configuration file to be loaded into the target configuration.
---------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration Administration configuration
----------------------	------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	config-services	read

The following example shows the configuration saved to disk0:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# save configuration merge disk0:sample3

Destination file name (control-c to abort): [/sample3]?
Building configuration.
1 lines built in 1 second
[OK]
```

## Related Topics

- [save rollback changes](#), on page 211
- [show configuration history](#), on page 240
- [save configuration removed](#), on page 209
- [show configuration commit changes](#), on page 228
- [show configuration commit list](#), on page 231
- [show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250

# save configuration removed

To save the contents of a removed configuration to a file, use the **save configuration removed** command in global configuration or administration configuration mode.

```
save configuration removed removed-configuration-file device:directory-path
```

Syntax Description	
<i>removed-configuration-file</i>	Specifies the name of the removed configuration file.
<i>device:directory-path</i>	Storage device and directory path of the configuration file to be loaded into the target configuration.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration  
Administration configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When a package is deactivated, the configuration belonging to that package is removed from the running configuration and saved to a file. To save a copy of the removed configuration file, use the **save configuration removed** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read

To view a list of the available removed configuration files, use the **save configuration removed** command followed by a question mark:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# save configuration removed ?
 20051208042507.cfg Removed configuration.
 20051208044553.cfg Removed configuration.
 <cr>
```

In the following example, a removed configuration is saved to disk0: and assigned the filename "sample3:"

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# save configuration removed 20051208042507.cfg disk0:sample3
 Destination file name (control-c to abort): [/sample3]?
```

```
Building configuration.
1 lines built in 1 second
[OK]
```

**Related Topics**

- [save configuration](#), on page 200
- [save configuration commit changes](#), on page 204
- [save configuration failed](#), on page 206
- [save configuration merge](#), on page 208
- [save rollback changes](#), on page 211
- [show configuration history](#), on page 240
- [show configuration commit changes](#), on page 228
- [show configuration commit list](#), on page 231
- [show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250

# save rollback changes

To save the rollback changes, use the **save rollback changes** command in global configuration or administration configuration mode.

**save rollback changes** {*commit-id* | **last** *number-of-commits* | **to** *commit-id*} *device:directory-path*

Syntax Description		
	<i>commit-id</i>	Specific commit ID.
	<b>last</b> <i>number-of-commits</i>	Saves the rollback changes for the last <i>n</i> commits
	<b>to</b> <i>commit-id</i>	Saves rollback changes up to a specific <i>commit-id</i> .
	<i>device: directory-path</i>	Storage device and directory path of the configuration file to be loaded into the target configuration.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration  
Administration configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **save rollback changes** command to save the changes that would be made in a configuration rollback to a specific commit point or for a series of commits.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read

The following example shows that the rollback changes for the commit point 5 are saved to the file sample4 on disk0:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# save rollback changes last 1 disk0:sample4
```

```
Destination file name (control-c to abort): [/sample4]?
Building configuration.
6 lines built in 1 second
[OK]
```

## Related Topics

[save configuration](#), on page 200

[save configuration commit changes](#), on page 204  
[show configuration history](#), on page 240  
[show configuration commit list](#), on page 231  
[show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250



# set default-afi

To set the default address family identifier (AFI) for the current session, use the **set default-afi** command in EXEC mode.

```
set default-afi {all | ipv4 | ipv6}
```

## Syntax Description

**all** Sets the default AFI to IPv4 and IPv6 for the current session.

**ipv4** Sets the default AFI to IPv4 for the current session. This is the default setting.

**ipv6** Sets the default AFI to IPv6 for the current session.

## Command Default

The default AFI setting is set to IPv4 for all sessions.

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set default-afi** command to set the default AFI for the current session. This command acts as a keystroke shortcut for **show** commands. If the default AFI setting is set to IPv4, then you would not have to specify the **ipv4** keyword for **show** commands that support the **ipv4** keyword. For example, if the AFI setting is set to IPv4, you could issue the **show route** command without specifying the **ipv4** keyword to display IPv4 routes in the Routing Information Base (RIB).

Use the **show default-afi-safi-vrf** command to display the default AFI setting.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
basic-services	read, write

The following example shows how to set the default AFI to IPv6:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# set default-afi ipv6
%% Default Address Family Identifier is set to 'ipv6'
```

## Related Topics

[set default-safi](#), on page 214

[set default-vrf](#), on page 215

[show default-afi-safi-vrf](#), on page 260

## set default-safi

To set the default subaddress family identifier (SAFI) for the current session, use the **set default-safi** command in EXEC mode.

```
set default-safi {all | multicast | unicast}
```

Syntax Description	
<b>all</b>	Sets the default SAFI to multicast and unicast for the current session.
<b>multicast</b>	Sets the default SAFI to multicast for the current session.
<b>unicast</b>	Sets the default SAFI to unicast for the current session. This is the default setting.

Command Default	The default SAFI setting is set to unicast for all sessions.
-----------------	--------------------------------------------------------------

Command Modes	EXEC
---------------	------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Use the **set default-safi** command to set the default SAFI setting for the current session. This command acts as a keystroke shortcut for **show** commands. If the default SAFI setting is set to unicast, you would not have to specify the **unicast** keyword for **show** commands that support that keyword. For example, if the default SAFI setting is set to unicast, you could issue the **show router** command without specifying the **unicast** keyword to display information about unicast address prefixes in the Routing Information Base (RIB).

Use the **show default-afi-safi-vrf** command to display the default SAFI setting.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	basic-services	read, write

The following example shows how to set the default SAFI to multicast:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# set default-safi multicast
%% Default Sub-Address Family Identifier is set to 'multicast'
```

### Related Topics

[set default-afi](#), on page 213

[set default-vrf](#), on page 215

[show default-afi-safi-vrf](#), on page 260

# set default-vrf

To set the default VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance for the current session, use the **set default-vrf** command in EXEC mode.

```
set default-vrf {name | none}
```

## Syntax Description

**name** Default VPN routing and forwarding name.

**none** Sets the default VPN routing and forwarding name to empty.

## Command Default

The default VRF setting is set to empty.

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set default-vrf** command to set the default VRF setting for the current session. This command acts as a keystroke shortcut for **show** commands. For example, if the default VRF is configured, you can issue the **show route** command without specifying the VRF name.

When the default VRF for the session is set to **none**, then IPv4 routes for the system default VRF are displayed.



**Note** To override the default VRF setting, specify the VRF name in the **show** command.

Use the **show default-afi-safi-vrf** command to display the default VRF setting.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
basic-services	read, write

In the following example, the default VRF is set to “dft_vrf:”

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# set default-vrf dft_vrf

%% Default Virtual Routing/Forwarding is set to 'dft_vrf'
```

In the following command, the **show route** command is entered without specifying a VRF name. The results for the "dft_vrf" VRF are displayed because the default VRF was set to “dft_vrf.”

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show route ipv4
```

```
% No matching vrf found
```

When the default VRF for the session is set to **none**, the system default VRF routes are displayed. In the following example, the default VRF is set to (empty) and the **show route** command displays the system default VRF information:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# set default-vrf none
```

```
%% Default Virtual Routing/Forwarding is set to ''
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show route ipv4
```

```
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
 D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, 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, E - EGP
 i - ISIS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
 ia - IS-IS inter area, su - IS-IS summary null, * - candidate default
 U - per-user static route, o - ODR, L - local
```

```
Gateway of last resort is 12.29.0.1 to network 0.0.0.0
```

```
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 12.29.0.1, 00:31:30
L 10.10.10.10/32 is directly connected, 3d02h, Loopback1
C 12.29.0.0/16 is directly connected, 00:31:30, MgmtEth0/0/CPU0/0
L 12.29.56.21/32 is directly connected, 00:31:30, MgmtEth0/0/CPU0/0
```

### Related Topics

[set default-afi](#), on page 213

[set default-safi](#), on page 214

[show default-afi-safi-vrf](#), on page 260

# show

To display information about the system configuration or operational state, use the **show** command in EXEC mode, administration EXEC mode, or any configuration mode.

```
show command [{ | begin regular-expression | | exclude regular-expression | | file filesystem: | | include regular-expression }
```

Syntax Description		
<i>command</i>		Supported <b>show</b> command.
		Vertical bar (the “pipe” symbol) indicates that an output processing specification follows.
<i>regular-expression</i>		(Optional) Regular expression found in <b>show</b> command output.
<b>begin</b>		(Optional) Begins unfiltered output of the <b>show</b> command with the first line that contains the regular expression.
<b>exclude</b>		(Optional) Displays output lines that do not contain the regular expression.
<b>file</b> <i>filesystem:</i>		(Optional) Writes the output lines that contain the regular expression to the specified file on the specified file system. Include the file system alias for the <i>filesystem</i> argument, followed by a colon, and the directory path and filename.
<b>include</b>		(Optional) Displays output lines that contain the regular expression.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC  
Administration EXEC  
Any configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show** commands display information about the system and its configuration. To display a list of the available **show** commands, use the question mark (?) online help function.

## Filtering Output

Search options for the **show** command are shown in this table.

**Table 18: Show Command Search Options**

Command	Purpose
<b>show command</b>   <b>begin</b> <i>regular-expression</i>	Begins unfiltered output of the <b>show</b> command command with the first line that contains the regular expression.
<b>show command</b>   <b>exclude</b> <i>regular-expression</i>	Displays output lines that do not contain the regular expression.
<b>show command</b>   <b>include</b> <i>regular-expression</i>	Displays output lines that contain the regular expression.
<b>show command</b>   <b>file</b> <i>filesystem:</i>	Writes the output lines that contain the regular expression to the specified file on the specified file system.

## Adding a Filter at the --More-- Prompt

You can also specify a filter at the --More-- prompt of a **show** command output. To filter output from the --More-- prompt, enter a forward slash (/) followed by a regular expression. The filter remains active until the command output finishes or is interrupted (using **Ctrl-Z** or **Ctrl-C**).

- If a filter is specified at the original command or a previous --More-- prompt, a second filter cannot be applied.
- The use of the **begin** keyword does not constitute a filter.
- The minus sign (-) preceding a regular expression displays output lines that do not contain the regular expression.
- The plus sign (+) preceding a regular expression displays output lines that contain the regular expression.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
Task ID for the feature used with the <b>show</b> command	read

For example, the **show interfaces** command requires read privileges in the interface task ID.

The following example shows output from the **show interface | include protocol** command. In this example, the **show** command command includes only lines in which the regular expression “protocol” appears:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show interface | include protocol

Null0 is up, line protocol is up
0 drops for unrecognized upper-level protocol
TenGigE0/2/0/0 is administratively down, line protocol is administratively down
0 drops for unrecognized upper-level protocol
TenGigE0/2/0/1 is administratively down, line protocol is administratively down
0 drops for unrecognized upper-level protocol
TenGigE0/2/0/2 is administratively down, line protocol is administratively down
0 drops for unrecognized upper-level protocol
TenGigE0/2/0/3 is administratively down, line protocol is administratively down
0 drops for unrecognized upper-level protocol
```

```
FastEthernet0/RP0/CPU0/0 is administratively down, line protocol is administratively
down
FastEthernet0/RP0/CPU0/0 is administratively down, line protocol is administratively
down
0 drops for unrecognized upper-level protocol
```

On most systems, the **Ctrl-Z** key combination can be entered at any time to interrupt the output and return to EXEC mode. For example, use the **show running-config | begin hostname** command to start the display of the running configuration file at the line containing the hostname setting, then use **Ctrl-Z** when you get to the end of the information you are interested in.

The following example shows sample output from the **show configuration running | begin line** command. The output begins with unfiltered output from the first line that contains the regular expression “line.” In this example, at the --More-- prompt, a new search is specified that begins with output lines that contain the regular expression “ipv4.”



---

**Note** The use of the **begin** keyword does not constitute a filter.

---

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration running | begin line

Building configuration...
line console
 exec-timeout 120 120
!
logging trap
--More--
/ipv4

filtering...
route ipv4 0.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 pos0/2/0/0
interface TenGigE0/2/0/0
 ipv4 address 172.19.73.215 255.255.0.0
end
```

### Related Topics

[more](#), on page 190

# show aliases

To display all defined aliases or the aliases defined in a specified mode, use the **show aliases** command in EXEC mode.

**show aliases**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** Displays all aliases currently configured on the system.

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show aliases** command to display all aliases currently configured on the system.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	basic-services	read

The following example illustrates sample output from the **show aliases** command. The output displays a summary of all the command aliases configured.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show aliases

exec mode aliases:
ipv4_brief show ipv4 interface brief

interface mode aliases:
sample_int tengige 0/2/0/0
```

## Related Topics

[alias](#), on page 139



# show commit changes diff

To display the difference between the currently running configuration and the target configuration (the configuration before the commit command), use the **show commit changes diff** command in the appropriate mode.

**show commit changes diff**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Global Configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 5.2.1	Class-map was supported.
	Release 5.3.1	Policy-map was supported.

**Usage Guidelines** The **show commit changes diff** command displays the output by prepending symbols based on the configuration event:

Symbol	Event
+	Add
-	Delete
<-	Modify for old value
+>	Modify for new value

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read

This example shows the output of **show commit changes diff** command for adding a policy-map:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show commit changes diff
+ policy-map pshow
+ class c1
+ set precedence 1
+ !
+ class c2
+ police rate 100 kbps
+ !
+ !
+ class class-default
+ !
```

```
+ end-policy-map
+ !
```

This example shows the output of **show commit changes diff** command for adding a class-map:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show commit changes diff
!
+ class-map match-any c
+ match precedence 1 2 3
+ match qos-group 2
+ end-class-map
end
```

This example shows the output of **show commit changes diff** command for deleting a policy-map:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show commit changes diff
- policy-map pshow
- class c1
- set precedence 1
- !
- class c2
- police rate 100 kbps
- !
- !
- class class-default
- !
- end-policy-map
- !
```

This example shows the output of **show commit changes diff** command for deleting a class-map:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show commit changes diff
!
- class-map match-any c1
- match precedence 1
- end-class-map
end
```

This example shows the output of **show commit changes diff** command for modifying a policy-map:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show commit changes diff
policy-map pshow
- class c1
- set precedence 1
!
class c2
<- police rate 100 kbps
+> police rate 200 kbps
!
+ set precedence 1
!
+ class c3
+ shape average 100 kbps
!
end-policy-map
!
end
```

This example shows the output of **show commit changes diff** command for modifying a class -map:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show commit changes diff
policy-map pshow
class-map match-any c
- match precedence 1 2 3
<- match qos-group 2
+> match qos-group 2 4 5
+ match dscp 1 2 3
end-class-map
```

# show configuration (config)

To display information about the current configuration session (target configuration), use the **show configuration** command in any configuration mode.

**show configuration** [**merge**] [**running**]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>merge</b> (Optional) Displays the configuration that occurs if the contents of the uncommitted changed (target configuration) are committed to the running configuration.				
	<b>running</b> (Optional) Displays the running (committed) configuration.				
<b>Command Default</b>	When the <b>show configuration</b> command is entered without an argument, the uncommitted changes to the target configuration are displayed.				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any configuration				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 2.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p> <p>Use the <b>show configuration</b> command to display details on uncommitted configuration changes.</p> <p>Use the <b>show configuration</b> command with the <b>running</b> keyword to display the running (active) configuration.</p> <p>Prior to committing the target configuration, use the <b>show configuration</b> command with the <b>merge</b> keyword from any configuration mode to display the result of merging the target configuration with the running configuration.</p>				
<b>Task ID</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>basic-services</td> <td>read</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	basic-services	read
Task ID	Operations				
basic-services	read				

In this example, the **show configuration** command displays uncommitted changes made during a configuration session:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface tengige0/3/0/3
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# description faq
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.10.11.20 255.0.0.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# show configuration

Building configuration...
interface TenGigE0/3/0/3
 description faq
 ipv4 address 10.10.11.20 255.0.0.0
```

```
end
```

The following example shows sample output from the **show configuration** command with the optional **merge** keyword. The command is entered during a configuration session. The output displays the result of merging the target and running configuration, without committing the changes.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface tengige0/3/0/3
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# description faq
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.10.11.20 255.0.0.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# show configuration merge
```

```
Building configuration...
hostname router
interface TenGigE0/0/0/0
 ipv4 address 1.2.3.4 255.0.0.0
 exit
interface TenGigE0/3/0/3
 description faq
 ipv4 address 1.1.1.1 255.0.0.0
 shutdown
end
```

### Related Topics

- [show configuration failed \(config\)](#), on page 233
- [show configuration history](#), on page 240
- [show configuration sessions](#), on page 258
- [show running-config](#), on page 263
- [commit](#), on page 156
- [load](#), on page 179
- [show configuration commit changes](#), on page 228
- [show configuration commit list](#), on page 231
- [show configuration failed startup](#), on page 239
- [show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250
- [show configuration running-config](#), on page 255

# show configuration changes

To display the configuration changes to be made during a replace operation, use the **show configuration changes** command in global configuration or administration configuration Admin Configuration mode .

**show configuration changes** [**diff**]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>diff</b> (Optional) Displays the changes in UNIX-like format.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global Configuration mode Admin Configuration mode						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 3.3.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.		
Release	Modification						
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.						
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.						
<b>Task ID</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>config-services</td> <td>read</td> </tr> <tr> <td>basic-services</td> <td>read</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	config-services	read	basic-services	read
Task ID	Operations						
config-services	read						
basic-services	read						

The following example shows the changes to be made during a replace operation:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# show configuration changes diff

Building configuration...
hostname router
hostname bla
- logging console
- telnet vrf default ipv4 server disable
- domain ipv4 host xhu-u5
- domain ipv4 host coax-u10
- domain ipv4 host coax-u10.cisco.com
- domain name
- interface Loopback1
- ipv4 address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.224
- !
- interface Loopback2
- description
- !
- interface Loopback5
- description
- !
- interface Loopback6
```

```
- description
- !
- interface MgmtEth0/0/CPU0/0
- ipv4 address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.224
- !
- interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/0
- shutdown
- !
- interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/1
- shutdown
- !
- interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2
- shutdown
- !
- router static
- address-family ipv4 unicast
- 0.0.0.0/0 255.255.255.224
- !
- !
end
```

## show configuration commit changes

To display the changes made to the running configuration by previous configuration commits, a configuration commit, or for a range of configuration commits, use the **show configuration commit changes** command in EXEC, administration EXEC, administration configuration, or global configuration mode.

**show configuration commit changes** {*commit-id* | **since** *commit-id* | **last** *number-of-commits*} [**diff**]

Syntax Description		
<b>since</b>		Displays all changes committed to the running configuration since (and including) a specific configuration commit.
<i>commit-id</i>		Displays configuration changes for a specific configuration commit.
<b>last</b> <i>number-of-commits</i>		Displays the changes made to the running configuration during the last number of configuration commits specified for the <i>number-of-commits</i> argument.
<b>diff</b>		(Optional) Displays added lines, changed lines, and deleted lines.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC  
Administration EXEC  
Administration configuration  
Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	Command name was modified to include the <b>configuration</b> keyword. This command was previously named <b>show commit changes</b> .
	Release 3.3.0	Support was added for administration EXEC and administration configuration modes. Support was added for the <b>diff</b> keyword.

**Usage Guidelines** Each time a configuration is committed with the **commit** command, the configuration commit operation is assigned a commit ID. The **show configuration commit changes** command displays the configuration changes made since the specified commit.



To display a list of the available commit IDs, enter the **show configuration commit list** command. You can also display the commit IDs by entering the **show configuration commit changes** command with the online help function (?).

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show configuration commit changes** command. The output displays commit IDs.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration commit list

SNo. Label/ID User Line Client Time Stamp
~~~~ ~~~~~~      ~~~~~
1    1000000077 lab      con0_RPs1_C CLI        15:42:45 UTC Fri Jan 30 2009
2    1000000076 lab      con0_RPs1_C Rollback   15:30:39 UTC Fri Jan 30 2009
3    1000000075 lab      con0_RPs1_C Rollback   15:25:26 UTC Fri Jan 30 2009
4    1000000074 lab      con0_RPs1_C Rollback   15:04:29 UTC Fri Jan 30 2009
5    1000000073 lab      con0_RPs1_C CLI        14:49:07 UTC Fri Jan 30 2009
6    1000000072 lab      con0_RPs1_C CLI        14:48:35 UTC Fri Jan 30 2009
```

The following example shows sample output from the **show configuration commit changes** command with the *commit-id* argument. In this example, the output displays the changes made in the configuration commit assigned commit ID 1000000077.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration commit changes 1000000077

Building configuration...
alias exec shrun show configuration running
alias exec shver show version
end
```

The following example shows sample output from the **show configuration commit changes** command with the **since** *commit-id* keyword and argument. In this example, the output displays the configuration changes made since the configuration commit assigned commit ID 1000000077 was committed.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration commit changes since 1000000077

Building configuration...
no hw-module node 0/RP0/CPU0 shutdown
hostname router
logging trap
no logging console
logging history size 1
alias exec shrun show configuration running
alias exec shver show version
interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0
  ipv4 address 12.25.34.10 255.255.0.0
  no shutdown
  !
interface preconfigure MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0
  no shutdown
  !
no route ipv4 0.0.0.0/0 12.7.0.1
```

**show configuration commit changes**

```
route ipv4 0.0.0.0/0 12.25.0.1
route ipv4 223.255.254.254/32 12.25.0.1
telnet ipv4 server enable
end
```

The following example shows sample output from the **show configuration commit changes** command with the **diff** keyword. In the display, the following symbols signify changes:

- + indicates an added line.
- indicates a deleted line.
- # indicates a modified line.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration commit changes last 1 diff

Building configuration...
+ interface Loopback1000
+ ipv4 address 190.190.180.1 255.255.255.255
!
end

+ interface Loopback1000
+ ipv4 address 190.190.180.1 255.255.255.255
!
end
```

**Related Topics**

[rollback configuration](#), on page 195

[show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250

# show configuration commit list

To display information about the configuration commits stored in the commit database, use the **show configuration commit list** command in EXEC, administration EXEC, administration configuration, or global configuration mode.

**show configuration commit list** [*number-of-commits*] [**detail**]

## Syntax Description

*number-of-commits* (Optional) Number of commits (beginning with the most recent commit) that are available for rollback.

**detail** (Optional) Displays detailed commit information, including comments.

## Command Default

If this command is entered without any optional arguments or keywords, the output displays information about all the configuration commits stored in the commit database.

## Command Modes

EXEC

Administration EXEC

Administration configuration

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.  This command replaced the <b>show rollback points</b> command, which was available in previous releases.
Release 3.4.0	Support was added for the administration EXEC and administration configuration modes.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show configuration commit list** command to list the commit IDs (up to 100) that are available for rollback.



### Note

The most recent 100 commits are retained by the system. As new commit IDs are added, the oldest commit IDs are discarded and are no longer available for rollback operations.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
config-services	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show configuration commit list** command. The output displays the commit IDs that are available for rollback.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration commit list

SNo. Label/ID      User      Line      Client      Time Stamp
~~~~ ~~~~~~      ~~~~      ~~~~      ~~~~~~      ~~~~~~
1 1000000010 UNKNOWN con0_RP0_C Rollback 02:25:53 UTC Fri Feb 06 2009
2 1000000009 UNKNOWN con0_RP0_C CLI 02:23:09 UTC Fri Feb 06 2009
3 1000000008 UNKNOWN con0_RP0_C CLI 02:22:54 UTC Fri Feb 06 2009
4 1000000007 UNKNOWN con0_RP0_C CLI 02:22:18 UTC Fri Feb 06 2009
5 1000000006 UNKNOWN con0_RP0_C CLI 02:07:21 UTC Fri Feb 06 2009
```

[Table 19: show configuration commit list Field Descriptions, on page 232](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 19: show configuration commit list Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
SNo.	Serial number of the commit entry.
Label/ID	If a label was assigned to a commit, the first 10 characters of the label display; otherwise, the autogenerated commit ID displays.
User	User who executed the commit.
Line	Line in which the user session was established. In some cases, this field may display "UNKNOWN" or "SYSTEM". These fields indicate that an internal commit was made by the system.
Client	The management interface used to make the commit.
Time Stamp	Time and date when the commit was executed.

### Related Topics

- [show configuration \(config\)](#), on page 224
- [show configuration failed \(config\)](#), on page 233
- [show configuration history](#), on page 240
- [show configuration running](#), on page 253
- [show configuration sessions](#), on page 258
- [show running-config](#), on page 263
- [show configuration commit changes](#), on page 228
- [show configuration failed startup](#), on page 239
- [show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250
- [show configuration running-config](#), on page 255

## show configuration failed (config)

To display information about a configuration that failed during the last commit, use the **show configuration failed** command in any configuration mode.

```
show configuration failed [{load | noerrors}]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>load</b> (Optional) Displays any syntax errors found in a configuration loaded with the <b>load</b> command.				
	<b>noerrors</b> (Optional) Displays the configuration that failed in last commit without the error reasons.				
<b>Command Default</b>	Displays the details of the failed configuration including error reasons.				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any configuration				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 2.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.				
<b>Task ID</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>basic-services</td> <td>read</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	basic-services	read
Task ID	Operations				
basic-services	read				

The following example shows a failed commit operation:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# taskgroup bgp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-tg)# description this is an example of an invalid task group
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-tg)# commit
% Failed to commit one or more configuration items.
Please use 'show configuration failed' to view the errors
```

The following example shows sample output from the **show configuration failed** command. The output displays the configuration items that failed during the last commit operation.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-tg)# show configuration failed

!! CONFIGURATION FAILED DUE TO SEMANTIC ERRORS
taskgroup bgp
!!% Usergroup/Taskgroup names cannot be taskid names
!
```

The following example shows sample output from the **show configuration failed** command with the optional **no errors** keyword. The output displays the configuration items that failed during the last commit operation without an error description.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-tg)# show configuration failed noerrors

!! CONFIGURATION FAILED DUE TO SEMANTIC ERRORS
taskgroup bgp
!
```

### Related Topics

- [show configuration \(config\)](#), on page 224
- [show configuration history](#), on page 240
- [show configuration running](#), on page 253
- [show configuration sessions](#), on page 258
- [show running-config](#), on page 263
- [show configuration commit changes](#), on page 228
- [show configuration commit list](#), on page 231
- [show configuration failed startup](#), on page 239
- [show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250
- [show configuration running-config](#), on page 255

# show configuration failed incompatible

To display any configurations that were removed from the running configuration because they were not understood by the software being activated, use the **show configuration failed incompatible** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show configuration failed incompatible**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC  
Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Any configurations in the running configuration that are not understood by new software being installed are removed from the running configuration. To see which configurations were removed, use the **show configuration failed incompatible** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read

## Related Topics

[show running-config](#), on page 263

# show configuration failed remove

To display information about a configuration that failed while being removed during installation operations, use the **show configuration failed remove** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show configuration failed remove**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC  
Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read

The following example shows a failed commit operation:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration failed remove

!! SEMANTIC ERRORS: This configuration was rejected by
!! the system due to semantic errors. The individual
!! errors with each failed configuration command can be
!! found below.

multicast-routing
 no address-family ipv4
 !!% Process did not respond to sysmgr
 address-family ipv4
 no interface all enable
 !!% Process did not respond to sysmgr
!
```

Because the configuration failed to be removed, it is still displayed in the output from the **show running-configuration** command as expected:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-configuration
...
router pim vrf default address-family ipv4
 auto-rp candidate-rp GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3 scope 255 group-list 224/4 interval 10
```



```
!
multicast-routing
 address-family ipv4
 interface all enable
!
!
```

### Related Topics

- [show configuration \(config\)](#), on page 224
- [show configuration failed \(config\)](#), on page 233
- [show configuration history](#), on page 240
- [show configuration running](#), on page 253
- [show configuration sessions](#), on page 258
- [show running-config](#), on page 263
- [show configuration commit changes](#), on page 228
- [show configuration commit list](#), on page 231
- [show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250
- [show configuration running-config](#), on page 255

# show configuration failed rollback

To display information about a configuration that failed in the last rollback operation, use the **show configuration failed rollback** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show configuration failed rollback**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC  
Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read
	root-lr	read

## Related Topics

- [show configuration \(config\)](#), on page 224
- [show configuration failed \(config\)](#), on page 233
- [show configuration running](#), on page 253
- [show configuration sessions](#), on page 258
- [show running-config](#), on page 263
- [show configuration commit changes](#), on page 228
- [show configuration commit list](#), on page 231
- [show configuration failed startup](#), on page 239
- [show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250
- [show configuration running-config](#), on page 255

# show configuration failed startup

To display information about a configuration that failed at startup, use the **show configuration failed** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show configuration failed startup** [{noerror | previous *number*}]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>noerror</b>	(Optional) Displays the configuration that failed at startup without an error reason.
	<b>previous <i>number</i></b>	(Optional) Displays the previous failed startup configuration or configurations. The <i>number</i> argument is a value from 1 to 4, which displays the failed startup configurations in previous of sessions.
<b>Command Default</b>	If no keywords are specified, this command displays the details of the failed startup configuration including error reasons.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC Administration EXEC	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.3.0	Support was added for the <b>previous <i>number</i></b> keyword and argument.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.	
<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	config-services	read

## Related Topics

- [show configuration \(config\)](#), on page 224
- [show configuration failed \(config\)](#), on page 233
- [show configuration history](#), on page 240
- [show configuration running](#), on page 253
- [show configuration sessions](#), on page 258
- [show running-config](#), on page 263
- [show configuration commit changes](#), on page 228
- [show configuration commit list](#), on page 231
- [show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250
- [show configuration running-config](#), on page 255

## show configuration history

To display a history of configuration events, use the **show configuration history** command in EXEC, administration EXEC, administration configuration, or global configuration mode.

```
show configuration history [{alarm | backup | cfs-check | commit | rebase | shutdown | startup}]
[{first number | last number | reverse}] [detail]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>alarm</b>	(Optional) Displays alarm events.
<b>backup</b>	(Optional) Displays configuration backup events.
<b>cfs-check</b>	(Optional) Displays CFS check events.
<b>commit</b>	(Optional) Displays commit events.
<b>rebase</b>	(Optional) Displays commit database consolidation events.
<b>shutdown</b>	(Optional) Displays shutdown events.
<b>startup</b>	(Optional) Displays startup events, including alternate configurations, failed configurations, and other events.
<b>first number</b>	(Optional) Displays the first x number of events, where x is the <i>number</i> argument.
<b>last number</b>	(Optional) Displays the last x <i>number</i> events. Replace with the number of events to display.
<b>reverse</b>	(Optional) Displays the most recent events first.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information, including comments.

**Command Default** When entered without any optional arguments or keywords, this command displays all configuration events. The oldest events are displayed at the top of the list for each event type.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- Administration EXEC
- Administration configuration
- Global Configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.5.0	The <b>backup</b> and <b>rebase</b> keywords were added.
	Release 3.8.0	Support for the <b>oir</b> keyword was removed.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show configuration history** command to display information about the last (up to) 1500 configuration events.

Use one of the available keywords to display the configuration event only for that event type. Use the **first number** and **last number** keywords and arguments to display a specified number of events. Use the **reverse** keyword to display the newest events at the top of the list.

The **show configuration history** command in administration EXEC mode does not display records from releases earlier than Cisco IOS XR Release 3.6.0. To see information about commits prior to an upgrade from before Release 3.6.0, use the **show configuration commit list** command in administration EXEC mode.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read

In the following example, the **show configuration history** command is used to display the history of all configuration events for an SDR:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration history

Sno. Event Info Time Stamp
~~~~  ~~~~~      ~~~~                               ~~~~~
 1    alarm     inconsistency alarm raised        Thu Jun 22 15:23:15 2009
 2    startup   configuration applied             Thu Jun 22 15:23:32 2009
 3    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:25 2009
 4    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:33 2009
 5    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:33 2009
 6    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:34 2009
 7    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:34 2009
 8    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:35 2009
 9    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:36 2009
10    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:37 2009
11    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:37 2009
12    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:38 2009
13    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:38 2009
14    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:39 2009
15    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:39 2009
16    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:40 2009
17    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:40 2009
18    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:42 2009
19    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:42 2009
20    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:42 2009
21    OIR config restore                Thu Jun 22 15:23:43 2009
--More--
```

In the following example, the **show configuration history** command is used to display only the startup configuration events:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration history startup

Sno.  Event      Info                               Time Stamp
~~~~  ~~~~~      ~~~~                               ~~~~~
 1 startup configuration applied Thu Jun 22 15:23:32 2009
 2 startup configuration applied Sat Jul 1 15:02:24 2009
```

## show configuration history

```

3 startup configuration applied Sat Jul 8 17:36:52 2009
4 startup configuration applied Sun Jul 9 13:40:27 2009
5 startup configuration applied Sat Jul 15 18:18:54 2009

```

In the following example, the **show configuration history** command with the **commit detail** keywords is used to display additional details regarding the commit events:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration history commit detail

1) Event: commit Time: Thu Jun 22 15:44:33 2009
 Commit ID: 1000000001 Label:
 User: lab Line: vty0
 Client: CLI Comment:

2) Event: commit Time: Thu Jun 22 16:58:18 2009
 Commit ID: 1000000002 Label:
 User: lab Line: vty2
 Client: CLI Comment:

3) Event: commit Time: Thu Jun 22 16:58:39 2009
 Commit ID: 1000000003 Label:
 User: lab Line: vty2
 Client: CLI Comment:

4) Event: commit Time: Sat Jul 1 15:29:31 2009
 Commit ID: 1000000001 Label:
 User: lab Line: vty0
 Client: CLI Comment:

5) Event: commit Time: Sat Jul 1 15:32:25 2009
 Commit ID: 1000000002 Label:
 User: lab Line: vty0
--More--

```

**Table 20: show configuration history Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
SNo.	Serial number of the entry.
Event	Type of configuration event.
Info	Summary of the configuration action.
Time Stamp	Time and date when the event was run.
Label/ID	If a label was assigned to a commit, the first 10 characters display; otherwise, the autogenerated commit ID displays.
User	User who issued the command.
Line	Line in which the user session was established. In some cases, this field may display “UNKNOWN” or “SYSTEM”. These fields indicate that an internal action was made by the system.
Client	The management interface used to make the event.

**Related Topics**

[show configuration \(config\)](#), on page 224

[show configuration failed \(config\)](#), on page 233

[show configuration history](#), on page 240

[show configuration running](#), on page 253

[show configuration sessions](#), on page 258

[show running-config](#), on page 263

[show configuration commit changes](#), on page 228

[show configuration commit list](#), on page 231

[show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250

[show configuration running-config](#), on page 255

# show configuration inconsistency replica

To display any configuration inconsistencies on a replica node, use the **show configuration inconsistency replica** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show configuration inconsistency replica location *node-id* [detail]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>location <i>node-id</i></b> Displays any configuration inconsistencies on the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
	<b>detail</b> Displays a detailed list of inconsistencies.

**Command Default** Administration EXEC mode: Displays configuration inconsistencies for the admin plane configuration.  
EXEC mode: Displays configuration inconsistencies for an SDR configuration.

**Command Modes** EXEC  
Administration EXEC

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

In administration EXEC mode, the replica node for the **show configuration inconsistency replica** command is the standby designated system controller (DSC). In EXEC mode, the replica nodes are the route processors (RPs) or distributed route processors (DRPs) that can become the designated secure domain router system controller (DSDRSC).

Use the **show configuration inconsistency replica** command, before performing a manual switchover or DSC migration, to verify that the node in line to take over for the DSC or DSDRSC is in good shape. If any problems are reported, use the **clear configuration inconsistency replica** command to correct them.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	config-services	read

The following example shows a configuration with inconsistencies:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration inconsistency replica location 0/rp1/cpu0
```

```
The replica at location 0/RP1/CPU0 is inconsistent.
Please run 'clear configuration inconsistency replica location 0/RP1/CPU0'.
```

The following example shows sample output after the inconsistencies have been resolved:



```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router# show configuration inconsistency replica location 0/rp1/cpu0
```

```
Replica is consistent
```

### Related Topics

[clear configuration inconsistency replica](#), on page 152

# show configuration persistent

To display the persistent configuration, use the **show configuration persistent** command in EXEC mode.

**show configuration persistent [diff]**

## Syntax Description

**diff** (Optional) Displays the difference between the running configuration and persistent configuration. This option is available only on the DSDRSC .

## Command Default

If no argument is specified, the **show configuration persistent** command displays the entire contents of the persistent configuration file.

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The persistent configuration is the configuration stored in nonvolatile memory, from which the running configuration is restored after the router is reloaded. The running configuration should be the same as the persistent configuration. Use the **show configuration persistent** command with the **diff** keyword to check if there is a difference between the running configuration and the persistent configuration.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
config-services	read

The following example shows that there is no difference between the running configuration and the persistent configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration persistent diff
Building configuration...
end
```

The following example shows a difference between the running configuration and the persistent configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration persistent diff
Building configuration...
router vrrp
interface tengige0/1/0/1.1
vrrp 1 preempt delay 300
```

```
!
interface tengiget0/1/0/1.2
vrrp 1 preempt delay 300
!
interface tengige0/1/0/1.3
vrrp 1 preempt delay 300
```

**Related Topics**

[show running-config](#), on page 263

# show configuration removed

To display a configuration removed during installation operations, use the **show configuration removed** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show configuration removed** *config-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>config-id</i> Name of removed configuration. Type (?) to see a list of the names of all removed configurations.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC Administration EXEC
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.5.0	This command was added to the administration EXEC mode.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	config-services	read

The following example shows a removed configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration removed 20060301112919.cfg

xml agent corba
http server
end
```

## Related Topics

- [show configuration \(config\)](#), on page 224
- [show configuration failed \(config\)](#), on page 233
- [show configuration history](#), on page 240
- [show configuration running](#), on page 253
- [show configuration sessions](#), on page 258
- [show running-config](#), on page 263
- [commit](#), on page 156
- [load](#), on page 179

[show configuration commit changes](#), on page 228

[show configuration commit list](#), on page 231

[show configuration failed startup](#), on page 239

[show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250

## show configuration rollback changes

To display changes that would be made by the **rollback configuration** command or to display the list of commit IDs, use the **show configuration rollback changes** command in EXEC, administration EXEC, administration configuration, or global configuration mode.

**show configuration rollback changes** {*commit-id* | **to** *commit-id* | **last** *number-of-commits*} [**diff**]

Syntax Description		
<i>commit-id</i>		Name of configuration. When a specific <i>commit-id</i> is specified, only the changes that would occur if only the specified commit is rolled back are displayed.
<b>to</b> <i>commit-id</i>		Displays the changes that will occur to the running configuration if the system is rolled back to the configuration specified with the <i>commit-id</i> argument.
<b>last</b> <i>number-of-commits</i>		Displays the changes that will occur to the running configuration if the system is rolled back to the last number of commits specified with the <i>number-of-commits</i> argument.
<b>diff</b>		(Optional) Displays added lines, changed lines, and deleted lines.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC  
Administration EXEC  
Administration configuration  
Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The command name was modified to include the <b>configuration</b> keyword.  The <b>show rollback points</b> command was deprecated and replaced by the <b>show configuration commit list</b> command.
	Release 3.3.0	Support was added for the <b>diff</b> keyword.
	Release 3.5.0	This command was added to administration EXEC mode.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



**Note** The most recent 100 commits are retained by the system. As new commit IDs are added, the oldest commit IDs are discarded and are no longer available for rollback operations.

Use the *commit-id* argument without the **to** keyword to display the changes for a particular commit. This can be useful for troubleshooting actions of the **rollback configuration** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show configuration rollback changes** command with the **to** *commit-id* keyword and argument. The output displays the configuration changes that would occur if the configuration were to be rolled back to the configuration commit specified for the argument.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration rollback changes to 1000000007
Building configuration...
hostname old-name
end
```

The following example shows sample output from the **show configuration rollback changes** command **last** *number-of-commits* keyword and argument. The output displays the configuration changes that would occur if the configuration were to be rolled back to the number of configuration commits specified for the argument.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration rollback changes last 2
Building configuration...
hostname orig_name
interface POS0/1/0/1
 shutdown
!
end
```

The following example shows sample output from the **show configuration rollback changes** command with the **diff** keyword.

In the display, the following symbols signify changes:

- + indicates an added line.
- - indicates a deleted line.
- # indicates a modified line.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router
show configuration rollback changes last 1 diff
Building configuration...
+ interface Loopback1000
+ # ipv4 address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
```

```
!
end
```

**Related Topics**

[load rollback changes](#), on page 185

[rollback configuration](#), on page 195



# show configuration running

To display the running configuration, use the **show configuration running** command in the appropriate mode.

```
show configuration running [config-keyword]
```

## Syntax Description

*config-keyword* (Optional) Specific configuration to display.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC  
Administration configuration  
Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show configuration running** command to display the currently active configuration.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
basic-services	read

This example shows the currently running (committed) configuration from administration mode.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show configuration running

Building configuration...
username lab
 secret 5 1XNwt$j8RscNdncKSRoMSnqSpbj/
 group root-system
!
end
```

## Related Topics

- [show configuration \(config\)](#), on page 224
- [show configuration failed \(config\)](#), on page 233
- [show configuration history](#), on page 240
- [show configuration sessions](#), on page 258
- [show running-config](#), on page 263
- [commit](#), on page 156

[load](#), on page 179  
[show configuration commit changes](#), on page 228  
[show configuration commit list](#), on page 231  
[show configuration failed startup](#), on page 239  
[show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250  
[show configuration running-config](#), on page 255

# show configuration running-config

To display the running configuration, use the **show configuration running-config** command in EXEC mode.

```
show configuration running-config [inheritance [no-annotation]] [config-keyword]
```

Syntax Description	inheritance	(Optional) Displays the configuration inherited from any applied configuration group.
	<b>no-annotation</b>	(Optional) Suppresses the display of inheritance messages, when the <b>inheritance</b> keyword is used.
	<i>config-keyword</i>	(Optional) Specific configuration to display.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 4.3.1	The <b>inheritance</b> and <b>no-annotation</b> keywords were added to support the display of configuration group configurations.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the *config-keyword* argument to display the running configuration for a specific keyword only.

## Display the Configuration from Configuration Groups

By default, if configuration groups are applied in the configuration, they are displayed as they are configured. For example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration running-config
!
group G-INTERFACE-MTU
 interface `GigabitEthernet.*'
 mtu 1500
end-group
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/0/7
 apply-group G-INTERFACE-MTU
!
```

To display the actual configuration as inherited from any applied configuration groups, use the **inheritance** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration running-config inheritance
```

## show configuration running-config

```
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/0/7
 ## Inherited from group G-INTERFACE-MTU
 mtu 1500
!
```

Use the **no-annotation** keyword to suppress the display of the Inheritance messages, "## Inherited from group ...".

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	basic-services	read

This example shows the currently running (committed) configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration running-config

Building configuration...

 !! Last configuration change at 15:36:31 UTC Thu Nov 17 2009 by lab
 sessions Users with active configuration sess

!n
hostname router
line consolestartup Sh
 exec-timeout 0 0configuration
!
logging console debugging
 | Ou
snmp-server community public RW
<cr>
RP/0/0/
ipv4 source-routeadmin)#show confi
key chain IPSLA ?
 key 10
 key-string password 1
 ipv4 address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation ppp
 keepalive disable
!
interface POS0/7/0/0
 shutdown
!
interface POS0/7/0/1
 shutdown
!
interface POS0/7/0/2
 shutdown
!
interface POS0/7/0/3
 shutdown
!
route ipv4 0.0.0.0/0 12.7.0.1
ipsla
 responder
!
!
end
```

**Related Topics**

[show configuration \(config\)](#), on page 224

[show configuration failed \(config\)](#), on page 233

[show configuration history](#), on page 240

[show configuration running](#), on page 253

[show configuration sessions](#), on page 258

[show running-config](#), on page 263

[commit](#), on page 156

[load](#), on page 179

[show configuration commit changes](#), on page 228

[show configuration commit list](#), on page 231

[show configuration failed startup](#), on page 239

[show configuration rollback changes](#), on page 250

# show configuration sessions

To display the active configuration sessions, use the **show configuration sessions** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show configuration sessions [detail]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed information.
---------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC Administration EXEC
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.3.0	Support was added for the <b>detail</b> keyword.
	Release 3.5.0	<i>Session</i> changed to <i>Current Configuration Session</i> in the display output.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show configuration sessions** command to display the active configuration sessions. Use the **clear configuration sessions** command to clear a configuration session. The **show configuration sessions** command can be used with the **clear configuration sessions** command to verify that an active configuration session was cleared.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	config-services	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show configuration sessions** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show configuration sessions

Current Configuration Session Line User Date Lock
00000050-001200bb-00000000 con0_5_CPU cisco Fri Feb 16 17:23:47 2007
```

**Table 21: show configuration sessions Field Descriptions**

<b>Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
Session	System-generated configuration session ID number.

Field	Description
Line	Line in which the user session was established. In some cases, this field may display “UNKNOWN” or “SYSTEM.” These fields indicate that an internal commit was made by the system.
User	User who initiated the configuration session.
Date	Time and date the configuration session was started.
Lock	Locked running-configuration. An asterisk (*) displayed in this field means the session has been locked. Only one session can lock the running configuration at a time.

**Related Topics**

[clear configuration sessions](#), on page 154

# show default-afi-safi-vrf

To display the default address family identifier (AFI), subaddress family identifier (SAFI), and VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance for the current session, use the **show default-afi-safi-vrf** command in EXEC mode.

**show default-afi-safi-vrf**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.3.0	Display of the default VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance was supported.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show default-afi-safi-vrf** command to display the default AFI and SAFI settings for the current session. The AFI and SAFI settings are controlled by the following commands:

- [set default-afi, on page 213](#)
- [set default-safi, on page 214](#)
- [set default-vrf, on page 215](#)

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	basic-services	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show default-afi-safi-vrf** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show default-afi-safi-vrf

%% Default AFI/SAFI/VRF for this session is:
 Address Family Identifier: 'ipv4'
 Sub-Address Family Identifier: 'unicast'
 Virtual Routing/Forwarding: ''
```

## Related Topics

- [set default-afi, on page 213](#)
- [set default-safi, on page 214](#)
- [set default-vrf, on page 215](#)



# show history

To display a history of commands executed in EXEC, administration EXEC, administration configuration, or global configuration mode use the **show history** command in one of the supported modes.

**show history** [**detail**]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed history information.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC Administration EXEC Administration configuration Global configuration						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 3.4.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.		
Release	Modification						
Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.						
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p> <p>The <b>show history</b> command displays a history of the command entered for the current command mode. For example, enter the <b>show history</b> command to display a history of commands entered in EXEC mode. Enter the <b>show history</b> command in global configuration mode to display a history of the commands entered in global configuration mode.</p>						
<b>Task ID</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>config-services</td> <td>read</td> </tr> <tr> <td>basic-services</td> <td>read</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	config-services	read	basic-services	read
Task ID	Operations						
config-services	read						
basic-services	read						

In the following example, the **show history** command is run in EXEC mode to display a history of the command entered in EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show history
configure
admin
show history
```

In the following example, the **show history** command is run in global configuration mode to display a history of the command entered in global configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# show history
interface pos 0/1/0/0
ipv4 address 10.0.0.0
root
end
describe line default autocommand config
line default autocommand configure
end
show history
```

# show running-config

To display the contents of the currently running configuration or a subset of that configuration, use the **show running-config** command in the appropriate mode.

```
show running-config [[exclude] command] [sanitized] [inheritance [no-annotation]]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>inheritance</b>		(Optional) Displays the configuration inherited from any applied configuration group.
<b>no-annotation</b>		(Optional) Suppresses the display of inheritance messages, when the <b>inheritance</b> keyword is used.
<b>exclude</b>		(Optional) Excludes a specific configuration from the display.
<i>command</i>		(Optional) Command for which to display the configuration.
<b>sanitized</b>		(Optional) Displays a sanitized configuration for safe distribution and analysis.

**Command Default** The **show running-config** command without any arguments or keywords displays the entire contents of the running configuration file.

**Command Modes** EXEC  
Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 4.3.1	The <b>inheritance</b> and <b>no-annotations</b> keywords were added to support the display of configuration group configurations.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You can display either the entire running configuration, or a subset of the running configuration. The subset may be all the commands within a specified command mode.



**Note** In Cisco IOS XR software, the running configuration is automatically used at system startup, reset, or power cycle. The running configuration is the committed configuration.

## Sanitized Output

Use the **show running-config** command with the **sanitized** keyword to display the contents of the active running configuration without installation-specific parameters. Some configuration details, such as IP addresses,

are replaced with different addresses. The sanitized configuration can be used to share a configuration without exposing the configuration details.

## Command Modes

When the **show running-config** command is entered in administration configuration mode, the configuration for the administration plane is displayed, including the configured logical routers for the system. When the **show running-config** command is entered in any global configuration mode, or in EXEC mode, the configuration for the specific secure domain router (SDR) is displayed.

The **inheritance** and **no-annotations** keywords are not supported in administration EXEC or configuration modes.

## Excluding Parts of the Display

Use the **exclude** keyword followed by a *command* argument to exclude a specific configuration from the display.

## Display the Configuration from Configuration Groups

By default, if configuration groups are applied in the configuration, they are displayed as they are configured. For example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config

group G-INTERFACE-MTU
 interface 'POS.*'
 mtu 1500
 !
end-group

interface POS0/4/1/0
 apply-group G-INTERFACE-MTU
 !
interface POS0/4/1/1
 apply-group G-INTERFACE-MTU
 mtu 2000
 !
```

To display the actual configuration as inherited from any applied configuration groups, use the **inheritance** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config inheritance

group G-INTERFACE-MTU
 interface 'POS.*'
 mtu 1500
 !
end-group

interface POS0/4/1/0
 ## Inherited from group G-INTERFACE-MTU
 mtu 1500
 !
interface POS0/4/1/1
 mtu 2000
 !
```

Use the **no-annotations** keyword to suppress the display of the Inheritance messages, "## Inherited from group ...".

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read

This example shows how to enter the **show running-config** command with the question mark (?) online help function to display the available subsets of the running configuration that can be entered to display a subset of the running configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config ?

aaa Authentication, Authorization and Accounting
alias Create an alias for entity
aps Configure SONET Automatic Protection Switching (APS)
arp Global ARP configuration subcommands
as-path BGP autonomous system path filter
as-path-set Define an AS-path set
banner Define a login banner
cdp Enable CDP, or configure global CDP subcommands
cef CEF configuration commands
cinetd Global Cisco inetd configuration commands
class-map Configure QoS Class-map command
clock Configure time-of-day clock
community-list Add a community list entry
community-set Define a community set
controller Controller configuration subcommands
dhcp Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
domain Domain service related commands
exception Coredump configuration commands
exclude Exclude a feature or configuration item from display
explicit-path Explicit-path config commands
extcommunity-set Define an extended community set
fault Fault related commands
forward-protocol Controls forwarding of physical and directed IP broadcasts
ftp Global FTP configuration commands
--More--
```

In this example, the **show running-config** command is used to display the running configuration for Packet-over-SONET/SDH (POS) interface 0/2/0/1:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config interface pos 0/2/0/1

interface POS0/2/0/1
ipv4 address 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

This example shows sample output from the **show running-config** command with the **sanitized** keyword displays a sanitized version of the running configuration. The sanitized configuration can be used to share a configuration without exposing specific configuration details.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config sanitized

Building configuration...

!! Last configuration change at 05:26:50 UTC Thu Jan 19 2009 by <removed>
!
snmp-server traps fabric plane
snmp-server traps fabric bundle state
```

```

hostname <removed>
line console
exec-timeout 0 0
!
exception choice 1 compress off filepath <removed>
logging console debugging
telnet vrf <removed> ipv4 server max-servers no-limit
snmp-server ifindex persist
snmp-server host 10.0.0.1 traps version <removed> priv <removed> udp-port 2555
snmp-server view <removed> <removed> included
snmp-server community <removed> RO LROwner
snmp-server community <removed> RO LROwner
snmp-server group <removed> v3 priv read <removed> write <removed>
snmp-server traps snmp
snmp-server traps syslog
interface Loopback10
!
interface Loopback1000
!
--More--

```

This example shows sample output for the SESH on the Carrier Grade Service Engine (CGSE).

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config service sesh
Thu Mar 1 13:06:45.023 PST
service sesh instance1
 service-location preferred-active 0/3/CPU0
 service-type nps nps-1
 forced-placement npu 0
 tunnel type gre
 name gre10
 tunnel-destination ipv4 address 209.165.200.225
 ipv4 address 192.0.2.6/24
 remote ipv4 address 192.0.2.5/24
 tunnel-source ipv4 address 209.165.200.226
 !
 package nps-mips64-r2.rpm
 interface ServiceApp1
 remote ipv4 address 209.165.200.227/24
 !
 !
 !

```

### Related Topics

[show configuration \(config\)](#), on page 224

[show configuration running-config](#), on page 255

# template

To create a template name and enter template configuration mode, use the **template** command in global configuration mode. To remove a template definition, use the **no** form of this command.

**template** *name*  
**no template** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Unique name for the template to be created.				
<b>Command Default</b>	No templates are defined.				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 2.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.				

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **template** command to enter template configuration mode. From template configuration mode, you can group a subset of configuration commands in a named template. Commonly used sets of configuration commands can be grouped into a named template. Defining a template is similar to creating a C macro function. A template provides modularity and ease of use during user configuration.

Use the **end-template** command to exit template configuration mode. After defining a template, use the **apply-template** command to apply the template. Use the **show running-config** command with the optional **template** keyword and *template-name* argument to display the contents of a template.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read, write

The following example shows how to enter template configuration mode to create a template. In this example, a template named “pre-pos” is defined for the preconfigured Packet-over-SONET/SDH (POS) interface 0/1/0/1. The **end-template** command is used to exit from template configuration mode.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# template pre-pos
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-TPL)# interface preconfigure pos0/1/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-pre)# ipv4 address 10.3.32.154 255.0.0.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-pre)# end-template
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#
```



---

**Note** After configuring a template, you may want to display the contents of the configured template. To display a template configuration, use the **show running-config** command with the **template name** keyword and argument.

---

The following example shows sample output from the **show running-config** command with the **template name** keyword and argument. In this example, the output displays the contents of a template named “pre-pos.”

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config template pre-pos

template pre-pos
 interface preconfigure POS0/1/0/0
 ipv4 address 10.3.32.154 255.0.0.0
 !
end-template
```

### Related Topics

- [apply-template](#), on page 145
- [end-template](#), on page 170
- [show running-config](#), on page 263





# Distributed Route Processor Commands

Distributed route processors (DRPs) can be installed individually or in pairs. This module describes the commands used to create redundant DRP pairs.

## DRP Overview

The DRP card and its associated physical layer interface module (PLIM) function as an additional route processor (RP) in the Cisco CRS-1 router. The DRP does not perform any of the control and management functions performed by the RP; therefore, it can never be the designated system controller (DSC) in a multishelf system. However, the DRP can be configured for the following purposes:

- The DRP can act as the designated secure domain router system controller (DSDRSC) in a secure domain router (SDR). An SDR is a part of the Cisco CRS-1 routing system that functions as a complete router, running its own routing protocols and forwarding IP packets between its interfaces.
- The DRP can provide additional processing capacity for any of the routing processes that run on the RP (for example, BGP, OSPF, IS-IS, MPLS, LDP, IP multicast, and so on).

## Related Documents

For additional information, see the following Cisco Systems documents:

- *Configuring Secure Domain Routers on Cisco IOS XR Software* module in *System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*, for instructions on using DRPs in a secure domain router configuration.
- *Process Placement on Cisco IOS XR Software* module in *System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*, for instructions on configuring process placement and DRPs.
- *Cisco CRS-1 Carrier Routing System 16-Slot Line Card Chassis System Description*, for DRP hardware description and requirements.
- *Installing the Cisco CRS-1 Carrier Routing System 16-Slot Line Card Chassis*, for instructions on installing DRP and DRP PLIM cards.
- [location \(DRP\)](#), on page 270
- [pairing \(DRP\)](#), on page 272

## location (DRP)

To assign nodes to a DRP pair, use the **location** command in DRP pairing configuration mode. To remove the node from a DRP pair, use the **no** form of this command.

**location** *partially-qualified-nodeid* *partially-qualified-nodeid*  
**no location**

### Syntax Description

*partially-qualified-nodeid* Specifies the nodes to be assigned to the specified DRP pair.

The *node-id* argument is entered in the *rack/slot/module* notation. Node IDs are always specified at the slot level, so the wildcard (*) is used to specify the CPU.

### Command Default

None



### Note

### Command Modes

DRP pairing configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **location** command in DRP pairing configuration mode to assign nodes to a DRP pair. The following rules apply to DRP pairing assignments:

- To create a DRP pair name, use the **pairing** command.
- Two nodes are assigned to each DRP pair. For example: **location 0/2/* 0/3/***.
- DRPs are always specified at a slot level. The wildcard (*) is used to specify the CPU.
- To be added to a DRP pair, the *node-id* must belong to the owner SDR. If a node is already assigned to a non-owner SDR, the node must be removed from the non-owner SDR before it can be assigned to a DRP pair.
- A *node-id* cannot be used by more than one DRP pair.
- Only two nodes can be assigned to a DRP pair. In the following example, only the last **location 0/0/* 0/4/*** takes effect:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# pairing pair1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config-pairing:pair1)# location 0/1/* 0/4/*
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config-pairing:pair1)# location 0/0/* 0/4/*
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config-pairing:pair1)# commit
```

- Use the **no** form of the **location** command to remove both nodes from the DRP pair. Removing a node from a DRP pair implicitly returns it to the owner SDR. When a node has been removed from an SDR, it can be reassigned to another SDR.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	system	read, write

The following example shows how to enter DRP pairing configuration mode, create a DRP pair named “drp1,” and assign node 0/3/* and node 0/4/* to the DRP pair:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# pairing drp1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config-pairing:drp1)# location 0/3/* 0/4/*
```

The following example shows how to remove a DRP pair:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# pairing drp1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config-pairing:drp1)# no location
```

### Related Topics

- [location \(SDR\)](#), on page 534
- [pairing \(DRP\)](#), on page 272
- [pair \(SDR\)](#), on page 536
- [sdr](#), on page 538

## pairing (DRP)

To specify a distributed route processor (DRP) pair and enter DRP pairing configuration mode, use the **pairing** command in administration configuration mode. To remove a named DRP pair from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**pairing** *pair-name*  
**no pairing** *pair-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>pair-name</i> Name of the DRP pair. The name can a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters. The characters “_” or “-” are also allowed. All other characters are invalid.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration configuration				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 3.3.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.				

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **pairing** command to create a DRP pair or modify an existing DRP pair.



**Note** The *pair-name* argument creates a DRP pair if the *pair-name* specified does not already exist.

After the **pairing** command is issued, the router enters DRP pairing configuration mode. From DRP pairing configuration mode, you can specify the nodes for the DRP pair using the **location** (drp) command. The locations specified are added to the DRP pair, or modify the existing pair.

Use the **no** form of the command to remove a DRP pair configuration. When a DRP pair is removed from the configuration, the nodes are returned to the owner SDR.

Task ID	Task Operations ID
	system read, write

The following example shows how to enter DRP pairing configuration mode to configure a DRP pair:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# pairing drp1
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config-pairing:drp1)# location 0/3/* 0/4/*
```

The following example shows how to remove a DRP pair:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# no pairing drp1
```

### Related Topics

[location \(DRP\)](#), on page 270

[location \(SDR\)](#), on page 534

[pair \(SDR\)](#), on page 536

[sdr](#), on page 538





## File System Commands

---

This chapter describes the Cisco IOS XR software commands used to manage file systems on your router.



---

**Note**

The commands in this module should not be used to access or modify any Cisco IOS XR software or configuration files. Use only the documented commands for installing and configuring the router. Modifying, deleting, or moving configuration or software package files using the manual commands described in this module is not required and can result in router downtime, loss of service, and a corrupted database.

---

- [cd](#), on page 276
- [cfs check](#), on page 277
- [copy](#), on page 278
- [delete](#), on page 284
- [dir](#), on page 285
- [mkdir](#), on page 287
- [pwd](#), on page 288
- [rmdir](#), on page 289
- [show filesystem](#), on page 290
- [show media](#), on page 292

# cd

To change the current working directory, use **cd** command in EXEC mode.

**cd** *filesystem* :

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>filesystem</i> : (Optional) Location of the new working directory. Include the file system alias for the <i>filesystem</i> argument, followed by a colon and optionally, the name of a directory.
---------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	The default file directory is <b>disk0:/usr</b> .
------------------------	---------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC mode.
----------------------	------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>The current working directory is the directory used when EXEC commands that have an optional argument are entered without that argument. Use <b>cd</b> command to define the working directory. For example, when the <b>dir</b> command is entered without specifying the <i>filesystem</i> argument, the files in the current working directory are displayed.</p> <p>Use <b>cd</b> command without an argument to set the working directory back to the default directory, <b>disk0:/usr</b>.</p> <p>The following example shows how to change the current working directory to the root directory on the hard disk. In this example, the <b>pwd</b> command confirms that the working directory has changed to the root directory on the hard disk.</p>
-------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# cd harddisk:
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# pwd

harddisk:
```

The following example shows how to change the current working directory to the default file directory by specifying the **cd** command without a location. In this example, the **pwd** command confirms that the working directory has changed to the default file directory.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# cd
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# pwd

disk0:/usr
```



# cfs check

To perform a check on the Configuration File System (CFS), use **cfs check** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

## cfs check

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values.

**Command Modes** EXEC mode  
Admin EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to check the sanity of the configuration file system and attempt to recover from internal inconsistencies; one or more rollback points may be lost depending on the severity of the state of the file system.



**Note** While this command runs, redundancy of the designated secure domain router shelf controller (DSDRSC) is disabled.

The following example shows how to perform a CFS check:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# cfs check

Creating any missing directories in Configuration File system...OK
Initializing Configuration Version Manager...OK
Syncing commit database with running configuration...OK
Re-initializing cache files...OK
Updating Commit Database. Please wait...[OK]
```

# copy

To copy a file from a source (such as a network server) to a destination (such as a flash disk), use **copy** command in EXEC or Admin EXEC mode.

**copy** *source* {**location** *node-id* *destination* **location** {*node-id* | **all**} | **running-config**[**atomic**]}

## Syntax Description

<i>source</i>	<p>Filename including the directory path or network location of the file. The possible sources are:</p> <p><i>directory-path</i> —Directory path of the file from which the file is copied.</p> <p><b>access-list</b> { <b>ipv4</b>   <b>ipv6</b> }—Copies an access list (EXEC mode only).</p> <p><b>bootflash:</b> —Copies from the bootflash: file system.</p> <p><b>compactflash:</b> —Copies from the compactflash: file system.</p> <p><b>compactflasha:</b> —Copies from the compactflasha: file system partition.</p> <p><b>disk0:</b> —Copies from disk0: file system.</p> <p><b>disk0a:</b> —Copies from disk0a: file system partition.</p> <p><b>disk1:</b> —Copies from disk1: file system.</p> <p><b>disk1a:</b> —Copies from disk1a: file system partition.</p> <p><b>flash:</b> —Copies from the flash: file system. The <b>flash:</b> keyword is an alias for bootflash:.</p> <p><b>ftp:</b> —Copies from an FTP network server. The syntax is <b>ftp:</b>[[<i>//username</i> [<i>:password</i>]@]<i>location</i>]/<i>directory</i>]/<i>filename</i>.</p> <p><b>harddisk:</b> —Copies from the hard disk drive file system (if present).</p> <p><b>harddiska:</b> —Copies from the hard disk partition a.</p> <p><b>harddiskb:</b> —Copies from the hard disk partition b.</p> <p><b>lcdisk0:</b> —Copies from the eUSB flash device.</p> <p><b>lcdisk0a:</b> —Copies from the eUSB flash device partition a.</p> <p><b>nvr:</b> —Copies from the NVRAM file system.</p> <p><b>prefix-list</b> {<b>ipv4</b>   <b>ipv6</b>}—Copies from a prefix list (EXEC mode only).</p> <p><b>rcp:</b> —Copies from a remote copy protocol (rcp) network server. The syntax is <b>rcp:</b>[[<i>//username</i>@]<i>location</i>]/<i>directory</i>]/<i>filename</i>.</p> <p><b>running-config</b> —Copies from the current system configuration.</p> <p><b>tftp:</b> —Copies from a TFTP network server. The syntax is <b>tftp:</b>[[<i>//location</i>]/<i>directory</i>]/<i>filename</i></p> <p><b>xml-schema</b> —Copies the XML schema files as a tar ball file (.tar.gz) [EXEC mode only].</p>
<i>destination</i>	Filename including the directory path or network location of the file.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Specifies a node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

<b>location all</b>	Copies to all nodes.
<b>running-config</b>	Applies the source configuration file to the running configuration of the system.
<b>atomic</b>	(Optional) Applies the changes to the running configuration only if there are no errors

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** EXEC mode.  
Admin EXEC mode.

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Source and destination can each be a configuration file, a text file, or a file system. Enter source and destination URL information, usernames, and passwords and issue the **copy** command. The networking device prompts for any missing information.

The exact format of the *source* and *destination* arguments vary according to the file or directory location. Enter the device or network location for the file system type.

Filenames can include the following characters:

```
!#$%&' + 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ; @ A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z [] ^ _ a b c
d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z { } ~
```

The following characters can be used with the stated limitations:

- ` needs backslash before this character
- – cannot be the first character
- . cannot be the last character
- = cannot be the filename without other characters

The following characters cannot be used in filenames:

```
" () * , / : < > ? \ |
```

The maximum length allowed for a filename is 254 characters including the path. If a filename longer than 254 characters is specified, the filename is truncated to 254 characters.

To copy a file from a source on the router to a destination on the router, specify a source **location** *node-id* and a destination **location** *node-id*. To copy the file to all nodes, use the **location all** keywords.

In the alias syntax for the **ftp:**, **rcp:**, and **tftp:** keywords, the location is either an IP address or a hostname. The filename is specified relative to the directory used for file transfers.

When no alias is specified, the networking device looks for a file in the current directory. To view the current directory, enter the **pwd** command.



**Note** During processing of the **copy** command, you might see the “C” character. For all files being copied, “C” indicates that the copy process is taking place. The entire copying process might take several minutes and differs from protocol to protocol and from network to network.

**Table 22: Network Protocols Supported by Cisco IOS XR Software**

Prefix	Name	Description
<b>tftp:</b>	Trivial File Transfer Protocol	<i>TFTP</i> is a simplified version of FTP that allows files to be transferred from one computer to another over a network, usually without the use of client authentication (for example, username and password).
<b>ftp:</b>	File Transfer Protocol	<i>FTP</i> is an application protocol, part of the TCP/IP protocol stack, and is used for transferring files between network nodes. FTP requires a username and password.
<b>rep:</b>	Remote Copy Protocol	The rep protocol allows users to copy files to and from a file system residing on a remote host or server on the network. The rep protocol uses TCP to ensure the reliable delivery of data. The rep protocol downloads require a username.

Additional usage guidelines are in the following sections.

#### Invalid Combinations of Source and Destination

Some combinations of source and destination are invalid. Specifically, you cannot copy the following:

- From a running configuration to a running configuration
- From a network device to a network device (for example, **copy ftp: rep:** )

#### Using TFTP

*TFTP* is a simplified version of FTP that allows files to be transferred from one computer to another over a network, usually without the use of client authentication (for example, username and password).

The syntax is as follows:

**copy tftp://hostname /ipaddress/directory-path pie name target-device [location {node-id | all}]**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# copy tftp://1.1.1.1/images/software.pie disk1:
```



**Note** Some Cisco IOS XR images may be larger than 32 MB, and the TFTP services provided by some vendors may not support a file this large. If you do not have access to a TFTP server that supports files larger than 32 MB, download the software image using FTP or rep as described in the following sections.

## Using FTP

FTP servers require a username and password for each client request. Cisco IOS XR software sends the first valid username in the following list:

1. The username and password specified in the **copy** command, if a username is specified.

The syntax is as follows:

```
copy ftp:// username : password @ hostname or ipaddress/directory-path/pie-name target-device [location {node-id | all}]
```

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# copy ftp://john:secret@10.1.1.1/images/software.pie disk1:
```

2. An “anonymous” username and password. The anonymous password is “root@ip address,” where “ip address” is the IP address of the local networking device.
3. A password “username@iosname.domain” formed by the networking device. The variable “username” is the username associated with the current session, “iosname” is the configured hostname, and “domain” is the domain of the networking device.

The username and password must be associated with an account on the FTP server. If you are writing to the network server, the FTP server must be properly configured to accept the FTP write request from the user on the networking device.

If the network server has a directory structure, the configuration file or image is written to or copied from the directory associated with the username on the network server. For example, if the system image resides in the home directory of a user on the network server, specify the name of that user as the remote username.

Refer to the documentation for your FTP server for more details.

## Using rcp

The rcp protocol requires a username upon each request. When you copy a configuration file or image between the networking device and an rcp server, the Cisco IOS XR software sends the first valid username in the following list:

1. The remote username specified in the **copy** command, if one is specified.
2. The username set by the **rcp client username** command, if the command is configured.
3. The networking device hostname.

For the rcp copy request to process successfully, an account must be defined on the network server for the remote username. If the network administrator of the destination server did not establish an account for the remote username, this command does not run successfully. If the network server has a directory structure, the configuration file or image is written to or copied from the directory associated with the remote username on the network server. For example, if the system image resides in the home directory of a user on the network server, specify the name of that user as the remote username.

If you are writing to the network server, the rcp server must be properly configured to accept the rcp write request from the user on the networking device. For UNIX systems, add an entry to the .rhosts file for the remote user on the rcp server. Suppose the networking device contains the following configuration lines:

```
hostname Rtrl
```

```
ip rcp remote-username User0
```

If the IP address of the networking device translates to company.com, then the .rhosts file for User0 on the rcp server should contain the following line:

```
company.com Rtrl
```

See the documentation for your rcp server for more details.

If you are using a personal computer as a file server, the computer must support remote shell (rsh) protocol.

### Using xml-schema

Use the **xml-schema** keyword to obtain the most up-to-date XML schemas (.xsd files) from the router. Using this keyword is useful to prevent the use of outdated schemas in the event that router software updates include schema updates. The tar ball file includes all active schema files. It does not include schemas that are activated by specific package installation envelopes (PIEs) if those PIEs are not installed and activated on the router.

### Copying to the Running Configuration

When you use the **copy** command to copy a configuration file to the **running-config** destination, the configuration in the file is applied to the running configuration of the system. This is a configuration operation. By default, the copy is carried out in a best-effort manner. This means that if some configuration lines from the file cannot be applied, the remaining configuration is still integrated into the system. In this case, a partial configuration is committed. When the **atomic** keyword is used, partial configurations are not committed. This means that even if one error occurs in the parsing or committing phase, no changes are made to the system. To view any errors when applying the configuration, use the **show configuration failed** command.

---

#### Task ID

---

#### Task ID    Operations

---

```
filesystem execute
```

---

The following example shows how to copy a file from a FTP server to disk1:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# copy ftp://john:secret@10.1.1.1/images/comp-hfr-full.pie disk1:
```

The following example shows how to copy a file from an rcp server to disk1:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# copy rcp://john@10.1.1.1/images/comp-hfr-full.pie disk1:
```

The following example shows how to copy a file from a TFTP server to disk1:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# copy tftp://10.1.1.1/images/comp-hfr-full.pie disk1:
```



# delete

To delete files, use **delete** command in the appropriate mode.

**delete** [/noprompt] [/ena] *filesystem*: *filename* **location** {*node-id* | **all**}

Syntax Description		
<b>/noprompt</b>	(Optional)	Causes no prompt for confirmation before deleting the specified files.
<b>/ena</b>	(Optional)	Deletes all files from and below the current working directory.
<i>filesystem</i> :	(Optional)	Location of the file to be deleted. Include the file system alias for the <i>filesystem</i> argument, followed by a colon, and, optionally, the name of a directory.
<i>filename</i>		Filename of the file to be deleted.
<b>hddisk</b>		Deletes the hddisk
<b>location</b> { <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> }		Deletes a file from a designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. The <b>all</b> keyword specifies to delete the file from all nodes.

**Command Default** A filename must be specified. If a filename is entered without a file system or directory path, the present working directory is used.

**Command Modes** EXEC mode.  
Admin EXEC mode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** When a file is deleted, it is removed from the system and cannot be restored (undeleted).  
Use the **dir** command to display the list of files on a storage device.

The following example shows how to delete a file:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# delete rbtest
```

```
Delete disk1:/rbtest[confirm]y
```



# dir

To display a list of files on a file system or in a specific directory, use the **dir** command in EXEC mode or Admin EXEC mode.

**dir** [{**/all** | **/ena** | **/recurse**}] [*filesystem* :] [*filename*] **location** {*node-id* | **all**}

Syntax Description	
<b>/all</b>	(Optional) Lists deleted files, undeleted files, and files with errors.
<b>/ena</b>	(Optional) Recognizes subdirectories.
<b>/recurse</b>	(Optional) Recursively lists subdirectories.
<i>filesystem</i> :	(Optional) Name of the directory containing the files to be displayed. Include the file system alias for the <i>filesystem</i> argument, followed by a colon, and, optionally, the name of a directory.
<i>filename</i>	(Optional) Name of the files to display. The files can be of any type. You can use wildcards in the filename. A wildcard character (*) matches all patterns. Strings following a wildcard are ignored.
<b>location</b> { <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> }	(Optional) Specifies the node from which to display a list of files. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. The <b>all</b> keyword specifies to display files on all nodes.

**Command Default** When **dir** command is entered without keywords or arguments, the contents of the present working directory are displayed.

**Command Modes** EXEC mode.  
Admin EXEC mode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** If you enter the **dir** command without specifying a directory, the contents of the present working directory are displayed. The **all** keyword displays all files, including deleted files. The size associated with the directory name is the total size for all files in that directory.

The following example shows how to display the contents of a directory:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# dir harddisk:/log
```

```
Directory of harddisk:/log
```

```
5527 drwx 4096 Thu Aug 28 11:21:48 2008 boot_28_Aug_2008_11_21_49
5533 drwx 4096 Thu Aug 28 11:38:54 2008 boot_28_Aug_2008_11_38_54
5538 drwx 4096 Fri Sep 5 13:28:54 2008 boot_05_Sep_2008_13_28_54
5543 drwx 4096 Mon Sep 8 08:55:52 2008 boot_08_Sep_2008_06_59_08
```

--More--

# mkdir

To create a new directory on a file system, use the **mkdir** command in the appropriate mode.

```
mkdir filesystem:[location {node-id | all}]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>filesystem:</i>	File system on which to create a new directory.
<b>location</b> { <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> }	(Optional) Specifies the node where the file system is located. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. Use the <b>all</b> keyword to indicate all nodes.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

EXEC  
Admin EXEC.

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

After you issue the **mkdir** command, Cisco IOS XR software prompts you to specify the name of the directory to be created. When specifying the name of the new directory, include the directory path where you want the new directory to reside. If you do not specify a directory path, the new directory is created in the /usr directory of the file system specified for the *filesystem:* argument.

The following example shows how to create a directory named newdir. The **dir** command is used to verify that the directory has been added.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# mkdir harddisk:

Create directory filename []?newdir
Created dir harddisk:/newdir
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# dir harddisk:

Directory of harddisk:

11193 drwx 4096 Fri Feb 13 06:45:05 2009 newdir
37146 drwx 4096 Sun Dec 14 15:30:48 2008 malloc_dump
43030 drwx 4096 Wed Dec 24 11:20:52 2008 tracebacks
43035 drwx 4096 Thu Jan 8 18:59:18 2009 sau
51026 drwx 4096 Sat Dec 27 02:52:46 2008 tempA
51027 drwx 4096 Sat Dec 27 02:04:10 2008 dir.not.del
-430307552 -rwx 342 Fri Jan 16 10:47:38 2009 running-config
-430305504 -rwx 39790 Mon Jan 26 23:45:56 2009 cf.dat

39929724928 bytes total (39883231232 bytes free)
```

# pwd

To display the present working directory, use the **pwd** command in EXEC mode

.

## pwd

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values.

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **pwd** command to show what directory or file system is specified as the default by the **cd** command.

The following example shows how to display the present working directory:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# pwd
disk0:/usr
```

# rmdir

To remove an existing directory, use the **rmdir** command in the appropriate mode.

**rmdir** *filesystem:* **location** {*node-id* | **all**}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>filesystem</i>	Name of the file system from which to delete a directory, followed by a colon.
	<b>location</b> { <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> }	Specifies the node where the file system is located. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. Use the <b>all</b> keyword to indicate all nodes.
<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values	
<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC Administration EXEC	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **rmdir** command to remove directories (for example, to free up disk space) from a file system. After you issue the **rmdir** command, the Cisco IOS XR software prompts you to specify the name of the directory to be deleted.

When a directory contains files, you must remove the files before deleting the directory. Use the **delete** command to remove files.

The following example shows how to delete a subdirectory from the hard disk. The **dir** command is used to verify that the directory has been deleted.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# rmdir harddisk:
Remove directory filename []?newdir
Delete harddisk:/newdir[confirm]y
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# dir harddisk:

Directory of harddisk:

 37146 drwx 4096 Sun Dec 14 15:30:48 2008 malloc_dump
 43030 drwx 4096 Wed Dec 24 11:20:52 2008 tracebacks
 43035 drwx 4096 Thu Jan 8 18:59:18 2009 sau
 51026 drwx 4096 Sat Dec 27 02:52:46 2008 tempA
 51027 drwx 4096 Sat Dec 27 02:04:10 2008 dir.not.del
-430307552 -rwx 342 Fri Jan 16 10:47:38 2009 running-config
-430305504 -rwx 39790 Mon Jan 26 23:45:56 2009 cf.dat

39929724928 bytes total (39883235328 bytes free)
```

# show filesystem

To display the layout and contents of file systems, use the **show filesystem** command in EXEC mode

**show filesystem** *filesystem*:[{**firmware** | **stats** | **verbose level**}] [**location** {*node-id* | **all**}]

## Syntax Description

<i>filesystem</i> :	Name of the file system for which to display information, followed by a colon. Possible values are: <b>disk0:</b> , <b>disk1:</b> , <b>harddisk:</b> .
<b>firmware</b>	(Optional) Displays the firmware level.
<b>stats</b>	(Optional) Displays device statistics.
<b>verbose level</b>	(Optional) Changes the device driver verbose level.
<b>location</b> { <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> }	(Optional) Specifies the node where the file system is located. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. Use the <b>all</b> keyword to indicate all nodes.

## Command Default

The file system for the active RP is displayed.

## Command Modes

EXEC mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **show filesystem** command to learn the alias names (prefixes) of the file systems supported by your networking device.

The following example shows sample output from the **show filesystem** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show filesystem

File Systems:

 Size (b) Free (b) Type Flags Prefixes
 - - - - -
 - - - - -
 - - - - -
39929724928 39852978176 harddisk rw harddisk:
 1024606208 863584256 flash-disk rw disk0:
 2092032 2059264 nvram rw nvram:
 62390272 62381260 flash rw bootflash:
```

The following example shows sample output from the **show filesystem** command using the optional **location node-id** keyword and argument:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show filesystem location 0/rp0/cpu0

File Systems:
```

```

 Size(b) Free(b) Type Flags Prefixes
 - - network rw qsm/dev/fs/tftp: tftp:
 - - network rw qsm/dev/fs/rcp: rcp:
 - - network rw qsm/dev/fs/ftp: ftp:
39929724928 39883235328 harddisk rw harddisk:
 2092032 2019328 nvram rw nvram:
1024606208 847888384 flash-disk rw disk0:
 62390272 62153616 flash rw bootflash:

```

**Table 23: show filesystem Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Size(b)	Amount of memory in the file system, in bytes.
Free(b)	Amount of free memory in the file system, in bytes.
Type	Type of file system.
Flags	Permissions for file system.
Prefixes	Alias for the file system.

# show media

To display the current state of the disk storage media, use the **show media** command in EXEC or Administration EXEC mode.

**show media location** {*node-id* | **all**}

## Syntax Description

**location**{*node-id* | **all**} (Optional) Specifies the node where the file system is located. The *node-id* argument is expressed in the *rack/slot/module* notation. Use the **all** keyword to indicate all nodes.

## Command Default

The disk storage media for the active RP is displayed.

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **show media** command to view the status of the storage media on your system.

The following example displays the output of the **show media** command:

```

sysadmin-vm:0_RP0 #show media
Thu Nov 30 14:57:14.002 WET
Media Information for local node.

Partition Size Used Percent Avail
rootfs: 2.7G 1.5G 59% 1.1G
apphost: 1.9G 61M 4% 1.7G
/dev/sde 870M 401M 50% 409M
harddisk: 2.4G 966M 43% 1.3G
log: 459M 67M 16% 359M
config: 159M 2.5M 2% 144M
disk0: 1.3G 108M 9% 1.1G

rootfs: = root file system (read-only)
log: = system log files (read-only)
config: = configuration storage (read-only)

```

**Table 24: show media Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Partition	Partition on the disk.
Size	Size of the partition.
Used	Partition size used.
Percent	Percentage used.



Field	Description
Avail	Available free partition space.





# Hardware Redundancy and Node Administration Commands

---

This module describes the commands used to manage the hardware redundancy, power, and administrative status of the nodes on a router running Cisco IOS XR software.

- [crs8 set min-power-modules](#), on page 297
- [crs16 set min-power-modules](#), on page 298
- [dsc serial](#), on page 299
- [env disable](#), on page 301
- [env power-supply disable](#), on page 302
- [fpd auto-upgrade](#), on page 303
- [hw-module boot override](#), on page 304
- [hw-module high-bandwidth](#), on page 306
- [hw-module location](#), on page 307
- [hw-module location bay port port-mode](#), on page 309
- [hw-module location slice power-down](#), on page 310
- [hw-module power disable](#), on page 311
- [hw-module port-control license](#), on page 312
- [hw-module port-control non-combo-mode](#), on page 313
- [hw-module reset auto](#), on page 314
- [hw-module service maintenance-mode location](#), on page 315
- [hw-module service offline location](#), on page 316
- [hw-module shutdown](#), on page 317
- [hw-module subslot reload](#), on page 319
- [hw-module subslot shutdown](#), on page 320
- [isolation enable](#), on page 321
- [isolation multiple](#), on page 322
- [led mode](#), on page 323
- [redundancy switchover](#), on page 325
- [show dsc](#), on page 327
- [show environment](#), on page 329
- [show fpd package](#), on page 334
- [show hw-module fpd](#), on page 337
- [show hw-module subslot brief](#), on page 340

- [show hw-module subslot config](#), on page 342
- [show hw-module subslot counters](#), on page 345
- [show hw-module subslot errors](#), on page 348
- [show hw-module subslot plim-subblock](#), on page 351
- [show hw-module subslot registers](#), on page 353
- [show hw-module subslot status](#), on page 356
- [show inventory](#), on page 358
- [show led](#), on page 361
- [show operational](#), on page 363
- [show platform](#), on page 366
- [show power allotted](#), on page 368
- [show power capacity](#), on page 370
- [show power summary](#), on page 372
- [show platform](#), on page 374
- [show redundancy](#), on page 376
- [show screddrv](#), on page 379
- [show services role](#), on page 381
- [show version](#), on page 382
- [upgrade cpuctrlbits](#), on page 385
- [upgrade hw-module fpd](#), on page 388

## crs8 set min-power-modules

To configure the minimum number of modular power entry modules (PEMs) on the 8-slot line card chassis, use the **crs8 set min-power-modules** command in administration configuration mode. To remove the configuration and revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**crs8 set min-power-modules** *number*  
**no crs8 set min-power-modules** *number*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>number</i> Minimum number of power modules for the chassis. Values can be from 0 to 4.
---------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	Four DC power modules or three AC power modules
------------------------	-------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration configuration
----------------------	------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.0.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
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Use the **crs8 set min-power-modules** command to configure the number of modular PEMs to be used if you are using less than the default number. If you do not use this command and you install less than the default number of PEMs, you receive alarm messages.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	system	read, write

This example shows how to set the minimum number of modular power modules to three:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# crs8 set min-power-modules 3
```

## crs16 set min-power-modules

To configure the minimum number of modular power entry modules (PEMs) on the 16-slot line card chassis, use the **crs16 set min-power-modules** command in administration configuration mode. To remove the configuration and revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
crs16 set min-power-modules number location node-id
no crs16 set min-power-modules number location node-id
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>number</i>	Minimum number of power modules for the chassis. Values can be from 0 to 8.
	<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Location of an alarm module for which to specify the number of power modules. The <i>node-id</i> is expressed in the notation <i>rack/slot/*</i> .
	<b>Note</b>	Enter the <b>show platform</b> command to see the location of alarm nodes installed in the router.

**Command Default** Six DC power modules or five AC power modules

**Command Modes** Administration configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.0.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **crs16 set min-power-modules** command to configure the number of modular PEMs to be used if you are using less than the default number. If you do not use this command and you install less than the default number of PEMs, you receive alarm messages.

Task ID	Task	Operation
	system	read, write

This example shows how to set the minimum number of modular power modules to six:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (admin-config) # crs16 set min-power-modules 6 location 0/AM0/SP
```

# dsc serial

To define the serial ID for a rack, use the **dsc serial** command in administration configuration mode. To remove a serial ID entry from the designated shelf controller (DSC) table, use the **no** form of this command.

```
dsc serial serial_id rack rack_num
no dsc serial serial_id rack rack_num
```

## Syntax Description

*serial_id* Serial ID for a rack. The serial ID is included as an entry in the DSC table. Range is from 0 through 16 characters.

**rack** *rack_num* Identifies the rack whose ID you are configuring to be the serial ID .

**Note** For systems that include two line card chassis and one fabric chassis, the line card chassis IDs are 0 and 1, and the fabric chassis ID is F0.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

Administration configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	The task ID was updated to system.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

For more information about identifying and selecting a DSC on your router, see *Cisco IOS XR Getting Started Guide for the Cisco CRS Router*.



**Note** The serial ID is the hardware serial number that identifies the chassis.

Use the **show running-config** command to display and verify the defined serial ID for a rack.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
system	read, write

The following example shows how to define the serial ID for a rack:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# configure
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# dsc serial TBC0610991700000 rack 1
```



# env disable

To disable environment monitoring on the chassis, use the **env disable** command in administration configuration mode. To reenable environment monitoring after it has been disabled, use the **no** form of this command.

**env disable**  
**no env disable**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** Environment monitoring is enabled.

**Command Modes** Administration configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The <b>env disable</b> command was moved from the root-system task ID to the system task ID.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

By default, environment monitoring related to temperature and voltage is enabled on a router running Cisco IOS XR software. If environmental monitoring is disabled, you are not alerted if the router overheats.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	system	read, write

The following example shows how to disable environment monitoring with the **env disable** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# env disable
```

# env power-supply disable

To disable power supply monitoring on the chassis, use the **env power-supply disable** command in administration configuration mode. To disable power supply monitoring, use the **no** form of this command.

**env power-supply disable**  
**no env power-supply disable**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** Power supply monitoring is enabled.

**Command Modes** Administration configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.3.0	The <b>env power-supply</b> command was moved from the root-system task ID to the system task ID.  The <b>threshold {restart voltage   shutdown voltage}</b> keywords and arguments were added to the <b>env power-supply</b> command.
	Release 3.4.1	The <b>threshold {restart voltage   shutdown voltage}</b> keywords and arguments were removed, and the command was changed to <b>env power-supply disable</b> .  Power supply monitoring was enabled by default.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task Operations
	system read, write

The following example shows how to disable power supply monitoring with the **env power-supply disable** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# env power-supply disable
```

# fpd auto-upgrade

To enable the automatic upgrade of FPD images during a software upgrade, use the **fpd auto-upgrade** command in Admin Configuration mode. To disable automatic FPD upgrades, use the **no** form of this command.

## fpd auto-upgrade

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	FPD images are not automatically upgraded.
------------------------	--------------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Admin Configuration mode
----------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.0.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

By default automatic upgrades of the FPD images are not performed during a software upgrade. Once the **fpd auto-upgrade** command is enabled, when you upgrade the software and an FPD upgrade is required, the FPD upgrade is done automatically before the router is rebooted. The automatic FPD upgrade works only if the FPD image is upgraded together with the mini installation PIE. For example, use the **install add** and **install activate** commands as shown here:

```
(admin)# install add comp-hfr-mini.pie hfr-fpd.pie hfr-mpls-p.pie
(admin)# install activate disk0:/comp-hfr-mini.pie disk0:/hfr-fpd.pie disk0:/hfr-mpls-p.pie
```

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	system	read, write

The following example shows how to enable automatic FPD upgrades:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# fpd auto-upgrade
```

## hw-module boot override

To place the standby RP into ROM Monitor mode so that you can update the ROMMON software in a single chassis system to a compatible ROM Monitor version, use the **hw-module boot override** command in administration configuration mode. To remove an RP from ROM Monitor mode, use the **no** form of this command.

**hw-module boot override**  
**no hw-module boot override**

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Administration configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.9.0	This command was deprecated.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



**Note** This command is deprecated as of Cisco IOS XR Release 3.9.0.

Before you can upgrade a single-chassis system from a release of Cisco IOS XR software prior to Release 3.3.0, you need to first upgrade the ROM Monitor software to a compatible version. If you do not perform this upgrade in a single-chassis system, the standby RP fails to boot and an error message appears. To avoid boot failure, you need to use the **hw-module boot override** command to place the standby RP into ROM Monitor mode, and update the ROMMON software as required.

For ROM Monitor requirements, refer to the Software/Firmware Compatibility Matrix at the following URL:  
[http://www.cisco.com/web/Cisco_IOS_XR_Software/index.html](http://www.cisco.com/web/Cisco_IOS_XR_Software/index.html)

Use the **show platform** command to view a summary of the nodes in the router, including status information.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-system	read, write
	root-lr	read, write

The following example shows how to boot the standby RP to upgrade its ROMMON software to a more recent ROM Monitor version:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# hw-module boot override
```

## hw-module high-bandwidth

To upgrade the RSP3 Lite card from 80Gig per line card capacity to 220Gig per Line card capacity (for Enhanced ethernet linecards), use the **hw-module high-bandwidth** command in the appropriate mode. To restore the default capacity, use the **no** form of the command.

**hw-module high-bandwidth**  
**no hw-module high-bandwidth**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Admin config
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 5.3.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command can be used only after applying the appropriate license to RSPLite3. Traditional or smart licensing can be used.
-------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	sysmgr	execute

### Example

This example shows how to use the **hw-module high-bandwidth** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # hw-module high-bandwidth
```

# hw-module location

To configure various hardware attributes for a specific node, or for all nodes installed in the router, use the **hw-module location** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

EXEC Mode

```
hw-module location node-id {maintenance-mode | reload path}
```

Administration EXEC Mode

```
hw-module location node-id reload path
```

## Syntax Description

*node-id*

Slot whose hardware attributes you want to configure. The *node-id* is expressed in the notation *rack/slot/**.

**Note** Enter the **show platform** command to see the location of all nodes installed in the router.

**maintenance-mode**

Brings the node down and puts the node into maintenance mode.

**reload**

Resets power-cycle, reloads hardware, or both on a specific node.

*path*

Specific image you want to download onto the specific node or nodes. Replace *path* with the TFTP or disk path to the image you want to download.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

EXEC

Global Configuration

## Command History

**Release**

**Modification**

Release 3.3.0

This command was introduced.

Release 3.4.0

The **maintenance-mode** keyword was added in EXEC mode.

Release 4.1.0

The warm reload option was removed.

## Usage Guidelines

To reset a specific node, or to put a node into maintenance mode, use the **hw-module location** command in Admin EXEC mode.

To reset a specific node or all nodes, use the **hw-module location** command in administration EXEC mode.

Starting with Cisco IOS XR Release 4.0.1, it is recommended to use the partially qualified node ID in the **hw-module location** command. Specify an entire slot using the notation *rack/slot/**.



**Note** Before reloading nodes, we recommend using the **cfs check** command to check the sanity of the configuration file system and attempt to recover from internal inconsistencies. You need to enter the **cfs check** command on each secure domain router (SDR) that has nodes impacted by the reload.

---

**Task ID**


---

**Task Operations ID**


---

root-lr execute (in EXEC mode)

---

sysmgr execute (in EXEC mode and administration EXEC mode)

---

The following example shows how to reset the hardware on a specific node from EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router # hw-module location 0/1/CPU0 reload
```

The following example shows how to reset the hardware on a specific node from administration EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# hw-module location 0/3/CPU0 reload
```



# hw-module location bay port port-mode

To configure an MPA with optics in 200G mode use the `hw-module location bay port port-mode` command in the global configuration mode.



**Note** Staircase FEC is supported only in 100gig mode.

**hw-module location** *location* **bay** *bay-number* **port** *port-number* **port-mode** *port-mode*

Syntax Description	location <i>location</i>	Indicates the location of the MPA, which is the line card ID.
	bay <i>bay-number</i>	Indicates the bay number of the line card.
	port <i>port-number</i>	Indicates the port number of the optical-module or optic. You can configure the port number with only the value, 0.
	port-mode <i>port-mode</i>	Configures the 200G port mode. Port mode can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>2xHundredGigE-16QAM</i>: Configures 200G 16QAM port mode for EP</li> <li>• <i>2xHundredGigE-8QAM</i>: Configures 200G 8QAM port mode for EP</li> </ul> <p>A higher QAM value leads to higher data transmission rates, but also increases the risk of errors that necessitates re-sends.</p>

**Command Default** If this command is not configured, the MPA and optics work in 100G mode.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.0.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can configure this command only at port 0 of a router.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	root-system	read, write
	root-lr	read, write

This example shows how to configure 200G for an optical module of a router.

```
Router(config)# hw-module location 0/2/CPU0 bay 0 port 0 port-mode 2xHundredGigE-16QAM
```

# hw-module location slice power-down

To power off a specified slice, use the **hw-module location slice power-down** command in the Global Configuration mode. To power on a slice, use the **no** form of the command.

**hw-module location** *node-id* *slice number* **power-down**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i> Specifies the line card node location.
	<b>slice number</b> Specifies the slice number that should be power off.

**Command Default** All slices are power on.

**Command Modes** Global Configuration mode

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 7.0.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This feature is supported on the Cisco ASR 9000 4th Generation Ethernet line cards.



**Note** It is necessary to reload the line card after executing the **hw-module location slice power-down** command.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	sysmgr read, write	

## Example

This example shows how to power down slice 3, and 7 of the line card at node 0:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # hw-module location 0/0/CPU0 slice 3 power-down
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # hw-module location 0/0/CPU0 slice 7 power-down
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # end
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router # admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (sysadmin) # hw-module location 0/0/CPU0 reload
```

# hw-module power disable

To disable the node power-on feature on a specific line card, use the **hw-module power disable** command in administration configuration mode. To reenble the node power-on feature on a line card, use the **no** form of this command.

```
hw-module power disable location node-id
no hw-module power disable location node-id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i> Identifies the node whose power-on feature you want to disable. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
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<b>Command Default</b>	Power is on for all nodes.
------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration configuration
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.9.0	The option to use this command without the <b>disable</b> keyword was removed.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
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Use the **show platform** command to view a summary of the nodes in the router, including status information.

The **hw-module power disable** command is available for line cards only; it is not available for RP cards.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	sysmgr	read, write
	root-lr	read, write

The following example shows how to disable the node power-on feature on a line card:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# hw-module power disable location 0/0/CPU0
```

# hw-module port-control license

To request (and apply) license for (A9K-4T16GE-TR and A9K-4T16GE-SE) combo card , use the **hw-module port-control license** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the applied license, use the **no** form of the command.

**hw-module port-control license location** *node-id*  
**no hw-module port-control license location** *node-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i> Interface details.
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<b>Command Default</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 5.3.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **hw-module port-control license** command is used to apply the requested license on the combo card. The granted license is permanent , unless the user wants to remove license on this card and use it on some other card. LC reload is mandatory for the license to take effect. When the LC comes up after the reload, the licenses are installed and can be verified using the **show license entitlement** command.

If the user wants to use the combo license on some other line-card instead of the current one, then the license has to be removed. The **no hw-module port-control license** command removes the applied license.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	sysmgr	execute

## Example

This example shows how to use the **hw-module port-control license** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # hw-module port-control license location 0/1/CPU0
```

# hw-module port-control non-combo-mode

To use all the four Tengig ports, instead of the Gigabit ethernet ports, use the **hw-module port-control non-combo-mode** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the non-combo configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

**hw-module port-control non-combo-mode location** *linecard-slot*  
**no hw-module port-control non-combo-mode location** *linecard-slot*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>location</b> <i>linecard-slot</i> The interface and slot details.
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<b>Command Default</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 5.3.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	On the (A9K-4T16GE-TR and A9K-4T16GE-SE ) combo card, the customer can either use 16Gigabit Ethernet + 2Tengig or 4Tengig ports. This option is when the customer does not have the Wildchild combo license. If the License is installed, all the ports will be enabled. In case, the license is not available and the customer wants to use all the 4 Tengig ports instead of the Gigabit ethernet ports, then , this command needs to be used. This is the non-combo mode.
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<b>Note</b>	LC reload is mandatory for the mode to take effect.
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If the **hw-module port-control non-combo-mode** command is not configured, the line card will operate in the default mode. In the default mode, the two Tengig ports which are enabled are - 0/*/0/16 and 0/*/0/17.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	sysmgr	execute

## Example

This example shows how to use the **hw-module port-control non-combo-mode** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # hw-module port-control non-combo-mode location 0/1/CPU0
```

## hw-module reset auto

To reset a specific node, use the **hw-module reset auto** command in administration configuration mode. To disable the reset feature on a specific node, use the **no** form of this command.

```
hw-module reset auto [disable] location node-id
no hw-module reset auto [disable] location node-id
```

### Syntax Description

<b>disable</b>	Disables the node reset feature on the specified node.
<b>location node-id</b>	Identifies the node you want to reload. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

### Command Default

The node reset feature is enabled for all nodes.

### Command Modes

Administration configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **hw-module reset auto** command is used to reload Cisco IOS XR software on a specific node. The node reloads with the current running configuration and active software set for that node.

### Task ID

Task ID	Operations
root-system	read, write
root-lr	read, write

The following example shows how to reload a node:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# hw-module reset auto location 0/2/CPU0

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Apr 2 22:04:43.659 : shelfmgr[294]:
%S HELFMGR-3-USER_RESET : Node 0/2/CPU0 is reset due to user reload request
```

# hw-module service maintenance-mode location

To configure the router to take a specific node into maintenance mode in the event of disaster recovery, use the **hw-module service maintenance-mode location** command in global configuration mode. To reset this configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

```
hw-module service maintenance-mode location node-id
no hw-module service maintenance-mode location node-id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>node-id</i> Location of the service card that you want to move into offline mode. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.				
<b>Command Default</b>	In case of disaster recovery, the router reloads a failed line card if MDR is unsuccessful, and does not put the line card in maintenance mode.				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 3.4.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.4.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 3.4.1	This command was introduced.				

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

In the event that a line card fails, the router attempts to restart all the processes on the line card without disrupting the traffic flow. This is called a *Minimum Disruptive Restart (MDR)*. If the MDR does not recover the line card, the router reloads the line card. You can configure the router to place the line card into maintenance mode after an unsuccessful MDR, instead of reloading it. Use the **hw-module service maintenance-mode location** command to configure the router to take a specified line card into maintenance mode after an unsuccessful MDR, instead of reloading the line card.

*Maintenance mode* is a mode in which only the processes that are required for collecting useful data for debugging run.

Task ID	Task	Operations
	root-lr	read, write

The following example shows how to move the card at 0/1/CPU0 into maintenance mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# hw-module service maintenance-mode location 0/1/CPU0
```

## hw-module service offline location

To configure offline mode as the role for a specific node, use the **hw-module service offline location** command in

global configuration

mode. To disable offline mode, use the **no** form of the command.

**hw-module service offline location** *node-id*  
**no hw-module service offline location** *node-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>node-id</i> Location of the service card that you want to move into offline mode. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
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<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
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Offline mode disables all configured service instances on a service card. If there is a service active on the service card, the service switches over to a standby location if a standby is configured.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	root-lr	read, write

The following example shows how to move the card at 0/1/CPU0 into offline mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# hw-module service offline location 0/1/CPU0
```



# hw-module shutdown



**Note** Effective with Cisco IOS XR Release 3.9.0, the **hw-module shutdown** command is not supported.

To administratively shut down a specific node, use the **hw-module shutdown** command in Admin Configuration mode. To return a node to the up state, use the **no** form of this command.

**hw-module shutdown location** *node-id*  
**no hw-module shutdown location** *node-id*

**Syntax Description** **location** *node-id* Identifies the node you want to shut down. The *node-id* argument is expressed in the *rack/slot/module* notation.

**Command Default** Nodes are in the up state.

**Command Modes** Admin Configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	This command was modified from the <b>hw-module node shutdown</b> command. The <b>node</b> keyword was replaced by the <b>location</b> keyword, which was moved to the end of the command string.
	Release 3.9.0	This command was removed.

**Usage Guidelines** Nodes that are shut down still have power, but cannot load or operate Cisco IOS XR software.



**Note** Route processors (RPs) cannot be administratively shut down.

Enter the **show platform** command in Admin EXEC mode to display the results of the **hw-module shutdown** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-system	read, write
	root-lr	read, write

The following example shows how to administratively shut down the node 0/2/CPU0:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# hw-module shutdown location 0/2/CPU0
```

The following example shows how to bring up a node using the **no** form of the **hw-module shutdown** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# no hw-module shutdown location 0/2/CPU0
```

# hw-module subslot reload

To reload Cisco IOS XR software on a specific subslot, use the **hw-module subslot reload** command in EXEC mode.

**hw-module subslot *subslot-id* reload**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>subslot-id</i> Specifies the subslot to be restarted. The <i>subslot-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/subslot</i> notation.				
<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values				
<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 3.2</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p> <p>This command reloads Cisco IOS XR software on the specified shared port adapter (SPA) and restarts the SPA interfaces. The SPA reloads with the current running configuration and active software set for the SPA.</p>				
<b>Task ID</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>root-lr</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	root-lr	read, write
Task ID	Operations				
root-lr	read, write				

The following example shows how to restart the SPA in slot 2, subslot 1:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# hw-module subslot 0/2/1 reload
```

## hw-module subslot shutdown

To administratively shut down a specific shared port adapter (SPA), use the **hw-module subslot shutdown** command in Global Configuration mode. To return a SPA to the up state, use the **no** form of this command.

**hw-module subslot *subslot-id* shutdown** [{**powered** | **unpowered**}]  
**no hw-module subslot *subslot-id* shutdown**

### Syntax Description

*subslot-id* Specifies the subslot to be shut down. The *subslot-id* argument is entered in the *rack/slot/subslot* notation.

**powered** (Optional) Retains power to the specified subslot.

**unpowered** (Optional) Powers down completely the specified subslot.

### Command Default

Shutdown is powered if no option is specified.

### Command Modes

Global Configuration mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command administratively shuts down the SPA in the specified subslot. Subslots that are shut down still have power but cannot load or operate Cisco IOS XR software.

### Task ID

Task ID	Operations
root-lr	read, write

The following example shows how to shut down the SPA in subslot 1 of the SPA interface processor (SIP) in slot 2:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# hw-module subslot 0/2/1 shutdown powered
```

# isolation enable

To configure the route processor to collect debug information like a process coredump from a failed route processor, when NSR triggers failover, use the **isolation enable** command in global configuration mode. To disable RP isolation during failover, use the **no** form of this command.

**isolation enable**  
**no isolation enable**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** If the **isolation enable** is not configured, the **nsr process-failures switchover** command immediately restarts the active RP during NSR failover and hence the active RP cannot collect the required debug information to identify the cause of the failure.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

During RP failover, the standby RP takes over as the active RP immediately without a protocol flap and NSR restarts the active RP. This switchover time is less than the timeout for the protocol to flap. Because the active RP is restarted immediately, it is not possible to get debug details to identify the cause of the failure.

The **isolation enable** command enables NSR to trigger RP switchover without protocol flap and collect the required debug information to identify the cause of the failure. The RP isolation feature keeps the active RP in an isolated state wherein it continues to operate even after the switchover. Using the **isolation enable** command you can enable RP isolation, thereby providing sufficient time for the failed RP to collect the necessary debug information like a process coredump before restarting a failed route processor.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	transport	read, write

This example shows how to configure the route processor to collect debug information when NSR triggers failover:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# config
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# isolation enable
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#
```

# isolation multiple

To configure the route processor to collect debug information of multiple protocols from a failed route processor when multiple protocols trigger NSR, which in turn triggers failover, use the **isolation multiple** command in the global configuration mode. To disable RP isolation during failover, caused by multiple protocols, use the **no** form of this command.

**isolation multiple**  
**no isolation multiple**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** If the **isolation multiple** command is not configured and the failover is triggered by multiple protocols, the **isolation enable** command enables a failed RP to collect the required debug information of only the first failed protocol.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

During RP failover, the standby RP takes over as the active RP immediately and restarts the active RP to support NSR without a protocol flap. This switchover time is less than the timeout for the protocol to flap. Because the active RP is restarted immediately, it is not possible to get debug details to identify the cause of the failure.

The **isolation enable** command enables NSR to trigger RP switchover without protocol flap and collect the required debug information to identify the cause of the failure.

If multiple protocols trigger NSR, the **isolation enable** command does not enable the RP to collect the required debug information. Use the **isolation multiple** command to enable the active RP to collect debug information even if the failure is caused by multiple protocols.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	transport	read, write

This example shows how to configure the route processor to collect debug information when multiple protocols trigger NSR, which in turn triggers failover:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#config
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#isolation multiple
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#
```

# led mode

To change the message, mode or status of a router card LED display, use the **led mode** command in administration configuration mode. To revert to the default message, mode or status, use the **no** form of this command.

**led mode** {**default** | **scroll**} {**lock** | **unlock**} *message* **location** *node-id*

## Syntax Description

{**default** | **scroll**} Specifies the mode of the card LED display.

{**lock** | **unlock**} Specifies the status of the card LED display.

*message* Specifies the message to display on the card LED.

**location** *node-id* Specifies the node for which to configure the LED information. The *node-id* argument is expressed in the *rack/slot/module* notation.

## Command Default

Mode: default; status: unlocked; message: according to the state of the software

## Command Modes

Administration configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.8.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. The command reference guides include the task IDs required for each command. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show led** command to display the LED settings for a card or all cards.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operation
system	read, write

This example shows how to change the message displayed on the card LED and the subsequent display in the **show led** command output:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# led mode default unlock STBY_RP location 0/rp0/cpu0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# end
```

Uncommitted changes found, commit them? [yes]:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show led location all | i 0/RP0/CPU0
```

```
LOCATION MESSAGE MODE STATUS
=====
```

0/0/SP	IOX-RUN	DEFAULT	UNLOCKED
0/1/SP	IOX-RUN	DEFAULT	UNLOCKED
0/RP0/CPU0	STBY_RP	DEFAULT	UNLOCKED
0/RP1/CPU0	ACTV_RP	DEFAULT	UNLOCKED



# redundancy switchover

To cause the primary (active) route processor (RP) to fail over to the redundant standby RP, use the **redundancy switchover** command in

EXEC or administration EXEC

mode. To disable the forced switchover, use the **no** form of this command.

**redundancy switchover** [**location** *node-id*]  
**no redundancy switchover** [**location** *node-id*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i> (Optional) Specifies the primary RP on which to force a switchover. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values
------------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC Administration EXEC
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.3.0	The <b>redundancy switchover</b> command was moved from the system task ID to the root-lr task ID.
	Release 3.5.0	This command was supported in administration EXEC mode.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
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Use the **redundancy switchover** command to trigger a switchover from the primary RP to the standby RP. When the **redundancy switchover** command is issued, the running (committed) configuration is automatically saved and loaded during switchover, and the standby RP becomes the active primary RP, while the original primary RP becomes the standby RP.



<b>Note</b>	The <b>redundancy switchover</b> command can be used only if the standby RP is in the ready state. Use the <b>show redundancy</b> command to view the status of the RPs.
-------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	root-lr	read, write

The following example shows partial output for a successful redundancy switchover operation:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show redundancy

Redundancy information for node 0/RP0/CPU0:
=====
Node 0/RP0/CPU0 is in ACTIVE role
Partner node (0/RP1/CPU0) is in STANDBY role
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is ready

Reload and boot info

RP reloaded Tue Mar 28 09:02:26 2006: 5 hours, 41 minutes ago
Active node booted Tue Mar 28 09:02:56 2006: 5 hours, 41 minutes ago
Last switch-over Tue Mar 28 09:09:26 2006: 5 hours, 34 minutes ago
Standby node boot Tue Mar 28 09:10:37 2006: 5 hours, 33 minutes ago
Standby node last went not ready Tue Mar 28 09:25:49 2006: 5 hours, 18 minutes
go
Standby node last went ready Tue Mar 28 09:25:51 2006: 5 hours, 18 minutes ago
There has been 1 switch-over since reload
....
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# redundancy switchover

Initializing DDR SDRAM...found 2048 MB
Initializing ECC on bank 0
...
Turning off data cache, using DDR for first time

Initializing NVRAM...
Testing a portion of DDR SDRAM ...done
Reading ID EEPROMs ...
Initializing SQUID ...
Initializing PCI ...

PCI0 device[1]: Vendor ID 0x10ee

Configuring MPPs ...
Configuring PCMCIA slots ...
--More--
```

If the standby RP is not in the ready state, the switchover operation is not allowed. The following example shows output for a failed redundancy switchover attempt:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show redundancy

This node (0/RP0/CPU0) is in ACTIVE role
Partner node (0/RP1/CPU0) is in UNKNOWN role

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# redundancy switchover

Standby card not running; failover disallowed.
```

# show dsc

To display the current designated shelf controller (DSC) configuration for the shelf or for the system, enter the **show dsc** command in administration EXEC mode.

```
show dsc [{all | mine | location node-id}]
```

Syntax Description	all	Displays DSC information from all available nodes in the system.
	mine	Displays information about the current node.
	location node-id	Displays DSC information for a specific node. The <i>node-id</i> is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

**Command Default** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.3.0	The <b>node</b> keyword was replaced by the <b>location</b> keyword. The <b>show dsc</b> command was moved from the root-system task ID to the system task ID.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

For more information about identifying and selecting a DSC on your router, see *Cisco IOS XR Getting Started Guide for the Cisco CRS Router*.

Task ID	Task Operations ID
	system read

The following example shows sample output from the **show dsc** command with the **mine** keyword.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show dsc mine
Sun Jan 25 04:26:33.103 PST
```

```

NODE ROLE PRIORITY TBEACON PRESENT SERIAL ID

```

```
=====
0/RP0/CPU0 DSC DEFAULT 300 YES TBA09160TBA
=====
```

**Table 25: show dsc Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
NODE	Location of the node in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
ROLE	Role this node is performing.
PRIORITY	DSC priority assigned to this node.
TBEACON	Current DSC beacon timeout value.
PRESENT	Indicates whether the node is present in the slot.
SERIAL ID	Serial ID assigned to this node.
MIGRATION	Displays the current DSC migration functionality to the standby card. Can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ENABLE—Migration process is enabled</li> <li>• UNKNOWN—Migration configuration is unknown.</li> </ul>

The following example shows sample output from the **show dsc** command with the **all** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)#show dsc all
```

```

NODE ROLE PRIORITY TBEACON PRESENT SERIAL ID
=====
0/RP0/CPU0 DSC DEFAULT 300 YES TBA09370035

0/RP1/CPU0 BACKUP DEFAULT 300 YES TBA09370035

0/4/CPU0 NON-DSC 65 300 YES TBA09370035

0/4/CPU1 NON-DSC 66 300 YES TBA09370035
=====
```

# show environment

To display environmental monitor parameters for the system, use the **show environment** command in the appropriate mode.

EXEC Mode:

```
show environment [{all | last | leds | location {allnode-id} | table | temperatures | voltages}] [node-id]
```

Administration EXEC Mode:

```
show environment [{all | fans | last | leds | location {allnode-id} | power-supply | table | temperatures | trace | voltages}] [node-id]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>all</b>		(Optional) Displays information for all environmental monitor parameters.
<b>fans</b>		(Optional) Displays information about the fans.
<b>last</b>		(Optional) Displays the environmental statistics at the time of the last shutdown.
<b>leds</b>		(Optional) Displays monitor parameters for LEDs on all cards in the node.
<b>location</b> {all   <i>node-id</i> }		(Optional) Displays all environmental monitor parameters for the specified location only.
<b>power-supply</b>		(Optional) Displays power supply voltage and current information.
<b>table</b>		(Optional) Displays environmental parameter ranges.
<b>temperatures</b>		(Optional) Displays system temperature information.
<b>trace</b>		(Optional) Displays trace data for environment monitoring.
<b>voltages</b>		(Optional) Displays system voltage information.
<i>node-id</i>		(Optional) Node whose information you want to display. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack / slot / module</i> notation.

## Command Default

All environmental monitor parameters are displayed.

**Command Modes**

EXEC

Administration EXEC

**Command History**

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	The optional <i>node-id</i> argument was supported. The <b>show environment</b> command was moved from the root-system task ID to the system task ID.

**Usage Guidelines**

The **show environment** command displays information about the hardware that is installed in the system, including fans, LEDs, power supply voltage, and current information and temperatures.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
system	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show environment** command with the **temperatures** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show environment temperatures

R/S/I Modules Inlet Exhaust Hotspot
 Temperature Temperature Temperature
 (deg C) (deg C) (deg C)

0/2/* host 31, 27 43, 45 48
 cpu 31
 fabricq0 46
 fabricq1 44
 ingressq 34
 egressq 41 43
 ingresspse 35
 egresspse 42
 plimasic 30, 31 42
0/RP1/* host 38 44
 cpu 36
 ingressq 42
 fabricq0 43
0/SM0/* host 29, 29 41, 33
```

The following example shows sample output from the **show environment** command with the **temperatures** keyword on the Cisco CRS Series Modular Services Card 140G:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show environment temperatures location 0/0/cpu0

Thu Oct 28 10:45:05.852 UTC

R/S/I Modules Inlet Exhaust Hotspot
 Temperature Temperature Temperature
 (deg C) (deg C) (deg C)

0/0/*
```

host	33, 31	48, 45	47, 48, 52, 38, 57, 47, 35
cpu			52, 36
plimasic	34	46	44, 42

Table 26: [show environment temperatures Field Descriptions, on page 331](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 26: show environment temperatures Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
R/S/I	Rack number, slot number, and interface for which information is displayed, in the format <i>rack/slot/module</i> .
Modules	Module for which temperature information is displayed.
Inlet Temperature (deg C)	Current temperature of the inlet sensor, in degrees Celsius. <b>Note</b> The inlet temperature corresponds to the room air temperature entering the router.
Exhaust Temperature (deg C)	Current temperature of the exhaust sensor, in degrees Celsius. <b>Note</b> The exhaust temperature corresponds to the air being exhausted from the router.
Hotspot Temperature (deg C)	Current temperature of the hotspot, in degrees Celsius.

The following example shows sample output from the **show environment** command the with the **leds** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show environment leds

0/2/*: Module (host) LED status says: OK
0/2/*: Module (plimasic) LED status says: OK
0/SM0/*: Module (host) LED status says: OK
```

Table 27: [show environment leds Field Descriptions, on page 331](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 27: show environment leds Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
<i>rack_num/slot_num/*</i> :	Rack number and slot number where the node resides.
Module (host) LED status says:	Current LED status of the specified node.

The following example shows sample output from the **show environment** command the with the **power-supply** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show env power-supply
```

## show environment

```

Thu Aug 5 00:18:29.492 DST
 Power Supply Voltage Current
 AC-REC AC-REC (V) (A)
Zone 1: [A], [B] 54.965, 54.181 3.447, 4.073
Zone 2: [A], [B] 54.671, 54.083 8.983, 8.670
Zone 3: [A], [B] 55.063, 54.279 3.865, 4.073

Total Current: 33.111 A
Total Power : 1804.049 W

```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 28: show environment power-supply Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
R/S/I	Rack number, slot number, and interface for which information is displayed, in the format PEM/Power Module/* (for example 0/PM0/*).
Modules	Module for which power information is displayed.
Capacity	Power capacity of each power module in Watts.
Status	Operational status of power modules.
Power Draw	Real (measured) power drawn from each power module.
Voltage	Real (measured) power module voltage.
Current	Real (measured) power module current draw.
Power Shelves Type	AC or DC.
Total Power Capacity	Sum of the power capacity of each of the modules installed in the chassis.
Usable Power Capacity	Sum of the power capacity of each of the powered and operational power modules installed in the chassis.
Supply Failure Protected Capacity	Protected power capacity of the chassis with power module redundancy (ASR 9010 AC 3+3, ASR 9010 DC 5+1, ASR 9006 AC 2+1, ASR 9010 DC 2+1).
Feed Failure Protected Capacity	Feed protected power capacity. This value applies to the ASR 9010 AC system only.
Worst Case Power Used	Sum of the estimated power draw of each of the load modules in the chassis. Load modules can be fan trays, RSPs and line cards.
Worst Case Power Available	Usable power capacity minus the worst case power used.
Supply Protected Capacity Available	Supply failure protected capacity minus the worst case power used.
Feed Protected Capacity Available	Feed failure protected capacity minus the worst case power used.



Field	Description
Power Budget Enforcement	This field displays the Power Budget Enforcement status as Enabled or Disabled.
Power Budget Mode	This field displays the power redundancy mode used (for example, N+1).
N+1 Supply Failure Protected Capacity	This field represents the Supply Protected Power capacity of the chassis with power module redundancy in N+1 mode.

## show fpd package

To display which shared port adapters (SPA) and SPA interface processors (SIPs) are supported with your current Cisco IOS XR software release, which field-programmable device (FPD) image you need for each SPA and SIP, and what the minimum hardware requirements are for the SPA and SIP modules, use the **show fpd package** command in administration EXEC mode.

### show fpd package

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.4.1	The <b>show fpd package</b> command output was updated to display the ROMMON images.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

If there are multiple FPD images for your card, use the **show fpd package** command to determine which FPD image to use if you only want to upgrade a specific FPD type.

Task ID	Task Operations ID
	sysmgr read

The following example shows sample output from the **show fpd package** command:

```
show fpd package
Tue Jan 22 13:56:00.212 UTC

=====
 Field Programmable Device Package
 =====
Card Type FPD Description Req SW Min Req Min Req
===== ===== ===== ===== ===== =====
NO 2.09 2.09 0.0

NO 1.04 1.04 0.0

NO 2.260 2.260 0.0

NO 2.259 2.259 0.0

YES 0.27 0.27 0.0
```

NC55-MPA-1TH2H-S	-WDM-D-1HL_DCO_2	NO	38.518	38.518	0.1
	MPAFPGA	YES	0.53	0.53	0.0
	WDM-DE-1HL_DCO_2	NO	38.518	38.518	0.1
	WDM-DS-1HL_DCO_2	NO	38.268	38.268	0.1
NC55-MPA-2TH-HX-S	-WDM-D-1HL_DCO_0	NO	38.518	38.518	0.1
	-WDM-D-1HL_DCO_1	NO	38.518	38.518	0.1
	MPAFPGA	YES	0.53	0.53	0.0
	WDM-DE-1HL_DCO_0	NO	38.518	38.518	0.1
	WDM-DE-1HL_DCO_1	NO	38.518	38.518	0.1
	WDM-DS-1HL_DCO_0	NO	38.268	38.268	0.1
	WDM-DS-1HL_DCO_1	NO	38.268	38.268	0.1
NC55-MPA-2TH-S	-WDM-D-1HL_DCO_0	NO	38.518	38.518	0.1
	-WDM-D-1HL_DCO_1	NO	38.518	38.518	0.1
	MPAFPGA	YES	0.53	0.53	0.0
	WDM-DE-1HL_DCO_0	NO	38.518	38.518	0.1
	WDM-DE-1HL_DCO_1	NO	38.518	38.518	0.1
	WDM-DS-1HL_DCO_0	NO	38.268	38.268	0.1
	WDM-DS-1HL_DCO_1	NO	38.268	38.268	0.1
NC55-MPA-4H-HD-S	MPAFPGA	YES	0.53	0.53	0.0
NC55-MPA-4H-HX-S	MPAFPGA	YES	0.53	0.53	0.0
NC55-MPA-4H-S	MPAFPGA	YES	0.53	0.53	0.0
NC55A2-MOD-SE-H-S	Bootloader (A)	YES	1.11	1.11	0.0
	CPU-IOFPGA (A)	YES	1.18	1.18	0.1
	MB-IOFPGA (A)	YES	0.18	0.18	0.1
	MB-MIFPGA	YES	0.19	0.19	0.0
	SATA (A)	NO	5.00	5.00	0.0
NCS-55A2-MOD-HD-S	Bootloader (A)	YES	1.11	1.11	0.0
	CPU-IOFPGA (A)	YES	1.18	1.18	0.1
	MB-IOFPGA (A)	YES	0.18	0.18	0.1
	MB-MIFPGA	YES	0.19	0.19	0.0
	SATA (A)	NO	5.00	5.00	0.0
NCS-55A2-MOD-HX-S	Bootloader (A)	YES	1.11	1.11	0.0
	CPU-IOFPGA (A)	YES	1.18	1.18	0.1
	MB-IOFPGA (A)	YES	0.18	0.18	0.1
	MB-MIFPGA	YES	0.19	0.19	0.0
	SATA (A)	NO	5.00	5.00	0.0
NCS-55A2-MOD-S	Bootloader (A)	YES	1.11	1.11	0.0
	CPU-IOFPGA (A)	YES	1.18	1.18	0.1
	MB-IOFPGA (A)	YES	0.18	0.18	0.1
	MB-MIFPGA	YES	0.19	0.19	0.0
	SATA (A)	NO	5.00	5.00	0.0
NCS-55A2-MOD-SE-S	Bootloader (A)	YES	1.11	1.11	0.0
	CPU-IOFPGA (A)	YES	1.18	1.18	0.1
	MB-IOFPGA (A)	YES	0.18	0.18	0.1
	MB-MIFPGA	YES	0.19	0.19	0.0
	SATA (A)	NO	5.00	5.00	0.0
	STATSFPGA	YES	0.01	0.01	0.0

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display:

**Table 29: show fpd package Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Card Type	Module part number.
FPD Description	Description of all FPD images available for the SPA.
Type	Hardware type. Possible types can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spa—Shared port adapter</li> <li>• lc—Line card</li> </ul>
Subtype	FPD subtype. These values are used in the <b>upgrade hw-module fpd</b> command to indicate a specific FPD image type to upgrade.
SW Version	FPD software version recommended for the associated module running the current Cisco IOS XR software.
Min Req SW Vers	Minimum required FPD image software version to operate the card. Version 0.0 indicates that a minimum required image was not programmed into the card.
Min Req HW Vers	Minimum required hardware version for the associated FPD image. A minimum hardware requirement of version 0.0 indicates that all hardware can support this FPD image version.



**Note** In the **show fpd package** command output, the “subtype” column shows the FPDs that correspond with each SPA image. To upgrade a specific FPD with the **upgrade hw-module fpd** command, replace the *fpga-type* argument with the appropriate FPD from the “subtype” column, as shown in the following example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (admin) # upgrade hw-module fpd fpga2 location 0/3/1 reload
```

# show hw-module fpd

To display field-programmable device (FPD) compatibility for all modules or a specific module, use the **show hw-module fpd** command in the EXEC or administration EXE mode.

**show hw-module fpd location** {*node-id* | **all**}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>location</b> { <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> } Specifies the location of the module. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. Use the <b>all</b> keyword to indicate all nodes.						
<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values						
<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC Administration EXEC						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 3.4.0</td> <td>The <b>show hw-module fpd</b> command output was updated to display the ROMMON images.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.4.0	The <b>show hw-module fpd</b> command output was updated to display the ROMMON images.		
Release	Modification						
Release 3.4.0	The <b>show hw-module fpd</b> command output was updated to display the ROMMON images.						
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.						
<b>Task ID</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>sysmgr</td> <td>read</td> </tr> <tr> <td>root-lr</td> <td>read</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	sysmgr	read	root-lr	read
Task ID	Operations						
sysmgr	read						
root-lr	read						

The following example shows how to display FPD compatibility for all modules in the router:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show hw-module fpd location all

=====
Existing Field Programmable Devices
=====
Location Card Type HW Version Type Subtype Inst Current SW Upg/
===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== =====
0/RSP0/CPU0 CRS1-SIP-800 1.0 lc fpga3 0 1.23 Yes
 fpga1 0 1.05 No
 fpga2 0 3.08^ No

0/0/0 SPA-2XCHOC12/DS0 1.0 spa rommon 0 2.02 No
 spa fpga 0 1.36+ No
 spa fpga2 0 1.00* No
=====
```

## NOTES:

1. One or more FPD needs an upgrade or a downgrade. This can be accomplished using the "admin upgrade hw-module fpd" CLI.
2. * One or more FPD is running minimum software version supported.  
It can be upgraded using the "admin> upgrade hw-module fpd <fpd> force location <loc>" CLI.
3. + One or more FPD is running up-rev FPGA version. Downgrade is "OPTIONAL" in this case.  
  
It can be downgraded using the "admin> upgrade hw-module fpd <fpd> force location <loc>" CLI.
4. ^ One or more FPD will be intentionally skipped from upgrade using CLI with option "all" or during "Auto fpd". It can be upgraded only using the "admin> upgrade hw-module fpd <fpd> location <loc>" CLI with exact location.



**Note** After Release 5.3.x, Upg/Dng? will display Yes only for upgrade.

The following example shows the FPD for which upgrade will be skipped.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show hw-module fpd location all
```

```
===== Existing Field Programmable Devices =====
Location Card Type HW Current SW Upg/
Version Type Subtype Inst Version Dng?

0/SM1/SP 140G-4-S1S2S3 0.1 lc rommonA 0 2.08 Yes

 1c rommon 0 2.08 Yes

 1c fpqa1 0 6.04^ No

 1c fpga2 0 4.01 No

```

## NOTES:

1. ^ One or more FPD will be intentionally skipped from upgrade using CLI with option "all" or during "Auto fpd".  
It can be upgraded only using the "admin> upgrade hw-module fpd <fpd> location <loc>" CLI with exact location.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show hw-module fpd location 0/6/cpu0
```

```
Sun Apr 18 03:18:24.903 DST
```

```
===== Existing Field Programmable Devices =====
Location Card Type HW Current SW Upg/
Version Type Subtype Inst Version Dng?

0/6/CPU0 CRS1-SIP-800 0.96 lc fpqa1 0 6.00 No
 lc rommonA 0 2.100 No
 lc rommon 0 2.100 No

```

If the cards in the system do not meet the minimum requirements, the output contains a “NOTES” section that states how to upgrade the FPD image.

**Table 30: show hw-module fpd Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Location	Location of the module in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
Card Type	Module part number.
HW Version	Hardware model version for the module.
Type	Hardware type. Can be one of the following types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spa—Shared port adapter</li> <li>• lc—Line card</li> </ul>
Subtype	FPD type. Can be one of the following types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fabldr—Fabric downloader</li> <li>• fpga1—Field-programmable gate array</li> <li>• fpga2—Field-programmable gate array 2</li> <li>• fpga3—Field-programmable gate array 3</li> <li>• fpga4—Field-programmable gate array 4</li> <li>• fpga5—Field-programmable gate array 5</li> <li>• rommonA—Read-only memory monitor A</li> <li>• rommon—Read-only memory monitor B</li> </ul>
Inst	FPD instance. The FPD instance uniquely identifies an FPD and is used by the FPD process to register an FPD.
Current SW Version	Currently running FPD image version.
Upg/Dng?	Specifies whether an FPD upgrade or downgrade is required. A downgrade is required in rare cases when the version of the FPD image has a higher major revision than the version of the FPD image in the current Cisco IOS XR software package.

## show hw-module subslot brief

To display summary information related to a specified internal hardware device on a shared port adapter (SPA), use the **show hw-module subslot brief** command in

EXEC

mode.

**show hw-module subslot** [*node-id*] **brief** [*device* [*device-index* [*device-subindex*]]]

### Syntax Description

<i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Location for which to display the specified information. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack / slot / module</i> notation.
<i>device</i>	(Optional) Internal hardware device for which to display the specified information. Valid devices include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>analog-digital-converter</b>—Displays analog-to-digital converter information.</li> <li>• <b>c2w</b>—Displays Cisco-to-wire bus device information.</li> <li>• <b>fpga</b>—Displays SPA field-programmable gate array information.</li> <li>• <b>framer</b>—Displays SONET framer information. (Not applicable to Ethernet SPAs.)</li> <li>• <b>hdlc</b>—Displays SPA hdlc information, where applicable.</li> <li>• <b>l2-tcam</b>—Displays SPA Layer 2 ternary content addressable memory information. (Not applicable to POS SPAs.)</li> <li>• <b>mac</b>—Displays SPA MAC information. (Not applicable to POS SPAs.)</li> <li>• <b>pluggable-optics</b>—Displays pluggable-optics module information.</li> <li>• <b>power-margining</b>—Displays power-margining device information.</li> <li>• <b>sar</b>—Displays SPA ATM SAR information.</li> <li>• <b>sdcc</b>—Displays section data communications channel device information. (Not applicable to Ethernet SPAs.)</li> <li>• <b>serdes</b>—Displays SPA serializer/deserializer information.</li> <li>• <b>spi4</b>—Displays system packet interface level 4.2 bus device information.</li> <li>• <b>temperature-sensor</b>—Displays temperature sensor information.</li> </ul>
<i>device-index</i>	(Optional) Index of the specific device if there are multiple devices of the same type.
<i>device-subindex</i>	(Optional) Subindex of the specific device if there are multiple devices of the same device index.

### Command Default

No default behavior or values

### Command Modes

EXEC



Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You can also enter a partially qualified location specifier by using the wildcard (*) character. For example, 0/1/* would display information for all modules on slot 1 in rack 0.

Use the **show hw-module subslot brief** command to obtain summary diagnostic information about a device on an interface on the SPA.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr	read

The following example shows sample output for the **show hw-module subslot brief** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show hw-module subslot 0/1/0 brief

Subslot 0/1/0 brief info:

SPA inserted: YES
SPA type: 4xOC3 POS SPA
SPA operational state: READY
SPA cfg admin up: YES
```

**Table 31: show hw-module subslot config Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
SPA inserted	Indicates if a SPA is currently detected in the subslot.
SPA type	Description of SPA including the technology type, number of ports, height of SPA (HHSPA—single height, FHSPA—double height), and optics type.
SPA operational state	Current state of the SPA module.
SPA cfg admin up	Configured state of the SPA: YES—the SPA is not shut down; NO—the SPA is shut down.

## show hw-module subslot config

To display information related to configuration of the specified internal hardware device on a shared port adapter (SPA), use the **show hw-module subslot config** command in EXEC

mode.

```
show hw-module subslot [node-id] config [device [device-index [device-subindex]]]
```

### Syntax Description

*node-id* (Optional) Location for which to display the specified information. The *node-id* argument is entered in the *rack/slot/module* notation.

*device* (Optional) Internal hardware device for which to display the specified information. Valid devices include:

- **analog-digital-converter**—Displays analog-to-digital converter information.
- **c2w**—Displays Cisco-to-wire bus device information.
- **fpga**—Displays SPA field-programmable gate array information.
- **framer**—Displays SONET framer information. (Not applicable to Ethernet SPAs.)
- **hdlc**—Displays SPA hdlc information, where applicable.
- **l2-tcam**—Displays SPA Layer 2 ternary content addressable memory information. (Not applicable to POS SPAs.)
- **mac**—Displays SPA MAC information. (Not applicable to POS SPAs.)
- **pluggable-optics**—Displays pluggable-optics module information.
- **power-margining**—Displays power-margining device information.
- **sar**—Displays SPA ATM SAR information.
- **sdcc**—Displays section data communications channel device information. (Not applicable to Ethernet SPAs.)
- **serdes**—Displays SPA serializer/deserializer information.
- **spi4**—Displays system packet interface level 4.2 bus device information.
- **temperature-sensor**—Displays temperature sensor information.

*device-index* (Optional) Index of the specific device if there are multiple devices of the same type.

*device-subindex* (Optional) Subindex of the specific device if there are multiple devices of the same device index.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** EXEC

Release 5.0.0

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You can also enter a partially qualified location specifier by using the wildcard (*) character. For example, 0/1/* would display information for all modules on slot 1 in rack 0.

Use the **show hw-module subslot config** command to obtain diagnostic information about the configuration of an interface on the SPA.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr	read

The following example shows sample output for the **show hw-module subslot config** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show hw-module subslot 0/6/cpu0 config

Thu Feb 19 00:33:02.921 PST

Subslot 0/6/0 config info:

SPA inserted: YES
SPA cfg admin up: YES
SPA cfg power up: YES

Subslot 0/6/1 config info:

SPA inserted: YES
SPA cfg admin up: YES
SPA cfg power up: YES

Subslot 0/6/2 config info:

SPA inserted: NO
SPA cfg admin up: YES
SPA cfg power up: NO

Subslot 0/6/3 config info:

SPA inserted: NO
SPA cfg admin up: YES
SPA cfg power up: NO

Subslot 0/6/4 config info:

SPA inserted: NO
SPA cfg admin up: YES
SPA cfg power up: NO

Subslot 0/6/5 config info:

SPA inserted: NO
```

**show hw-module subslot config**

```
SPA cfg admin up: YES
SPA cfg power up: NO
```

**Table 32: show hw-module subslot config Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
SPA inserted	Indicates if a SPA is currently detected in the subslot.
SPA cfg admin up	Configured state of the SPA: YES—the SPA is not shut down; NO—the SPA is shut down.
SPA cfg power up	Indicates whether the subslot is currently configured as powered or not.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show controllers</b>	Displays the controller type and other information.

## show hw-module subslot counters

To display statistics related to the processing of internal hardware devices for a shared port adapter (SPA), use the **show hw-module subslot counters** command in EXEC

mode.

```
show hw-module subslot [node-id] counters [device [device-index [device-subindex]]]
```

### Syntax Description

<i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Location for which to display the specified information. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<i>device</i>	(Optional) Internal hardware device for which to display the specified information. Valid devices include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>analog-digital-converter</b>—Displays analog-to-digital converter information.</li> <li>• <b>c2w</b>—Displays Cisco-to-wire bus device information.</li> <li>• <b>fpga</b>—Displays SPA field-programmable gate array information.</li> <li>• <b>framer</b>—Displays SONET framer information. (Not applicable to Ethernet SPAs.)</li> <li>• <b>hdlc</b>—Displays SPA hdlc information, where applicable.</li> <li>• <b>l2-tcam</b>—Displays SPA Layer 2 ternary content addressable memory information. (Not applicable to POS SPAs.)</li> <li>• <b>mac</b>—Displays SPA MAC information. (Not applicable to POS SPAs.)</li> <li>• <b>pluggable-optics</b>—Displays pluggable-optics module information.</li> <li>• <b>power-margining</b>—Displays power-margining device information.</li> <li>• <b>sar</b>—Displays SPA ATM SAR information.</li> <li>• <b>sdcc</b>—Displays section data communications channel device information. (Not applicable to Ethernet SPAs.)</li> <li>• <b>serdes</b>—Displays SPA serializer/deserializer information.</li> <li>• <b>spi4</b>—Displays system packet interface level 4.2 bus device information.</li> <li>• <b>temperature-sensor</b>—Displays temperature sensor information.</li> </ul>
<i>device-index</i>	(Optional) Index of the specific device if there are multiple devices of the same type.
<i>device-subindex</i>	(Optional) Subindex of the specific device if there are multiple devices of the same device index.

### Command Default

No default behavior or values

### Command Modes

EXEC

## show hw-module subslot counters

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You can also enter a partially qualified location specifier by using the wildcard (*) character. For example, 0/1/* would display information for all modules on slot 1 in rack 0.

Use the **show hw-module subslot counters** command to display statistics related to the processing by the specified internal hardware device.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr	read

The following example shows sample output for the **show hw-module subslot counters** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show hw-module subslot 0/1/cpu0 counters

Subslot 0/1/0 counts info:

SPA inserted: YES
SPA type: 8xGE SPA
SPA operational state: READY
SPA insertion time: Wed Jan 14 11:33:24 2009
SPA last time ready: Wed Jan 14 11:33:37 2009
SPA uptime [HH:MM:SS]: 852:54:24

Subslot 0/1/1 counts info:

SPA inserted: YES
SPA type: 5xGE SPA
SPA operational state: READY
SPA insertion time: Wed Jan 14 11:33:24 2009
SPA last time ready: Wed Jan 14 11:33:38 2009
SPA uptime [HH:MM:SS]: 852:54:23
--More--
```

**Table 33: show hw-module subslot counters Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
SPA inserted	Indicates if a SPA is currently detected in the subslot.
SPA type	Description of SPA including the technology type, number of ports, height of SPA (HHSPA—single height, FHSPA—double height), and optics type.
SPA operational state	Current state of the SPA module.
SPA insertion time	Time the SPA module was last physically inserted or power-cycled.

Field	Description
SPA last time ready	Time the SPA module last changed state to up or ready (the last time the module was loaded or reloaded).
SPA uptime	The time in service or amount of time since the module was last out of service due to a reload, power cycle, or configuration event.

The following example shows sample output for the **show hw-module subslot counters** command with the **framer** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show hw-module subslot counters framer

SPA device framer index 0 subindex 0 info:

Milan Framer counters:
STREAM 0
Rx Bytes (48-bit) (#0x381fa078-0x883c): 163857232569448
Rx Good Bytes (48-bit) (#0x381fa080-0x8840): 1964924
Rx Good Packets (48-bit) (#0x381fa040-0x8820): 26234
Tx Byte Cnt Reg (48-bit) (#0x381fe070-0xa838): 9375380
Tx Good Bytes Cnt Reg (48-bit) (#0x381fe068-0xa834): 8909442
Tx Transmitted Packet Cnt Reg (48-bit) (#0x381fe040-0xa820): 114692
```

## show hw-module subslot errors

To display error information about internal hardware devices for a shared port adapter (SPA), use the **show hw-module subslot errors** command in

EXEC

mode.

**show hw-module subslot** [*node-id*] **errors** [*device* [*device-index* [*device-subindex*]]]

Syntax Description	
<i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Location for which to display the specified information. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack / slot / module</i> notation.
<i>device</i>	(Optional) Internal hardware device for which to display the specified information. Valid devices include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>analog-digital-converter</b>—Displays analog-to-digital converter information.</li> <li>• <b>c2w</b>—Displays Cisco-to-wire bus device information.</li> <li>• <b>fpga</b>—Displays SPA field-programmable gate array information.</li> <li>• <b>framer</b>—Displays SONET framer information. (Not applicable to Ethernet SPAs.)</li> <li>• <b>hdlc</b>—Displays SPA hdlc information, where applicable.</li> <li>• <b>l2-tcam</b>—Displays SPA Layer 2 ternary content addressable memory information. (Not applicable to POS SPAs.)</li> <li>• <b>mac</b>—Displays SPA MAC information. (Not applicable to POS SPAs.)</li> <li>• <b>pluggable-optics</b>—Displays pluggable-optics module information.</li> <li>• <b>power-margining</b>—Displays power-margining device information.</li> <li>• <b>sar</b>—Displays SPA ATM SAR information.</li> <li>• <b>sdcc</b>—Displays section data communications channel device information. (Not applicable to Ethernet SPAs.)</li> <li>• <b>serdes</b>—Displays SPA serializer/deserializer information.</li> <li>• <b>spi4</b>—Displays system packet interface level 4.2 bus device information.</li> <li>• <b>temperature-sensor</b>—Displays temperature sensor information.</li> </ul>
<i>device-index</i>	(Optional) Index of the specific device if there are multiple devices of the same type.
<i>device-subindex</i>	(Optional) Subindex of the specific device if there are multiple devices of the same device index.
<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values
<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC



Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You can also enter a partially qualified location specifier by using the wildcard (*) character. For example, 0/1/* would display information for all modules on slot 1 in rack 0.

Use the **show hw-module subslot errors** command to display error information related to the specified internal hardware device on a SPA.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr	read

The following example shows partial sample output for the **show hw-module subslot errors** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show hw-module subslot 0/1/0 errors
```

```
Subslot 0/1/0 errors info:

SPA inserted: YES
SPA type: 4xOC3 POS SPA
SPA operational state: READY
SPA last reset reason: UNKNOWN
SPA last failure reason: UNKNOWN

Subslot 0/1/1 errors info:

SPA inserted: YES
SPA type: 1x10GE XFP SPA
SPA operational state: READY
SPA last reset reason: UNKNOWN
SPA last failure reason: UNKNOWN

Subslot 0/1/2 errors info:

SPA inserted: NO

Subslot 0/1/3 errors info:

SPA inserted: NO

Subslot 0/1/4 errors info:

SPA inserted: YES
SPA type: 4xOC48 POS/RPR HHSPA
SPA operational state: READY
SPA last reset reason: UNKNOWN
SPA last failure reason: UNKNOWN

Subslot 0/1/5 errors info:

```

## show hw-module subslot errors

```

SPA inserted: YES
SPA type: 8xGE SPA
SPA operational state: READY
SPA last reset reason: UNKNOWN
SPA last failure reason: UNKNOWN

--More--

```

Table 34: show hw-module subslot errors Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Subslot */*/* errors info	SPA for which error information is being displayed. The location of the SPA is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
SPA inserted	Indication if a SPA is currently detected in the subslot.
SPA type	Description of SPA including the technology type, number of ports, height of SPA (HHSPA—single-height, FHSPA—double-height), and optics type.
SPA operational state	Current operational state of the SPA module.
SPA last reset reason	Reason for the most recent reset of this SPA.
SPA last failure reason	Reason for the last failure on this SPA.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show controllers</b>	Displays the controller type and other information.

# show hw-module subslot plim-subblock

To display SPA firmware information for a shared port adapter (SPA), use the **show hw-module subslot plim-subblock** command in

EXEC

mode.

**show hw-module subslot** [*node-id*] **plim-subblock**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>node-id</i> (Optional) Location for which to display the specified information. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.	
<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values	
<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p> <p>Use the <b>show hw-module subslot plim-subblock</b> command to display SPA firmware information, both kernel and application information, as well as heartbeat and keepalive information. The <b>show hw-module subslot plim-subblock</b> command is mainly used for debugging purposes.</p>	
<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	root-lr	read

The following example shows sample output for the **show hw-module subslot plim-subblock** command:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show hw-module subslot 0/5/0 plim-subblock

Subslot 0/5/0 Plim Subblock Info:

Firmware information:
SPA v4.10.1, ifs-spa_ppc_iox.elf
Application v3.44.0, spa_ct3_pat_apps_iox.tar.gz

SPA keepalive information:
Heartbeat check disabled : FALSE
Keepalive seq 372638, seen 372637, Time since last ipc keep 1s
```

**show hw-module subslot plim-subblock****Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show controllers</b>	Displays the controller type and other information.

## show hw-module subslot registers

To display register information about internal hardware devices for a shared port adapter (SPA), use the **show hw-module subslot registers** command in

EXEC

mode.

**show hw-module subslot** [*node-id*] **registers** [*device* [*device-index* [*device-subindex*]]]

Syntax Description	
<i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Location for which to display the specified information. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<i>device</i>	(Optional) Internal hardware device for which to display the specified information. Valid devices include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>analog-digital-converter</b>—Displays analog-to-digital converter information.</li> <li>• <b>c2w</b>—Displays Cisco-to-wire bus device information.</li> <li>• <b>fpga</b>—Displays SPA field-programmable gate array information.</li> <li>• <b>framer</b>—Displays SONET framer information. (Not applicable to Ethernet SPAs.)</li> <li>• <b>hdlc</b>—Displays SPA hdlc information, where applicable.</li> <li>• <b>l2-tcam</b>—Displays SPA Layer 2 ternary content addressable memory information. (Not applicable to POS SPAs.)</li> <li>• <b>mac</b>—Displays SPA MAC information. (Not applicable to POS SPAs.)</li> <li>• <b>pluggable-optics</b>—Displays pluggable-optics module information.</li> <li>• <b>power-margining</b>—Displays power-margining device information.</li> <li>• <b>sar</b>—Displays SPA ATM SAR information.</li> <li>• <b>sdcc</b>—Displays section data communications channel device information. (Not applicable to Ethernet SPAs.)</li> <li>• <b>serdes</b>—Displays SPA serializer/deserializer information.</li> <li>• <b>spi4</b>—Displays system packet interface level 4.2 bus device information.</li> <li>• <b>temperature-sensor</b>—Displays temperature sensor information.</li> </ul>
<i>device-index</i>	(Optional) Index of the specific device if there are multiple devices of the same type.
<i>device-subindex</i>	(Optional) Subindex of the specific device if there are multiple devices of the same device index.
<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values
<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC

**show hw-module subslot registers**

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the command to display the nodes on the router.

You can also enter a partially qualified location specifier by using the wildcard (*) character. For example, 0/1/* would display information for all modules on slot 1 in rack 0.

Use the **show hw-module subslot registers** command to display register information for the specified internal hardware device on the SPA.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr	read

The following example shows sample output for the **show hw-module subslot registers** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show hw-module subslot 0/1/cpu0 registers

Thu Feb 19 00:38:32.908 PST

Subslot 0/1/0 registers info:

SPA hardware ID : 0x0
SPA SW FPGA rev.: 0x1000A

Subslot 0/1/1 registers info:

SPA hardware ID : 0x0
SPA SW FPGA rev.: 0x1000A

Subslot 0/1/2 registers info:

SPA hardware ID : 0x0
SPA SW FPGA rev.: 0x1000A

Subslot 0/1/3 registers info:

SPA hardware ID : 0x0
SPA SW FPGA rev.: 0x1000A

Subslot 0/1/4 registers info:

SPA hardware ID : 0x0
SPA SW FPGA rev.: 0x1000A

Subslot 0/1/5 registers info:

SPA hardware ID : 0x0
SPA SW FPGA rev.: 0x1000A
```

*Table 35: show hw-module subslot registers Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
SPA hardware ID	SPA hardware identifier in hexadecimal format.
SPA SW FPGA rev.	SPA software field-programmable gate array (FPGA) revision number in hexadecimal format.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show controllers</b>	Displays the controller type and other information.

## show hw-module subslot status

To display status information about internal hardware devices for a shared port adapter (SPA), use the **show hw-module subslot status** command in EXEC

mode.

```
show hw-module subslot [node-id] status [device [device-index [device-subindex]]]
```

### Syntax Description

*node-id* (Optional) Location for which to display the specified information. The *node-id* argument is entered in the *rack/slot/module* notation.

*device* (Optional) Internal hardware device for which to display the specified information. Valid devices include:

- **analog-digital-converter**—Displays analog-to-digital converter information.
- **c2w**—Displays Cisco-to-wire bus device information.
- **fpga**—Displays SPA field-programmable gate array information.
- **framer**—Displays SONET framer information. (Not applicable to Ethernet SPAs.)
- **hdlc**—Displays SPA hdlc information, where applicable.
- **l2-tcam**—Displays SPA Layer 2 ternary content addressable memory information. (Not applicable to POS SPAs.)
- **mac**—Displays SPA MAC information. (Not applicable to POS SPAs.)
- **pluggable-optics**—Displays pluggable-optics module information.
- **power-margining**—Displays power-margining device information.
- **sar**—Displays SPA ATM SAR information.
- **sdcc**—Displays section data communications channel device information. (Not applicable to Ethernet SPAs.)
- **serdes**—Displays SPA serializer/deserializer information.
- **spi4**—Displays system packet interface level 4.2 bus device information.
- **temperature-sensor**—Displays temperature sensor information.

*device-index* (Optional) Index of the specific device if there are multiple devices of the same type.

*device-subindex* (Optional) Subindex of the specific device if there are multiple devices of the same device index.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** EXEC



Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You can also enter a partially qualified location specifier by using the wildcard (*) character. For example, 0/1/* would display information for all modules on slot 1 in rack 0.

Use the **show hw-module subslot status** command to obtain status information about an interface on the SPA.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr	read

The following example shows sample output for the **show hw-module subslot status** command with the **temperature-sensor** option:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show hw-module subslot 0/2/CPU0 status temperature-sensor

SPA device temperature-sensor index 0 subindex 0 info:

DS1631 (0x0803c2e4) device status:
temperature = 0x1c80 (28.5 degree C)

SPA device temperature-sensor index 0 subindex 0 info:

DS1631 (0x08063bec) device status:
temperature = 0x1e00 (30.0 degree C)
```

**Table 36: show hw-module subslot status Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
DS1631 (0x0803c2e4) device status	Device for which the temperature status is displayed.
temperature = 0x1c80 (28.5 degree C)	Current temperature of the specified device, in hexadecimal format and degrees Celsius.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show controllers</b>	Displays the controller type and other information.

# show inventory

To retrieve and display information about all the Cisco products that are installed in the router, use the **show inventory** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

EXEC Mode

**show inventory** [{*node-id* | **all** | **location** {*node-id* | **all**} | **raw**}]

Administration EXEC Mode

**show inventory** [{*node-id* | **all** | **chassis** | **fans** | **location** {*node-id* | **all**} | **power-supply** | **raw**}]

## Syntax Description

<i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Location for which to display the specified information. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<b>all</b>	(Optional) Displays inventory information for all the physical entities in the chassis.
<b>location</b> { <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> }	(Optional) Displays inventory information for a specific node, or for all nodes in the chassis.
<b>raw</b>	(Optional) Displays raw information about the chassis for diagnostic purposes.
<b>chassis</b>	(Optional) Displays inventory information for the entire chassis.
<b>fans</b>	(Optional) Displays inventory information for the fans.
<b>power-supply</b>	(Optional) Displays inventory information for the power supply.

## Command Default

All inventory information for the entire chassis is displayed.

## Command Modes

EXEC

Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

If a Cisco entity is not assigned a product ID (PID), that entity is not retrieved or displayed.

Enter the **show inventory** command with the **raw** keyword to display every RFC 2737 entity installed in the router, including those without a PID, unique device identifier (UDI), or other physical identification.



### Note

The **raw** keyword is primarily intended for troubleshooting problems with the **show inventory** command itself.

If any of the Cisco products do not have an assigned PID, the output displays incorrect PIDs, and version ID (VID) and serial number (SN) elements may be missing.

For UDI compliance products, the PID, VID, and SN are stored in EEPROM and NVRAM. Use the **show inventory** command to display this information.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	sysmgr	read

The following example shows partial sample output from the **show inventory** command with the **raw** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show inventory raw

Sun Jan 25 07:40:57.903 PST
NAME: "0/1/*", DESCR: "Cisco CRS-1 Series Modular Services Card"
PID: CRS-MSC , VID: V02, SN: SAD09280BS9

NAME: "0/1/* - cpu", DESCR: "cpu"
PID: , VID: V00, SN: SAD093000JR

NAME: "0/1/* - cpu - 1.6V_P0", DESCR: "Voltage Sensor"
PID: , VID: N/A, SN:

NAME: "0/1/* - cpu - 1.8V_A", DESCR: "Voltage Sensor"
PID: , VID: N/A, SN:

NAME: "0/1/* - cpu - 2.5V_A", DESCR: "Voltage Sensor"
PID: , VID: N/A, SN:

NAME: "0/1/* - cpu - 3.3V_A", DESCR: "Voltage Sensor"
PID: , VID: N/A, SN:

NAME: "0/1/* - cpu - 5V_A", DESCR: "Voltage Sensor"
PID: , VID: N/A, SN:

NAME: "0/1/* - cpu - Hotspot0", DESCR: "Temperature Sensor"
PID: , VID: N/A, SN:
--More--
```

The following example shows partial sample output from the **show inventory** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show inventory

Tue Apr 27 02:57:55.671 DST
NAME: "0/6/*", DESCR: "Cisco CRS-1 Series Modular Services Card"
PID: CRS-MSC , VID: V03, SN: SAD093702ES

NAME: "0/PL6/*", DESCR: "Cisco Carrier Routing System SPA Interface Processor Card"
PID: CRS1-SIP-800 , VID: V01, SN: SAD094203W2

NAME: "0/6/CPU0/129", DESCR: "CPU_PORT_1"
PID: , VID: N/A, SN:

NAME: "0/6/0", DESCR: "4-port OC3/STM1 POS Shared Port Adapter"
PID: SPA-4XOC3-POS , VID: V01, SN: JAB093309MG

NAME: "0/6/1", DESCR: "Cisco 1-Port 10GE LAN/WAN-PHY Shared Port Adapter"
PID: SPA-1X10GE-WL-V2 , VID: V01, SN: JAE11474EVC

NAME: "0/6/4", DESCR: "8-port OC12/STM4 POS Shared Port Adapters"
PID: SPA-8XOC12-POS , VID: V01, SN: JAB094706L9
```

## show inventory

```

NAME: "0/6/5", DESCR: "8-port Gigabit Ethernet Shared Port Adapter"
PID: SPA-8X1GE , VID: V01, SN: SAD093909GM

NAME: "0/RP0/*", DESCR: "Cisco CRS-1 Series 8 Slots Route Processor"
PID: CRS-8-RP , VID: V01, SN: SAD093507HX
--More--

```

[Table 37: show inventory Field Descriptions, on page 360](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 37: show inventory Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
NAME	Hardware for which the inventory information is displayed. If you are displaying the chassis inventory, this field shows “chassis.” If you are displaying raw inventory, or all inventory information for all nodes in the chassis, this field shows the node name in partially qualified format. For a node, the NAME is expressed in <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
DESCR	Describes the chassis or the node.  Chassis descriptions provide the name of the chassis and its Gbps. Node descriptions provide the type of node and its software version.  A description value of “CPU_PORT_0” indicates a control Ethernet port on the CPU module.
PID	Physical model name of the chassis or node.
VID	Physical hardware revision of the chassis or node.
SN	Physical serial number for the chassis or node.

# show led

To display LED information for the router, or for a specific LED location, use the **show led** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

```
show led [location {node-id | all}]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>location</b> { <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> }	(Optional) Specifies the node for which to display LED information. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. Use the <b>all</b> keyword to indicate all nodes.
<b>Command Default</b>	If no node is specified, information about all LEDs on the router is displayed.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC Administration EXEC	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.3.0	The <b>show led</b> command was moved from the root-system task ID to the system task ID.  The <b>show led</b> command was supported in administration EXEC mode.

**Usage Guidelines** Enter the **show platform** command to see the location of all nodes installed in the router.

Task ID	Task	Operations
	system	read

The following example sample output from the **show led** command with the **all** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show led location all
```

```

LOCATION MESSAGE MODE STATUS
=====
 0/1/* IOS XR DEFAULT UNLOCKED
 0/4/* ACTVDRP DEFAULT UNLOCKED
 0/6/* IOS XR DEFAULT UNLOCKED
0/RP0/* ACTV RP DEFAULT UNLOCKED
0/RP1/* STBYRDY DEFAULT UNLOCKED

```

**Table 38: show led location Field Descriptions**

<b>Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
LOCATION	Location of the node. LOCATION is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
MESSAGE	Current message displayed by the LED.
MODE	Current operating mode of the specified node.
STATUS	Current status of the specified node.

# show operational

To display all operational data provided as XML schema, use the **show operational** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show operational** *mda-class*[*mda-class*][*mda-class/naming=value*][**descriptive**]

## Syntax Description

*mda-class* Name of the management data API (MDA) class to output. To specify a class name in hierarchy, all classes must be specified from the top of the class to the specific class name that you are interested in. MDA classes are case-sensitive.

To view all available MDA classes, use the question mark (?) online help function.

**descriptive** Displays more descriptive information.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

EXEC

Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Although the **show operational** command uses the schema database, the command displays the information in a string format like the other **show** commands. No XML related setups or knowledge is required to use the command.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
Depends on the MDA class for which you are displaying the information	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show operational** command. Not all the output is shown.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show operational BGP DefaultVRF GlobalProcessInfo descriptive
[BGP DefaultVRF GlobalProcessInfo]
InStandaloneMode: true[Standalone or Distributed mode]
RouterID: 0.0.0.0[Router ID for the local system]
ConfiguredRouterID: 0.0.0.0[Configured router ID]
LocalAS: 10[Local autonomous system #]
RestartCount: 1[No of times BGP has started]
ISRedistributeIBGPToIGPsEnabled: false[Redistribute iBGP into IGPs enabled]
```

## show operational

```

IsFastExternalFalloverEnabled: true[Fast external fallover enabled]
IsBestpathMissingMEDIsWorstEnabled: false[Bestpath: Treat missing MED as worst]
.
.
.
DefaultLocalPreference: 100[Default local preference]
KeepAliveTime: 60[Default keepalive timer (seconds)]
HoldTime: 180[Default hold timer (seconds)]
GenericScanPeriod: 60[Period (in seconds) of generic scanner runs]
.
.
.
VrfIsActive: true[VRF state]
VrfName: "default"[Name of the VRF]

```

This example shows sample output from the **show operational** command where only the top-level MDA class is specified. Not all of the output is shown.

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show operational Inventory

Thu Feb 19 00:54:41.251 PST
[Inventory]
RackTable
 Rack/Number=0
 SlotTable
 Slot/Number=0
 CardTable
 Card/Number=0
 PortSlotTable
 PortSlot/Number=0
 Port
 BasicAttributes
 BasicInfo
 Description: CPU_PORT_0
 VendorType: 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.12.3.1.10
 Name: 0/0/SP/0
 IsFieldReplaceableUnit: false
 CompositeClassCode: 983040
 BasicAttributes
 BasicInfo
 Description: CE Port Slot
 VendorType: 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.12.3.1.5.115
 Name: portslot 0/0/SP/0
 IsFieldReplaceableUnit: false
 CompositeClassCode: 0
 SensorTable
 Sensor/Number=0
 BasicAttributes
 BasicInfo
 Description: Temperature Sensor
 VendorType: 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.12.3.1.8.42
 Name: 0/0/* - host - Inlet0
 CompositeClassCode: 720898
 EnvironmentalMonitorPath: /admin/oper/inventory/
 rack/0/entity/0/entity/0/entity/0/entity/0/attrib/
 Sensor/Number=1
 BasicAttributes
 BasicInfo
 Description: Temperature Sensor
 VendorType: 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.12.3.1.8.42
 Name: 0/0/* - host - Inlet1
 CompositeClassCode: 720898

```



```
EnvironmentalMonitorPath: /admin/oper/inventory/
 rack/0/entity/0/entity/0/entity/0/entity/1/attrib/
Sensor/Number=2
BasicAttributes
 BasicInfo
 Description: Temperature Sensor
 VendorType: 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.12.3.1.8.42
 Name: 0/0/* - host - Exhaust0
 CompositeClassCode: 720898
```

--More--

# show platform

To display information and status for each node in the system, use the **show platform** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show platform** [*node-id*]

## Syntax Description

*node-id* (Optional) Node for which to display information. The *node-id* argument is entered in the *rack/slot/module* notation.

## Command Default

Status and information are displayed for all nodes in the system.

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC  
EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	The <b>show platform</b> command was first supported in administration EXEC mode.  In EXEC mode, the <b>show platform</b> command was moved from the root-system task ID to the system task ID.
Release 4.0.1	Support was added for the MSC-140G.

## Usage Guidelines

The **show platform** command provides a summary of the nodes in the system, including node type and status. Enter the **show platform** command in administration EXEC mode to display output for the entire system. Enter the **show platform** command in EXEC mode to display output for only those nodes that belong to the SDR on which the command is executed.

For , EP1 will be displayed as, **Not allowed online**, until the required license is bought.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
system	read (in EXEC mode)
root-system	read (in administration EXEC mode)

The following example shows sample output from the **show platform** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show platform
```

Node	Type	PLIM	State	Config State
0/1/CPU0	MSC	Jacket Card	IOS XR RUN	PWR, NSHUT, MON
0/1/0	MSC (SPA)	4XOC3-POS	OK	PWR, NSHUT, MON
0/1/5	MSC (SPA)	8X1GE	OK	PWR, NSHUT, MON

```

0/6/CPU0 MSC Jacket Card IOS XR RUN PWR, NSHUT, MON
0/6/0 MSC (SPA) 4XOC3-POS OK PWR, NSHUT, MON
0/6/4 MSC (SPA) 8XOC3/OC12-POS OK PWR, NSHUT, MON
0/6/5 MSC (SPA) 8X1GE OK PWR, NSHUT, MON
0/RP0/CPU0 RP (Active) N/A IOS XR RUN PWR, NSHUT, MON
0/RP1/CPU0 RP (Standby) N/A IOS XR RUN PWR, NSHUT, MON

```

This example shows sample output from the **show platform** command on the Cisco CRS Series Modular Services Card 140G:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show platform 0/3/*
```

```
Thu Aug 26 15:37:34.263 UTC
```

```

```

```
***** Router is running in Dual Router configuration *****
```

```

```

```

Node Type PLIM State Config State

0/3/CPU0 MSC-140G 20-10GbE IOS XR RUN PWR, NSHUT, NMON

```

The following is sample output for the **show platform** command with the *node-id* argument:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show platform 0/1/0
```

```

Node Type PLIM State Config State

0/1/0 MSC (SPA) 4XOC3-POS OK PWR, NSHUT, MON

```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 39: show platform Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Node	Identifier of the node in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
Type	Type of node.
PLIM	Type of physical layer interface module currently supported on the module.
State	Current state of the specified node.
Config State	Current status of the specified node.

# show power allotted

To display the power allotted to the cards in the chassis, use the **show power allotted** command in administration EXEC mode.

**show power allotted** {**location** *node-id* | **rack** *rack-no* | **summary**}

## Syntax Description

<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Displays the power consumption for the specified location. The node-id argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<b>rack</b> <i>rack-no</i>	Displays the power consumption for the specified rack.
<b>summary</b>	Displays summary information for all racks.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 4.3.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The display for modular power supplies is by card. The display for fixed power supplies is by zone and card.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operation
power	read

This example shows sample output from the **show power allocated** command on a modular power supply:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (admin)# show power allotted location 0/0/*
```

```
Sun Nov 18 22:00:51.176 UTC
nodeid = 0x2a00000f
```

Node	Card Type	State	PID	Power Allotted
0/0/*	FP-140G	POWERED UP	CRS-MS-C-FP140	450.0W
0/0/PL0	14-10GbE	POWERED UP	14X10GBE-WL-XF	150.0W

This example shows sample output from the **show power allotted** command on a fixed power supply:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (admin)# show power allotted rack 0
```

```

Tue Nov 20 18:51:56.404 OST
Zone Node Card Type State PID
Power Allotted

Zone 1:
 75.0W 0/FAN-TR0 FAN TRAY N/A CRS-8-LCC-FAN-
 75.0W 0/FAN-TR1 FAN TRAY N/A CRS-8-LCC-FAN-

Zone 2:
 175.0W 0/RP0/* UNKNOWN N/A
 175.0W 0/RP1/* RP (H)-X86v1 N/A CRS-8-PRP-6G
 185.0W 0/SM0/* UNKNOWN N/A
 185.0W 0/SM1/* FC-140G/S(H) N/A CRS-8-FC140/S
 185.0W 0/SM2/* UNKNOWN N/A
 185.0W 0/SM3/* FC-140G/S(H) N/A CRS-8-FC140/S

Zone 3:
 390.0W 0/6/* MSC-B POWERED UP CRS-MSC-B
 150.0W 0/6/PL0 JACKET CARD POWERED UP
 7.0W 0/7/* MSC-140G UNPOWERED
 75.0W 0/FAN-TR0 FAN TRAY N/A CRS-8-LCC-FAN-
 75.0W 0/FAN-TR1 FAN TRAY N/A CRS-8-LCC-FAN-

```

# show power capacity

To display the power capacity of the router, use the **show power capacity** command in administration EXEC mode.

**show power capacity** {**rack** *rack-no* | **summary**}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>rack</b> <i>rack-no</i> Displays the power capacity for the specified rack.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>summary</b>	Displays summary power capacity for the chassis.
----------------	--------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration EXEC
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.3.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

The display for modular power supplies is by card. The display for fixed power supplies is by zone and card.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	power	read

This example shows sample output from the **show power capacity** command on a modular power supply:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show power capacity rack 0

Sun Nov 18 22:02:11.394 UTC

Rack 0: Cisco CRS Series AC Power System

Power Module State Power Capacity

0 OK 1900.0W
1 OK 1900.0W
2 OK 1900.0W
3 OK 1900.0W

Total Rack Power Capacity: 7600.0W
```

This example shows sample output from the **show power capacity** command on a fixed power supply:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show power capacity rack 0
```

```
Sun Dec 9 02:40:09.464 PST
```

```

Rack 0: Cisco CRS Fixed AC Power System

```

Zone	Power Module	State	Zone Power Capacity
Zone 1:	A[0]	OK	1460.0W
	B[0]	OK	
Zone 2:	A[0]	OK	1460.0W
	B[0]	OK	
Zone 3:	A[0]	OK	1460.0W
	B[0]	OK	

```

Total Rack Power Capacity: 4380.0W
```

# show power summary

To display a summary of the power information for a rack, use the **show power** command in administration EXEC mode.

**show power summary rack** *rack-no*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>rack</b>	Displays summary output for the specified rack
	<i>rack-no</i>	

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration EXEC
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.3.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The display for modular power supplies is by card. The display for fixed power supplies is by zone and card.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	power	read

This example shows sample output from the **show power summary** command on a modular power supply.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show power summary rack 0
```

```
Sun Nov 18 22:02:40.434 UTC
Location Power Capacity Power Allotted Power Available

Rack : 0 7600.0W 1285.0W 6315.0W
```

This example shows sample output from the **show power summary** command on a fixed power supply.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show power summary rack 0
```

```
Wed Nov 14 00:29:06.354 PST
Location Power Capacity Power Allotted Power Available

Rack 0:
Zone 1: 1460.0W 650.0W 810.0W
Zone 2: 1460.0W 1534.0W -74.0W
```



Zone 3:	1460.0W	650.0W	810.0W
---------	---------	--------	--------

# show platform

To display information and status for each node in the system, use the **show platform** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show platform** [*node-id*]

## Syntax Description

*node-id* (Optional) Node for which to display information. The *node-id* argument is entered in the *rack/slot/module* notation.

## Command Default

Status and information are displayed for all nodes in the system.

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC  
EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	The <b>show platform</b> command was first supported in administration EXEC mode.  In EXEC mode, the <b>show platform</b> command was moved from the root-system task ID to the system task ID.
Release 4.0.1	Support was added for the MSC-140G.

## Usage Guidelines

The **show platform** command provides a summary of the nodes in the system, including node type and status. Enter the **show platform** command in administration EXEC mode to display output for the entire system. Enter the **show platform** command in EXEC mode to display output for only those nodes that belong to the SDR on which the command is executed.

For , EP1 will be displayed as, **Not allowed online**, until the required license is bought.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
system	read (in EXEC mode)
root-system	read (in administration EXEC mode)

The following example shows sample output from the **show platform** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show platform
```

Node	Type	PLIM	State	Config State
0/1/CPU0	MSC	Jacket Card	IOS XR RUN	PWR, NSHUT, MON
0/1/0	MSC (SPA)	4XOC3-POS	OK	PWR, NSHUT, MON
0/1/5	MSC (SPA)	8X1GE	OK	PWR, NSHUT, MON

```

0/6/CPU0 MSC Jacket Card IOS XR RUN PWR, NSHUT, MON
0/6/0 MSC (SPA) 4XOC3-POS OK PWR, NSHUT, MON
0/6/4 MSC (SPA) 8XOC3/OC12-POS OK PWR, NSHUT, MON
0/6/5 MSC (SPA) 8X1GE OK PWR, NSHUT, MON
0/RP0/CPU0 RP (Active) N/A IOS XR RUN PWR, NSHUT, MON
0/RP1/CPU0 RP (Standby) N/A IOS XR RUN PWR, NSHUT, MON

```

This example shows sample output from the **show platform** command on the Cisco CRS Series Modular Services Card 140G:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show platform 0/3/*
```

```
Thu Aug 26 15:37:34.263 UTC
```

```

```

```
***** Router is running in Dual Router configuration *****
```

```

```

```

Node Type PLIM State Config State

0/3/CPU0 MSC-140G 20-10GbE IOS XR RUN PWR, NSHUT, NMON

```

The following is sample output for the **show platform** command with the *node-id* argument:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show platform 0/1/0
```

```

Node Type PLIM State Config State

0/1/0 MSC (SPA) 4XOC3-POS OK PWR, NSHUT, MON

```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 40: show platform Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Node	Identifier of the node in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
Type	Type of node.
PLIM	Type of physical layer interface module currently supported on the module.
State	Current state of the specified node.
Config State	Current status of the specified node.

# show redundancy

To display the status of route processor redundancy, use the **show redundancy** command in

EXEC

mode.

**show redundancy** [{**location** {*node-id* | **all**} | **statistics** | **summary**}]

Syntax Description		
<b>location</b> { <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> }		(Optional) Specifies the node for which to display LED information. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. Use the <b>all</b> keyword to indicate all nodes.
<b>statistics</b>		(Optional) Displays redundancy statistics information.
<b>summary</b>		(Optional) Displays a summary of all redundant node pairs in the router.

**Command Default** Route processor redundancy information is displayed for all nodes in the system.

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.5.0	The <b>statistics</b> and <b>trace</b> keywords were added.
	Release 3.6.0	Nonstop routing (NSR) indication was added to the command display.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show redundancy** command to display the redundancy status of the route processors (RPs). The **show redundancy** command also displays the boot and switchover history for the RPs. To view the nonstop routing (NSR) status of the standby RPs in the system, use the **summary** keyword.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	system	read
	basic-services	read (for <b>statistics</b> keyword)

The following example shows sample output from the **show redundancy** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show redundancy location 0/rp0/cpu0
```

```

Node 0/RP0/CPU0 is in ACTIVE role
Partner node (0/RP1/CPU0) is in STANDBY role
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is ready
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is NSR-ready

Reload and boot info

RP reloaded Mon Jul 30 19:27:42 2007: 2 weeks, 1 day, 13 hours,
40 minutes ago
Active node booted Mon Jul 30 19:27:42 2007: 2 weeks, 1 day,
13 hours, 40 minutes ago
Standby node boot Mon Jul 30 19:28:13 2007: 2 weeks, 1 day,
13 hours, 39 minutes ago
Standby node last went not ready Mon Jul 30 20:27:00 2007:
2 weeks, 1 day, 12 hours, 41 minutes ago
Standby node last went ready Mon Jul 30 20:27:00 2007: 2 weeks,
1 day, 12 hours, 41 minutes ago
There have been 0 switch-overs since reload

```

**Table 41: show redundancy Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Node */*/* is in XXX role	Current role of the primary route processor, where (*/*/*) is the route processor ID in the format <i>rack/slot/module</i> , and XXX is the role of the route processor (active or standby).  In the example, this field shows that the node with the ID 0/RP0/CPU0 is in active role.
Partner node (*/*/*) is in XXX role	Current role of the secondary (or partner) route processor, where (*/*/*) is the route processor ID in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> format, and XXX is the role of the route processor (active or standby).  In the example, this field shows that the node with the ID 0/RP1/CPU0 is in standby role.
Standby node in (*/*/*) is ready	Current state of the standby node, where (*/*/*) is the standby route processor ID.  In the example, the standby node is ready.
Standby node in (*/*/*) is NSR-ready	Current state of the standby node regarding nonstop routing (NSR), where (*/*/*) is the standby route processor ID.  In the example, the standby node is NSR-ready.
Reload and boot info	General overview of the active and standby route processors' reload and boot history.

The following sample output shows the status of the redundant RPs in the system. The status of the standby node is indicated in parentheses next to the node identifier. The nonstop routing (NSR) status is indicated following NSR. Possible values are Ready and Not ready.

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show redundancy summary

Active Node Standby Node

```

## show redundancy

```

0/4/CPU0 N/A
0/4/CPU1 N/A
0/RP0/CPU0 0/RP1/CPU0 (Ready, NSR: Ready)
```

# show screddrv

To display system controller (SC) redundancy information, use the **show screddrv** command in EXEC mode.

```
show screddrv [{all | standby}]
```

## Syntax Description

**all** (Optional) Displays redundancy details for the entire router.

**standby** (Optional) Displays detailed redundancy information for the standby node.

## Command Default

SC redundancy information is displayed for all nodes in the system.

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.0	No modification.
Release 3.2	No modification.
Release 3.3.0	The <b>show screddrv</b> command was moved from the root-system task ID to the system task ID.  The <b>arbitration</b> keyword was removed from the <b>show screddrv</b> command.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Enter the **show screddrv** command without any of the optional parameters to display summarized SC redundancy and arbitration information for the router.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
system	read

The following is sample output from the **show screddrv** command with the **all** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show screddrv all

Redundancy Driver Info for slot 32:
Slot=32
Role=active role
State=ACTIVE STATE
Prefer_slot=0
Registers: ICreg=[1], MSreg=[33], MPPReg=[c0005cc8]
Tx error count=0
Rx error count=22
Comm Statistics=5632
SHOW REDDRV ARBITRATION is not supported.
```

**Table 42: show screddrv Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Role	Current role of the card in the specified slot; for example, it may be active, standby, and so forth.
State	Current state of the card in the specified slot.
Prefer_slot	Information about the preferred redundancy slot.
Registers	Information about the following registers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICreg</li> <li>• MSreg</li> <li>• MPPReg</li> </ul>
Tx error count	Number of transmit errors that have occurred on the card in the specified slot.
Rx error count	Number of receive errors that have occurred on the card in the specified slot.
Comm Statistics	Command statistics.
SHOW REDDRV ARBITRATION	Describes whether arbitration is supported or not on this slot. If arbitration is supported, this field provides arbitration information.



# show services role

To display the current service role on service cards, use the **show services role** command in

EXEC

mode.

**show services role** [**detail**] [**location** *node-id*]

## Syntax Description

**detail** Displays the reason a role has not been enacted, if applicable.

**location** *node-id* Location for which to display the specified information. The *node-id* argument is entered in the *rack/slot/module* notation.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Operations
interface	read

This example displays sample output from the **show services role** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show services role
Thu Mar 1 14:53:55.530 PST
Node Configured Role Enacted Role Enabled Services

0/3/CPU0 SESH SESH ServiceInfra
```

# show version

To display the configuration of the system hardware, the software version, the names and sources of configuration files, and the boot images, use the **show version** command in EXEC

mode.

**show version**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.3.0	The <b>show version</b> command was moved from the sysmgr task ID to the basic-services task ID.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show version** command displays a variety of system information, including hardware and software version, router uptime, boot settings (configuration register), and active software.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	basic-services	read

This example shows partial output from the **show version** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show version

Cisco IOS XR Software, Version 3.4.0
Copyright (c) 2006 by cisco Systems, Inc.

ROM: System Bootstrap, Version 1.32(20050525:193559) [CRS-1 ROMMON],

CRS-8_P1 uptime is 1 week, 22 hours, 27 minutes
System image file is "disk0:hfr-os-mpi-3.3.90/mbihfr-rp.vm"

cisco CRS-8/S (7457) processor with 4194304K bytes of memory.
7457 processor at 1197Mhz, Revision 1.2

16 Packet over SONET/SDH network interface(s)
16 SONET/SDH Port controller(s)
2 Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
16 GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
2043k bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
```

```

38079M bytes of hard disk.
1000592k bytes of ATA PCMCIA card at disk 0 (Sector size 512 bytes).
1000640k bytes of ATA PCMCIA card at disk 1 (Sector size 512 bytes).

Package active on node 0/1/SP:
hfr-diags, V 3.3.90[1I], Cisco Systems, at disk0:hfr-diags-3.3.90
 Built on Mon Mar 27 12:29:00 UTC 2006
 By edde-bld1 in /vws/aga/production/3.3.90.1I/hfr/workspace for c2.95.3-p8

hfr-admin, V 3.3.90[1I], Cisco Systems, at disk0:hfr-admin-3.3.90
 Built on Mon Mar 27 09:22:26 UTC 2006
 By edde-bld1 in /vws/aga/production/3.3.90.1I/hfr/workspace for c2.95.3-p8

hfr-base, V 3.3.90[1I], Cisco Systems, at disk0:hfr-base-3.3.90
 Built on Mon Mar 27 09:13:04 UTC 2006
 By edde-bld1 in /vws/aga/production/3.3.90.1I/hfr/workspace for c2.95.3-p8

hfr-os-mpi, V 3.3.90[1I], Cisco Systems, at disk0:hfr-os-mpi-3.3.90
 Built on Mon Mar 27 08:34:13 UTC 2006
 By edde-bld1 in /vws/aga/production/3.3.90.1I/hfr/workspace for c2.95.3-p8
--More--

```

Table 43: show version Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Cisco IOS XR Software, Version #	Cisco IOS XR software version number currently running on the router.
ROM	System bootstrap version number currently running on the router.
router uptime	Number of uninterrupted days, hours, minutes, and seconds the system has been up and running.
System image file is	Location and name of the system image file currently running on the router.
Packet over SONET/SDH network interface(s)	Number of Packet-over-SONET/SDH interfaces available on the current router.
SONET/SDH Port controller(s)	Number of SONET or SDH ¹ interfaces available on the current router.
Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)	Number of Ethernet or IEEE 802.3 interfaces available on the current router.
GigabitEthernet/IEEE interface(s)	Number of Gigabit Ethernet or IEEE 802.3 interfaces available on the current router.
bytes of non-volatile configuration memory	Available volatile configuration memory, in bytes.
bytes of ATA PCMCIA card at disk 0	ATA PCMCIA ² available on the card in disk 0, in bytes.
Package active on node 0/1/SP	Details about the current software package that is running on the SP node in slot 1.

- ¹ SDH = Synchronous Digital Hierarchy
- ² ATA PCMCIA = AT Attachment Personal Computer Memory Card Industry Association

# upgrade cpuctrlbits

To upgrade the CPU controller bits on all nodes that are installed in the router or on a specific node, use the **upgrade cpuctrlbits** command in administration EXEC mode.

**upgrade cpuctrlbits** {**all** | **location** *node-id*} [{**bootflash** | **disk0** | **disk1** | **internal**}]

Syntax Description	
<b>all</b>	Upgrades the CPU controller bits on all nodes installed in the router.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Upgrades the CPU controller bits on a specific node. The <i>node-id</i> is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.  <b>Note</b> Enter the <b>show platform</b> command to see the location of all nodes installed in the router.
<b>bootflash</b>	(Optional) Uses the images located on the bootflash to upgrade the CPU controller on all nodes, or on the specified node.
<b>disk0</b>	(Optional) Uses the images located on disk0 to upgrade the CPU controller on all nodes, or on the specified node.
<b>disk1</b>	(Optional) Uses the images located on disk1 to upgrade the CPU controller on all nodes, or on the specified node.
<b>internal</b>	(Optional) Uses the images located in the /pkg/bin.  <b>Note</b> This is the default location for the ROMMON image.

**Command Default** Default location for the ROMMON image: **internal**

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.3.0	The <b>upgrade cpuctrlbits</b> command was moved from the sysmgr task ID to the system task ID.
	Release 3.4.0	No modification.
	Release 3.5.0	No modification.
	Release 3.6.0	No modification.
	Release 3.7.0	No modification.
	Release 3.8.0	No modification.
	Release 3.9.0	No modification.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **upgrade cpuctrlbits** command is only applicable to boards that use the Squid CPU controller, and not the Squirt controller. Use the **internal** keyword to determine which CPU controller is used in a specific card, as indicated in bold in the following example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show controller cpuctrl internal

Cpuctrl Internal Info for node 0/1/CPU0:
 Error Interrupts = 0 Spurious Error Interrupts = 0
 PCI Error Overflows = 0 PCI PM Error Overflows = 0
 PCIIX Error Overflows = 0 Internal Access PCI Overflows = 0
 Port Error Overflows = 0 Error Log Overflows = 0
 cpuctrl Config Reg = 0x8357ffff cpuctrl Physical Offset = 0x80000000
 cpuctrl Window Size = 0x40000000 cpuctrl Port Window Size = 0x04000000
 cpuctrl SHMem Size = 0x00800000 cpuctrl SHMem Used = 0x00224fb0
 cpuctrl version info: Squid FPGA v2.07 Fri Jan 23 16:21:01 2004 ykoren

Cpuctrl Internal Info for node 0/4/CPU0:
 Error Interrupts = 0 Spurious Error Interrupts = 0
 PCI Error Overflows = 0 PCI PM Error Overflows = 0
 PCIIX Error Overflows = 0 Internal Access PCI Overflows = 0
 Port Error Overflows = 0 Error Log Overflows = 0
 cpuctrl Config Reg = 0xffffffff cpuctrl Physical Offset = 0x80000000
 cpuctrl Window Size = 0x40000000 cpuctrl Port Window Size = 0x04000000
 cpuctrl SHMem Size = 0x00800000 cpuctrl SHMem Used = 0x00224fb0
 cpuctrl version info: SQUIRT v3
.
.
.
```

**Task ID****Task Operations ID**

system read,  
write

This example shows how to upgrade the CPU controller bits on all nodes in a router:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# upgrade cpuctrlbits all
```

Please do not power cycle, reload the router or reset any nodes until all upgrades are completed.  
Please check the syslog to make sure that all nodes are upgraded successfully.  
If you need to perform multiple upgrades, please wait for current upgrade to be completed before proceeding to another upgrade.  
Failure to do so may render the cards under upgrade to be unusable.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show controller cpuctrl internal</b>	Displays information about the internal CPU controller in the cards in the router.

Command	Description
<a href="#">#unique_220</a>	Displays information and status for each node in the system.

## upgrade hw-module fpd

To manually upgrade the current field-programmable device (FPD) image package on a module, use the **upgrade hw-module fpd** command in Admin EXEC mode.

```
upgrade hw-module fpd {all | fabldr<fpga-type> | rommon} [force] location [{node-id | all}]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	Upgrades all FPD images on the selected module.
<b>fabldr</b>	Upgrades the fabric-downloader FPD image on the module.
<i>fpga-type</i>	Upgrades a specific field-programmable gate array (FPGA) image on the module. Use the <b>show fpd package</b> command to view all available FPGA images available for a specific module.
<b>rommon</b>	Upgrades the ROMMON image on the module.
<b>force</b>	(Optional) Forces the update of the indicated FPD image package on a shared port adapter (SPA) that meets the minimum version requirements. Without this option, the manual upgrade upgrades only incompatible FPD images.
<b>location</b> { <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> }	Specifies the node for which to upgrade the FPD image. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/subslot</i> notation. Use the <b>all</b> keyword to indicate all nodes.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Admin EXEC mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	Support for multiple FPGA images was added.

### Usage Guidelines



**Note** The use of the force option when doing a fpd upgrade is not recommended except under explicit direction from Cisco engineering or TAC.



**Note** It is recommended to upgrade all FPGAs on a given node using the **upgrade hw-module fpd all location {all | node-id}** command. Do not upgrade the FPGA on a node using the **upgrade hw-module fpd <individual-fpd> location {all | node-id}** as it may cause errors in booting the card.

During the upgrade procedure, the module must be offline (shut down but powered).



Naming notation for the *node-id* argument is *rack/slot/subslot*; a slash between values is required as part of the notation.

- *rack* —Chassis number of the rack.
- *slot* —Physical slot number of the SPA interface processor (SIP).
- *subslot* —Subslot number of the SPA.

For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

When you start the FPD upgrade procedure or log into a router that is running the FPD upgrade procedure, the following message is displayed to the screen on TTY, console and AUX ports:

```
FPD upgrade in progress on some hardware, reload/configuration change on those
is not recommended as it might cause HW programming failure and result in RMA
of the hardware.
```

If you enter administration mode while the FPD upgrade procedure is running, the following message is displayed to the screen on TTY, console and AUX ports:

```
FPD upgrade in progress on some hardware, reload/configuration change on those
is not recommended as it might cause HW programming failure and result in RMA
of the hardware. Do you want to continue? [Confirm (y/n)]
```

If you enter global configuration mode while the FPD upgrade procedure is running, the following message is displayed to the screen on TTY, console and AUX ports:

```
FPD upgrade in progress on some hardware, configuration change on those is not
recommended as it might cause HW programming failure and result in RMA of the
hardware. Do you want to continue? [Confirm (y/n)]
```

When the FPD upgrade global timer expires, the following warning message displayed to the screen.

```
FPD upgrade has exceeded the maximum time window, the process will terminate now.
Please check the status of the hardware and reissue the upgrade command if required.
```

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	system	read, write
	sysmgr	read, write

The following example shows how to upgrade the default FPGA on a SPA:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# upgrade hw-module fpd fpga location 0/1/4

% RELOAD REMINDER:
- The upgrade operation of the target module will not interrupt its normal
 operation. However, for the changes to take effect, the target module
 will need to be manually reloaded after the upgrade operation. This can
 be accomplished with the use of "hw-module <target> reload" command.
- If automatic reload operation is desired after the upgrade, please use
 the "reload" option at the end of the upgrade command.
- The output of "show hw-module fpd location" command will not display
 correct version information after the upgrade if the target module is
 not reloaded.
Continue? [confirm] y

SP/0/1/SP:Dec 22 05:41:17.920 : upgrade_daemon[125]: programming...with file
/net/node0_RP1_CPU0/hfr-1c-3.3.83/fpd/ucode/fpga_gladiator_sw0.6.xsvf
SP/0/1/SP:Dec 22 05:41:28.900 : upgrade_daemon[125]: ...programming...
SP/0/1/SP:Dec 22 05:41:28.906 : upgrade_daemon[125]: ...it will take a while...
SP/0/1/SP:Dec 22 05:41:29.004 : upgrade_daemon[125]: ...it will take a while...
SP/0/1/SP:Dec 22 05:43:03.432 : upgrade_daemon[125]: ...programming...
SP/0/1/SP:Dec 22 05:43:03.438 : upgrade_daemon[125]: ...it will take a while...
Successfully upgraded spa fpga instance 4 on location 0/1/4.
```



## Manageability Commands

---

This chapter describes the Cisco IOS XR software commands used to enable the HTTP server, enable router management through Extensible Markup Language (XML) agent services, and support the Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) infrastructure.

The XML Parser Infrastructure provides parsing and generation of XML documents with Document Object Model (DOM), Simple API for XML (SAX), and Document Type Definition (DTD) validation capabilities:

- DOM allows customers to programmatically create, manipulate, and generate XML documents.
  - SAX supports user-defined functions for XML tags.
  - DTD allows for validation of defined document types.
- 
- [http server](#), on page 392
  - [ipv4 disable](#), on page 394
  - [ipv6 enable \(XML\)](#), on page 395
  - [iteration](#), on page 396
  - [streaming](#), on page 398
  - [session timeout](#), on page 399
  - [show xml schema](#), on page 401
  - [show xml sessions](#), on page 402
  - [shutdown \(VRF\)](#), on page 404
  - [streaming](#), on page 406
  - [throttle](#), on page 407
  - [vrf \(XML\)](#), on page 408
  - [xml agent](#), on page 410
  - [xml agent ssl](#), on page 411
  - [xml agent tty](#), on page 412

# http server

To enable the HTTP server on the router and enable access to the Craft Works Interface (CWI), use the **http server** command in global configuration mode. To disable the HTTP server, use the **no** form of this command.

```
http server [ssl] [access-group name]
no http server
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>ssl</b>	(Optional) Enables Secure Socket Layer (SSL).
	<b>access-group name</b>	(Optional) Enables access to the CWI from IP addresses that meet the conditions of the access control list (ACL) specified for the <i>name</i> argument.
<b>Command Default</b>	The HTTP server is disabled.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	Support for access groups was added. The <b>access-group</b> keyword and <i>name</i> argument were added to support access groups.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **http server** command to enable the HTTP server on your router.

To display the home page of the router, use a Web browser pointed to `http://x.x.x.x`, where *x.x.x.x* is the router IP address. If a name has been set, use `http://router-name`.

Use the **ssl** keyword to run HTTP over a secure socket. This command enables the HTTP server to run SSL when accessing web pages or files provided by the HTTP server of the router and disables access through the regular HTTP port.

Enabling the HTTP server enables authentication by default. After the HTTP server has been enabled, you then are prompted to provide a username and password to access web pages on the HTTP server.



### Note

The **http server** command enables the HTTP server process on Management Ethernet interfaces by default. For information about how to enable HTTP server on other inband interfaces, see the *Implementing Management Plane Protection on Cisco IOS XR Software* module in *System Security Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read, write

The following example shows how to enable the HTTP server on the router:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# http server
```

The following example shows how to enable SSL to run HTTP over a secure socket:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# http server ssl
```

The following example shows how to enable SSL to run HTTP over a secure socket and to enable access to the CWI from only IP addresses that meet the conditions of the access group named test:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# http server ssl access-group test
```

The following sample output from the **show ipv4 access-lists** commands displays the IPv4 access list named test:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ipv4 access-lists test

ipv4 access-list test
 10 deny ip host 171.71.163.96 any
 20 permit ip host 64.102.48.34 any
```

# ipv4 disable

To disable IPv4 XML transport, use the **ipv4 disable** command in XML agent configuration mode. To enable IPv4 XML transport, use the **no** form of this command.

**ipv4 disable**  
**no ipv4 disable**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** IPv4 XML transport is enabled by default.

**Command Modes** XML agent configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	config-services	read, write

This example illustrates how to disable IPv4 XML transport:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# config
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-xml-agent) ipv4 disable
```

## Related Topics

[ipv6 enable \(XML\)](#), on page 395

## ipv6 enable (XML)

To enable IPv6 XML transport, use the **ipv6 enable** command in XML agent configuration mode. To disable IPv6 XML transport, use the **no ipv6 enable** form of this command.

**ipv6 enable**  
**no ipv6 enable**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** IPv6 XML transport is disabled by default.

**Command Modes** XML agent configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 5.0.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	config-services	read, write

This example illustrates how to enable IPv6 XML transport:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# config
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-xml-agent) ipv6 enable
```

### Related Topics

[ipv4 disable](#), on page 394

# iteration

To configure the iteration size for large XML agent responses, use the `iteration` command in xml agent configuration mode. To revert to the default iteration settings, use the `no` form of this command.

**iteration** {**off** | **on** **size** *iteration-size*}  
**no iteration**

Syntax Description	off	on	size <i>iteration-size</i>
	Disables iteration, meaning that the entire XML response is returned, regardless of its size. Use of this option is not recommended.	Enables iteration, meaning that large XML responses are broken into chunks according to the iteration chunk size.	Specifies the size of the iteration chunk, in Kbytes. Values can range from 1 to 100,000.

**Command Default** Iteration is enabled; the *iteration-size* is 48.

**Command Modes** XML agent  
 TTY XML agent  
 SSL XML agent

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.9.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When the XML agent returns a large response, it splits the response into chunks and returns one chunk at a time. External clients then need to send a GetNext request to obtain the next chunk. Use the **iteration** command to control the size of iteration chunks. A larger chunk value allows larger chunks to be received in a shorter period of time, possibly making the router system busier. A smaller chunk value allows smaller chunks to be received over a longer period of time, but does not make the router busy. You can also specify to disable iteration completely using the **iteration off** command.



**Note** It is not recommended to disable iteration, since this could result in large transient memory usage.

To specify the TTY or SSL iteration size specifically, use the **iteration** command from the appropriate command mode.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read, write



### Example

The following example shows how to configure the iteration chunk size to 100 Kbytes.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-xml)# iteration on size 100
```

The following example shows how to disable iteration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-xml)# iteration off
```

The following example shows how to turn on iteration with the default iteration size:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-xml)# no iteration off
```

The following example shows how to change the iteration size to the default iteration size.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-xml)# no iteration on size 100
```

The following example shows how to change the iteration size of the TTY agent to 3 Kbytes:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent tty
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-xml-tty)# iteration on size 3
```

The following example shows how to turn off the iteration of the SSL agent:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent ssl
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-xml-ssl)# iteration off
```

### Related Topics

[xml agent](#), on page 410

[xml agent ssl](#), on page 411

[xml agent tty](#), on page 412

# streaming

To configure the streaming size of the response while the XML agent is retrieving data from the source, use the **streaming** command in the appropriate mode.

**streaming on** *size size in kbytes*

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>size</b> <i>size in kbytes</i> Streaming size of the xml response. Range is 1 to 100000.
---------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

---

<b>Command Default</b>	Default is 48 KB.
------------------------	-------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	XML agent mode
----------------------	----------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.1	This command was introduced.

---

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Iteration must be off. The sub-response block size is a configurable value specific to each transport mechanisms on the router (the XML agent for the dedicated TCP connection and Secure Shell (SSH), Telnet, or Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) dedicated TCP connection).
-------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	config-services	read, write

---

## Example

This example shows how to configure the streaming size to 100 KB:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # xml agent
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-xml) # streaming on size 100
```

# session timeout

To configure an idle timeout for the XML agent, use the **session timeout** command in xml agent configuration mode. To remove the session timeout, use the **no** form of this command.

**session timeout** *timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>timeout</i> Amount of idle time in minutes that must pass before the XML agent closes the session. Values can range from 1 to 1440.				
<b>Command Default</b>	There is no session timeout.				
<b>Command Modes</b>	xml agent xml agent ssl xml agent tty				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 4.0.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 4.0.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 4.0.0	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.				
<b>Task ID</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>config-services</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operation	config-services	read, write
Task ID	Operation				
config-services	read, write				

The following example illustrates how to configure the dedicated agent to close the session after 5 minutes of idle time:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-xml-agent)# session timeout 5
```

The following example illustrates how to configure the XML TTY agent to close the session after 60 minutes of idle time:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent tty
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-xml-agent-tty)# session timeout 60
```

The following example illustrates how to configure the XML TTY agent to have no timeout (the default):

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent tty
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-xml-agent)# no session timeout
```

### Related Topics

[xml agent](#), on page 410

# show xml schema

To browse the XML schema and data, use the **show xml schema** command in

EXEC

mode.

**show xml schema**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show xml schema** command runs the XML schema browser so that you can browse the XML schema and data.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read

This example shows how to enter the XML schema browser and the available commands:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show xml schema

Username: xxxx
Password:
Enter 'help' or '?' for help
xml-schema[config]:> ?

config oper action
adminoper adminaction cd
pwd classinfo list
ls datalist walk
walkdata get hierarchy
quit exit help
xml-schema[config]:>
```

## Related Topics

[copy](#)

# show xml sessions

To display the status of an Extensible Markup Language (XML) session, use the **show xml sessions** command in

EXEC

mode.

**show xml sessions** [{**default** | **ssl** | **tty**}] [**detail**]

Syntax Description	default
	Displays the status of the default XML agent.
ssl	Displays the status of the XML agents over secure socket layer (SSL).
tty	Displays the status of XML agents over telnet.
detail	Displays details regarding the XML sessions.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.0.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	config-services	read

## Example

This example illustrates sample output of the **show xml sessions** command with no optional keywords specified:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show xml sessions

Session Client Agent User Date State
00000001 192.168.10.85 (default) tty cisco Fri Jun 19 22:42:29 2009 idle
10000001 10.12.24.15 (VRF1) default lab Fri Jun 19 22:32:12 2009 busy
```

This example illustrates sample output of the **show xml sessions** command with the **tty** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show xml sessions tty
```

```
Session Client Agent User Date State
00000001 192.168.10.85 (default) tty cisco Fri Jun 19 22:42:29 2009 idle
00000002 10.12.24.15 (VRF1) tty lab Fri Jun 19 22:32:12 2009 busy
```

This example illustrates sample output of the **show xml sessions** command with the **detail** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#
```

```
show xml sessions detail
```

```
Session: 00000001
 Client: 192.168.10.85 (default)
 Agent type: tty
 User: cisco
 State: idle
 Config session: -
 Alarm notification: Registered
 Start Date: Tue Aug 24 18:21:29 2010
 Elapsed Time: 00:00:27
 Last State Changed: 00:00:27
Session: 10000001
 Client: 10.12.24.15 (VRF1)
 Agent type: default
 User: lab
 State: busy
 Config session: 00000010-0005b105-00000000
 Alarm notification: Not registered
 Start date: Tue Aug 24 18:21:29 2010
 Elapsed Time: 00:01:10
 Last State Changed: 00:01:10
```

### Related Topics

[xml agent](#), on page 410

## shutdown (VRF)

To configure the dedicated XML agent to not receive or send messages via the default VRF, use the **shutdown** command in xml agent vrf configuration mode. To enable the dedicated XML agent to receive or send messages via the default VRF, use the **no** form of this command.

### shutdown

### no shutdown

This command has no keywords or arguments.

<b>Command Default</b>	The default VRF instance is enabled by default.
------------------------	-------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	xml agent vrf configuration xml agent ssl vrf configuration
----------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.0.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	config-services	read, write

### Example

The following example illustrates how to configure the XML dedicated agent to send and receive messages via VRF1 only:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # xml agent
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-xml-agent) # vrf VRF1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-xml-agent) # vrf default
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-xml-agent-vrf) # shutdown
```

The following example illustrates how to configure the XML SSL agent to send and receive messages via VRF1 only:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # xml agent ssl
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-xml-agent-ssl) # vrf VRF1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-xml-agent-ssl) # vrf default
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-xml-agent-ssl-vrf) # shutdown
```

The following example illustrates how to enable the default VRF after it has been disabled:



```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-xml-agent)# vrf default
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-xml-agent-vrf)# no shutdown
```

### Related Topics

[vrf \(XML\)](#), on page 408

# streaming

To configure XML response streaming, use the **streaming** command in one of the XML agent configuration modes. To disable XML response streaming, use the **no** form of this command.

**streaming on size** *size*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>on</b> Turns on XML streaming.
	<b>size</b> <i>size</i> Specifies the size of the stream in Kbytes.

**Command Default** XML streaming is disabled.

**Command Modes** XML agent  
XML agent ssl  
XML agent tty

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	config-services	read, write

This example illustrates how to set the XML response streaming size to 5000 Kbytes.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# config
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-xml-agent)# streaming on size 5000
```

# throttle

To configure the XML agent processing capabilities, use the **throttle** command in XML agent configuration mode.

```
throttle {memory size | process-rate tags}
```

Syntax Description	memory	process-rate
	<i>size</i>	<i>tags</i>
	Specifies the XML agent memory size.	Specifies the XML agent processing rate.
	Maximum memory usage of XML agent per session in MB. Values can range from 100 to 600. The default is 300.	Number of tags that the XML agent can process per second. Values can range from 1000 to 30000.

**Command Default** The process rate is not throttled; memory size is 300 MB.

**Command Modes** XML agent configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.8.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **throttle** command to control CPU time used by the XML agent when it handles large data.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	config-services	read, write

## Example

This example illustrates how to configure the number of tags that the XML agent can process to 1000:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-xml-agent)# throttle process-rate 1000
```

## vrf (XML)

To configure a dedicated agent to receive and send messages via the specified VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance, use the `vrf` command in one of the xml agent configuration mode. To disable the receiving and sending of messages via a specific VRF instance, use the `no` form of this command.

**vrf** {**default***vrf-name*}

Syntax Description	default	Configures the default VRF instance.
	<i>vrf-name</i>	Configures the specified VRF instance.

**Command Default** The default VRF is enabled by default.

**Command Modes** XML agent configuration  
XML agent SSL configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.0.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The default VRF is enabled by default. To disable the default VRF, use the **shutdown** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	config-services	read, write

### Example

This example shows how to configure the dedicated XML agent to receive and send messages via VRF1, VRF2 and the default VRF:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-xml-agent)# vrf VRF1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-xml-agent)# vrf VRF2
```

This example shows how to remove access to VRF2 from the dedicated agent:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-xml-agent)# no vrf VRF2
```

**Related Topics**

[xml agent](#), on page 410

[xml agent ssl](#), on page 411

[shutdown \(VRF\)](#), on page 404

# xml agent

To enable Extensible Markup Language (XML) requests over a dedicated TCP connection and enter XML agent configuration mode, use the **xml agent** command in

global configuration

mode. To disable XML requests over the dedicated TCP connection, use the **no** form of this command.



**Note** This command enables a new, enhanced-performance XML agent. The **xml agent tty** command enables the legacy XML agent and is supported for backward compatibility.

**xml agent**

**no xml agent**

## Command Default

XML requests are disabled.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.8.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

There are two XML agents: a legacy XML agent and an enhanced-performance XML agent. We recommend that you use the enhanced-performance agent. The legacy agent is supported for backward compatibility. Use the **xml agent** command to enable the enhanced-performance XML agent. Use the **xml agent tty** command to enable the legacy XML agent.

Use the **no** form of the **xml agent** command to disable the enhanced-performance XML agent.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
config-services	read, write

This example shows how to enable XML requests over a dedicated TCP connection:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent
```

# xml agent ssl

To enable Extensible Markup Language (XML) requests over Secure Socket Layer (SSL) and enter SSL XML agent configuration mode, use the **xml agent ssl** command in

global configuration

mode. To disable XML requests over SSL, use the **no** form of this command.

**xml agent ssl**  
**no xml agent ssl**

---

**Command Default** SSL agent is disabled by default.

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.9.0	This command was introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The k9sec package is required to use the SSL agent. The configuration is rejected during commit when the security software package is not active on the system. When the security software package is deactivated after configuring SSL agent, the following syslog message is displayed to report that the SSL agent is no longer available.

```
xml_dedicated_ssl_agent[420]:
%MGBL-XML_TTY-7-SSLINIT : K9sec pie is not active, XML service over
SSL is not available.
```

---

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read, write

---

This example shows how to enable XML requests over SSL:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent ssl
```

# xml agent tty

To enable Extensible Markup Language (XML) requests over Secure Shell (SSH) and Telnet and enter TTY XML agent configuration mode, use the **xml agent tty** command in

global configuration

mode. To disable XML requests over SSH and Telnet, use the **no** form of this command.



**Note** This command enables a legacy XML agent that has been superseded by an enhanced performance XML agent and is supported only for backward compatibility. To enable the enhanced-performance XML agent, use the **xml agent** command.

**xml agent tty**  
**no xml agent tty**

**Command Default** XML requests over SSH and Telnet are disabled.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

There are two XML agents: a legacy XML agent and an enhanced-performance XML agent. We recommend that you use the enhanced-performance agent. The legacy agent is supported for backward compatibility. The **xml agent tty** command enables the legacy XML agent. Use the **xml agent** command to enable the enhanced-performance XML agent.

Use the **no** form of the **xml agent tty** command to disable the legacy XML agent.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	config-services	read, write

This example shows how to enable XML requests over Secure Shell (SSH) and Telnet:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# xml agent tty
```





## Network Time Protocol (NTP) Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco IOS XR Network Time Protocol (NTP) commands used to perform basic network time management tasks, including synchronizing time settings and coordinating time distribution over the network.

When an NTP server or client is configured, NTP features are available on all router interfaces. NTP features can be disabled for any specified interface, local or remote, to the route processor (RP).

For detailed information about NTP concepts, configuration tasks, and examples, see the *Implementing NTP on Cisco IOS XR Software* configuration module in *System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*.

- [access-group \(NTP\)](#), on page 414
- [authenticate \(NTP\)](#), on page 416
- [authentication-key \(NTP\)](#), on page 418
- [broadcast](#), on page 420
- [broadcast client](#), on page 422
- [broadcastdelay](#), on page 423
- [interface \(NTP\)](#), on page 424
- [master](#), on page 426
- [max-associations](#), on page 428
- [multicast client](#), on page 429
- [multicast destination](#), on page 430
- [ntp](#), on page 431
- [ntp clear](#), on page 433
- [ntp reset drift](#), on page 434
- [peer \(NTP\)](#), on page 436
- [server \(NTP\)](#), on page 439
- [show calendar](#), on page 442
- [show ntp associations](#), on page 443
- [show ntp status](#), on page 447
- [source \(NTP\)](#), on page 449
- [trusted-key](#), on page 451
- [update-calendar](#), on page 452

## access-group (NTP)

To control access to Network Time Protocol (NTP) services for an IPv4 or IPv6 access list, use the **access-group** command in one of the NTP configuration modes. To remove the **access-group** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to this command, use the **no** form of this command.

```
access-group [vrf vrf-name] [{ipv4 | ipv6}] {peer | query-only | serve | serve-only} access-list-name
no access-group [vrf vrf-name] [{ipv4 | ipv6}] {peer | query-only | serve | serve-only}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>vrf</b> vrf-name	(Optional) Applies the access control configuration to a specified nondefault VRF. If not specified, the configuration is applied to the default VRF.
<b>ipv4</b>	(Optional) Specifies an IPv4 access list (default).
<b>ipv6</b>	(Optional) Specifies an IPv6 access list.
<b>peer</b>	Allows time requests and NTP control queries and allows a networking device to synchronize to the remote system.
<b>query-only</b>	Allows only NTP control queries. Cisco IOS XR software uses NTP Version 4, but the RFC for Version 3 (RFC 1305: <i>Network Time Protocol (Version 3)—Specification, Implementation and Analysis</i> ) still applies.
<b>serve</b>	Allows time requests and NTP control queries, but does not allow the networking device to synchronize to the remote system.
<b>serve-only</b>	Allows only time requests.
<b>access-list-name</b>	Name of an IPv4 or IPv6 access list.

### Command Default

No NTP access control is configured.

### Command Modes

NTP configuration  
VRF-specific NTP configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.8.0	Support was added for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>vrf</b> vrf-name keyword and argument</li> <li>• <b>ipv4</b> keyword</li> <li>• <b>ipv6</b> keyword</li> </ul>

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The access group options are scanned in the following order from least restrictive to most restrictive:

1. **peer**—Allows time requests and NTP control queries and allows the router to synchronize itself to a system whose address passes the access list criteria.
2. **serve**—Allows time requests and NTP control queries, but does not allow the router to synchronize itself to a system whose address passes the access list criteria.
3. **serve-only**—Allows only time requests from a system whose address passes the access list criteria.
4. **query-only**—Allows only NTP control queries from a system whose address passes the access list criteria.

Access is granted for the first match that is found. If no access groups are specified, all access is granted to all sources. If any access groups are specified, only the specified access is granted. This facility provides minimal security for the time services of the system. However, it can be circumvented by a determined programmer. If tighter security is desired, use the NTP authentication facility.

If you use the **access-group** command in a VRF-specific NTP configuration mode, the command is applied to the specific VRF. If you are not in a VRF-specific NTP configuration mode, the command is applied to the default VRF unless you use the **vrf** *vrf-name* keyword and argument to specify a VRF.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
ip-services	read, write

The following example shows how to configure the router to allow itself to be synchronized by a peer from an IPv4 access list named access1 and to restrict access to allow only time requests from an IPv4 access list named access2:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# access-group peer access1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# access-group serve-only access2
```

The following example shows how to configure the router to allow itself to be synchronized by peers from the IPv6 access list named access20 that route through the vrf10 VRF:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# access-group vrf vrf10 ipv6 peer access20
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>ipv4 access-list</b>	Defines an IPv4 access list by name.
<b>ipv6 access-list</b>	Defines an IPv6 access list by name.
<b>vrf</b>	Configures a VRF instance for a routing protocol.

# authenticate (NTP)

To enable Network Time Protocol (NTP) authentication, use the **authenticate** command in NTP configuration mode. To restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

**authenticate**  
**no authenticate**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** No NTP authentication is configured.

**Command Modes** NTP configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **authenticate** command to prevent the system from synchronizing with unauthenticated and unconfigured network peers.

If the **authenticate** command is specified, and when a symmetric active, broadcast, or multicast NTP packet is received, the system will not synchronize to the peer unless the packet carries one of the authentication keys specified in the **trusted-key** command.

You must enable **authenticate** when enabling **broadcast client** or **multicast client** command in NTP configuration mode unless you have other measures (such as using the **access-group** command in NTP configuration mode) to prevent unauthorized hosts from communicating with the NTP service on the device.

The **authenticate** command does not ensure authentication of peer associations that are created using the **server** and **peer** commands in NTP configuration mode. When creating associations using the **server** and **peer** commands in NTP configuration mode, specify the **key** keyword to ensure the authentication of packets that move to and from the remote peer.

Use the **no authenticate** command to allow synchronizing with unauthenticated and unconfigured network peers.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ip-services	read, write

The following example shows how to configure the system to synchronize only to a system that provides an authentication key 42 in its NTP packets:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # ntp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-ntp) # authenticate
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# authentication-key 42 md5 clear key1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# trusted-key 42
```

### Related Topics

[authentication-key \(NTP\)](#), on page 418

[trusted-key](#), on page 451

# authentication-key (NTP)

To define an authentication key for a trusted Network Time Protocol (NTP) time source, use the **authentication-key** command in NTP configuration mode. To restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

```
authentication-key key-number md5 [{clear | encrypted}] key-name
no authentication-key key-number
```

## Syntax Description

<i>key-number</i>	Authentication key. A number in the range from 1 to 65535.
<b>md5</b>	Provides message authentication support using the Message Digest 5 (MD5) algorithm.
<b>clear</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the key value entered after this keyword is unencrypted.
<b>encrypted</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the key value entered after this keyword is encrypted.
<i>key-name</i>	Key value. The maximum length is 32 characters.

## Command Default

No authentication key is defined for NTP.

## Command Modes

NTP configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **authentication-key** command to define authentication keys for use with trusted NTP time sources.



### Note

When this command is written to NVRAM, the key is encrypted so that it is not displayed when the configuration is displayed.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ip-services	read, write

The following example shows how to configure the system to synchronize only to systems providing authentication key 42 in their NTP packets:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ntp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# authenticate
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# authentication-key 42 md5 clear key1
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# trusted-key 42
```

### Related Topics

[authenticate \(NTP\)](#), on page 416

[peer \(NTP\)](#), on page 436

[server \(NTP\)](#), on page 439

[trusted-key](#), on page 451

# broadcast

To create a Network Time Protocol (NTP) broadcast server on a specified NTP interface, use the **broadcast** command in NTP interface configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

```
broadcast [destination ip-address] [key key-id] [version number]
no broadcast [destination ip-address] [key key-id] [version number]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>destination</b> <i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Specifies the host IPv4 address.
<b>key</b> <i>key-id</i>	(Optional) Defines the authentication key, where <i>key-id</i> is the authentication key to use when sending packets to this peer. The key identified by the <i>key-id</i> value is also used for packets received from the peer.
<b>version</b> <i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies a number from 1 to 4, indicating the NTP version.

**Command Default** No NTP broadcast servers are configured.

**Command Modes** NTP interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **broadcast** command to create an NTP broadcast server on an NTP interface to send NTP broadcast packets.

Use the **broadcast client** command to set a specific interface to receive NTP broadcast packets.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ip-services	read, write

The following example shows how to configure interface 0/0/0/1 to send NTP packets to destination host IP address 10.0.0.0:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ntp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# interface tengige 0/0/0/1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp-int)# broadcast destination 10.0.0.0
```

## Related Topics

[broadcast client](#), on page 422



[broadcastdelay](#), on page 423

# broadcast client

To allow a networking device to receive Network Time Protocol (NTP) broadcast packets on an interface, use the **broadcast client** command in NTP interface configuration mode. To remove the configuration and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

**broadcast client**  
**no broadcast client**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** No NTP broadcast clients are configured.

**Command Modes** NTP interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **broadcast client** command to configure and create an NTP broadcast client and to associate the client with an interface to receive and handle NTP broadcast packets. If no NTP client has been created for an interface, the received NTP broadcast packets are dropped. Use this command to allow the system to listen to broadcast packets on an interface-by-interface basis.

To prevent synchronization with unauthorized systems, whenever this command is specified, authentication must be enabled using the **authenticate (NTP)** command or access must be restricted to authorized systems using the **access-group (NTP)** command. See the documentation of the respective commands for more information.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ip-services	read, write

The following example shows how to configure interface 0/0/0/1 to send NTP packets:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ntp interface tengige 0/0/0/1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp-int)# broadcast client
```

## Related Topics

[broadcast](#), on page 420

[broadcastdelay](#), on page 423

# broadcastdelay

To set the estimated round-trip delay between a Network Time Protocol (NTP) client and an NTP broadcast server, use the **broadcastdelay** command in NTP configuration mode. To restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

**broadcastdelay** *microseconds*  
**no broadcastdelay** *microseconds*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>microseconds</i> Estimated round-trip time for NTP broadcasts, in microseconds. The range is from 1 to 999999. The default is 3000.	
<b>Command Default</b>	<i>microseconds</i> : 3000	
<b>Command Modes</b>	NTP configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p> <p>Use the <b>broadcastdelay</b> command to change the default round-trip delay time on a networking device that is configured as a broadcast client.</p>	
<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	ip-services	read, write

The following example shows how to set the estimated round-trip delay between a networking device and the broadcast client to 5000 microseconds:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp) # broadcastdelay 5000
```

# interface (NTP)

To enter a Network Time Protocol (NTP) interface mode and run NTP interface configuration commands, use the **interface** command in one of the NTP configuration modes. To remove an NTP interface configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
interface type interface-path-id [vrf vrf-name] [disable]
no interface type interface-path-id [disable]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-path-id</i>	Physical interface or virtual interface.
<b>Note</b>	Use the <b>show interfaces</b> command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.
	For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Applies the interface configuration to a specific nondefault VRF.
<b>disable</b>	(Optional) Disables NTP on the specified interface.

## Command Default

No NTP interfaces are configured.

## Command Modes

NTP configuration mode  
VRF-specific NTP configuration mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.8.0	Support was added for the <b>vrf</b> keyword and the <i>vrf-name</i> argument.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **interface** command to place the router in NTP interface configuration mode, from which NTP broadcast and multicast servers and clients can be configured. By default, after the NTP process is started, NTP features become available for all interfaces. To exit NTP interface configuration mode, use the **exit** command.

If you use the **interface** command in a VRF-specific NTP configuration mode, the command is applied to the specific VRF. If you are not in a VRF-specific NTP configuration mode, the command is applied to the default VRF unless you use the **vrf** *vrf-name* keyword and argument to specify a VRF.

By default, NTP is enabled on every interface. To disable NTP on a specific interface, use the **interface** command with the **disable** keyword. To reenabling NTP on an interface, use the **no** form of the **interface** command with the **disable** keyword.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ip-services	read, write

The following example shows how to enter NTP configuration mode, specify an NTP interface to be configured, and enter NTP interface configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ntp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# interface POS 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp-int)#
```

The following example shows how to enter a VRF-specific NTP interface configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ntp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# interface TenGigE 0/1/1/0 vrf vrf_10
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp-int)#
```

The following example shows a different way to enter a VRF-specific NTP interface configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ntp vrf vrf_10
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp-vrf)# interface TenGigE 0/1/1/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp-int)#
```

# master

To configure the router to use its own Network Time Protocol (NTP) master clock to synchronize with peers when an external NTP source becomes unavailable, use the **master** command in NTP configuration mode. To restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

**master** [*stratum*]

**no master** [*stratum*]

## Syntax Description

*stratum* (Optional) NTP stratum number that the system claims. Range is from 1 to 15. The default is 8.

## Command Default

By default, the master clock function is disabled. When the function is enabled, the default stratum is 8.

## Command Modes

NTP configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

NTP uses the concept of a “stratum” to describe how many NTP “hops” away a machine is from an authoritative time source. A stratum 1 time server has a radio or atomic clock attached directly. A stratum 2 time server receives its time through NTP from a stratum 1 time server, a stratum 3 from a stratum 2, and so on.



### Caution

Use the **master** command with extreme caution. It is easy to override other valid time sources using this command, especially if a low-stratum number is configured. Configuring multiple machines in the same network with the **master** command can lead to instability in time-keeping if the machines do not agree on the time.

The networking device is normally synchronized, directly or indirectly, with an external system that has a clock. Cisco IOS XR software does not support directly attached radio or atomic clocks. The **master** command should be used only when there is a temporary disruption in a reliable time service. It should not be employed as an alternative source by itself in the absence of a real-time service.

If the system has the **master** command configured and it cannot reach any clock that has a lower stratum number, the system claims to be synchronized at the configured stratum number. Other systems synchronize with it through NTP.



### Note

The system clock must have been manually set from some source before the **master** command has an effect. This precaution protects against the distribution of erroneous time after the system is restarted.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ip-services	read, write

The following example shows how to configure a networking device as an NTP master clock to which peers may synchronize:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ntp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# master 9
```

# max-associations

To set the maximum number of Network Time Protocol (NTP) associations, use the **max-associations** command in NTP configuration mode. To restore the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

**max-associations** *number*  
**no max-associations** *number*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>number</i> Maximum number of NTP associations. Range is from 0 to 4294967295. The default is 100.
---------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	The default setting for the maximum number of NTP associations is 100.
------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	NTP configuration
----------------------	-------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Use the **max-associations** command to specify the maximum number of associations for an NTP server.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	ip-services	read, write

The following example shows how to set the maximum number of associations to 200:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # ntp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-ntp) # max-associations 200
```

## Related Topics

[show ntp associations](#), on page 443



# multicast client

To configure an NTP interface as an NTP multicast client, use the **multicast client** command in NTP interface configuration mode. To remove the NTP multicast client configuration from an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
multicast client [ip-address]
no multicast client [ip-address]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ip-address</i> IPv4 or IPv6 IP address of the multicast group to join. The default is the IPv4 address 224.0.1.1.
---------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	The interface is not configured as an NTP multicast client.
------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	NTP interface configuration
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.8.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Use the **multicast client** command to configure an NTP interface to receive multicast packets that are sent to an IPv4 or IPv6 multicast group IP address. If you do not specify an IP address, the interface is configured to receive multicast packets sent to the IPv4 multicast group address 224.0.1.1. You can configure multiple multicast groups on the same interface.

To prevent synchronization with unauthorized systems, whenever this command is specified, authentication must be enabled using the **authenticate (NTP)** command or access must be restricted to authorized systems using the **access-group (NTP)** command. See the documentation of the respective commands for more information.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	ip-services	read, write

The following example shows how to configure the router to receive NTP multicast packets to the multicast group address of 224.0.1.1:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ntp interface TenGigE 0/1/1/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp-int)# multicast client
```

## Related Topics

[multicast destination](#), on page 430

## multicast destination

To configure an NTP interface as an NTP multicast server, use the **multicast destination** command in NTP interface configuration mode. To remove the NTP multicast server configuration from an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**multicast destination** *ip-address* [**key** *key-id*] [**ttl** *ttl*] [**version** *number*]  
**no multicast destination** *ip-address* [**key** *key-id*] [**ttl** *ttl*] [**version** *number*]

Syntax Description		
<b>ip-address</b>		The IPv4 or IPv6 multicast group IP address to which to send NTP multicast packets.
<b>key</b> <i>key-id</i>		(Optional) Specifies an authentication key, where the value of the <i>key-id</i> argument is the authentication key to use when sending multicast packets to the specified multicast group.
<b>ttl</b> <i>ttl</i>		(Optional) Specifies the time to live (TTL) of a multicast packet.
<b>version</b> <i>number</i>		(Optional) Specifies the NTP version number.

**Command Default** The interface is not configured as an NTP multicast server.

**Command Modes** NTP interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.8.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ip-services	read, write

The following example shows how to configure the router to send NTP multicast packets to the multicast group address of 224.0.1.1:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ntp interface TenGigE 0/1/1/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp-int)# multicast destination 224.0.1.1
```

### Related Topics

[multicast client](#), on page 429

# ntp

To enter Network Time Protocol (NTP) configuration mode and run NTP configuration commands, use the **ntp** command in

global

configuration mode.

**ntp** [**vrf** *vrf-name*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i> (Optional) Enters a VRF-specific NTP configuration mode.
---------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	No defaults behavior or values
------------------------	--------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.8.0	Support was added for the <b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name ip-address</i> keyword and arguments.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

NTP configuration commands can also be run from global configuration mode by preceding the command string with the **ntp** keyword. From NTP configuration mode, the following NTP configuration commands are available:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# ?

 access-group Control NTP access
 authenticate Authenticate time sources
 authentication-key Authentication key for trusted time sources
 broadcastdelay Estimated round-trip delay
 commit Commit the configuration changes to running
 default Set a command to its defaults
 describe Describe a command without taking real actions
 do Run an exec command
 exit Exit from this submode
 interface Configure NTP on an interface
 master Act as NTP master clock
 max-associations Set maximum number of associations
 no Negate a command or set its defaults
 peer Configure NTP peer
 port Enable NTP port
 server Configure NTP server
 show Show contents of configuration
 source Configure interface for source address
 trusted-key Key numbers for trusted time sources
```

```
update-calendar Periodically update calendar with NTP time
```

Use the **ntp** command with the **vrf** *vrf-name* keyword and argument to enter an NTP configuration mode specific to the specified VRF.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ip-services	read, write

The following example shows how to enter NTP configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ntp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)#
```

The following example shows how to enter an NTP configuration mode for a VRF called VRF1:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ntp vrf vrf1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp-vrf)#
```

# ntp clear

To clear all Network Time Protocol (NTP) peers or a specific NTP peer, use the **ntp clear** command in EXEC

mode.

```
ntp clear {peer | all | vrf vrf-name ip-address}
```

## Syntax Description

<i>peer</i>	IPv4 address or hostname of the NTP peer to be cleared.
<b>all</b>	Clears all NTP peers.
<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	Clears a peer on the specified nondefault VRF.
<i>ip-address</i>	IPv4 or IPv6 IP address of the peer.

## Command Default

No defaults behavior or values

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.8.0	The * keyword was replaced by the <b>all</b> keyword. Support was added for the <b>vrf vrf-name ip-address</b> keyword and arguments.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ip-services	read, write

The following example shows how to clear all NTP peers:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# ntp clear all
```

# ntp reset drift

To reset the NTP drift and loopfilter state, use the **ntp reset drift** command in EXEC mode.

## ntp reset drift

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** No defaults behavior or values

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.8.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **ntp reset drift** command to set the loopfilter state to NSET (never set) and reset the drift. Resetting the loopfilter state and drift enables the router to relearn the frequency of the NTP server clock. This is necessary if there is a synchronization error caused by a large frequency error. This can arise, for example, if the router switches from synchronizing with one NTP server to synchronizing with another NTP server with a different frequency.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ip-services	read, write

The following example shows how to reset the NTP drift and loopfilter state:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# ntp reset drift
Thu Nov 13 11:21:04.381 JST
```

The following example shows NTP status before and after resetting NTP drift and loopfilter state:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ntp status
Thu Nov 13 11:20:53.122 JST

Clock is synchronized, stratum 3, reference is 192.168.128.5
nominal freq is 1000.0000 Hz, actual freq is 1000.2787 Hz, precision is 2**24
reference time is CCC60CBE.9F836478 (11:17:34.623 JST Thu Nov 13 2008)
clock offset is -3.172 msec, root delay is 189.289 msec
```

```
root dispersion is 70.03 msec, peer dispersion is 0.11 msec
loopfilter state is 'CTRL' (Normal Controlled Loop), drift is -0.0002785891 s/s
system poll interval is 128, last update was 199 sec ago
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# ntp reset drift
Thu Nov 13 11:21:04.381 JST
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ntp status
Thu Nov 13 11:21:10.595 JST
```

```
Clock is unsynchronized, stratum 16, no reference clock
nominal freq is 1000.0000 Hz, actual freq is 1000.0000 Hz, precision is 2**24
reference time is CCC60CBE.9F836478 (11:17:34.623 JST Thu Nov 13 2008)
clock offset is -3.172 msec, root delay is 0.000 msec
root dispersion is 0.09 msec, peer dispersion is 0.00 msec
loopfilter state is 'NSET' (Never set), drift is 0.0000000000 s/s
system poll interval is 64, last update was 216 sec ago
```

### Related Topics

[show ntp status](#), on page 447

## peer (NTP)

To configure the system clock to synchronize a peer or to be synchronized by a peer, use the **peer** command in one of the NTP configuration modes. To remove the **peer** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to the command, use the **no** form of this command.

```
peer [vrf vrf-name] [{ipv4 | ipv6}] ip-address [version number] [key key-id] [minpoll interval]
[maxpoll interval] [source type interface-path-id] [prefer] [burst] [iburst]
no peer [vrf vrf-name] [{ipv4 | ipv6}] ip-address
```

### Syntax Description

<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Applies the peer configuration to the specified nondefault VRF.
<b>ipv4</b>	(Optional) Specifies an IPv4 IP address.
<b>ipv6</b>	(Optional) Specifies an IPv6 IP address.
<i>ip-address</i>	IPv4 or IPv6 address of the peer providing or being provided with the clock synchronization.
<b>version</b> <i>number</i>	(Optional) Defines the Network Time Protocol (NTP) version number, where the <i>number</i> argument is a value from 1 to 4. The default is 4.
<b>key</b> <i>key-id</i>	(Optional) Defines the authentication key, where the <i>key-id</i> argument is the authentication key to use when packets are sent to this peer. The authentication key is also used for packets received from the peer. By default, no authentication key is used.
<b>minpoll</b> <i>interval</i>	(Optional) Defines the shortest polling interval, where the <i>interval</i> argument is specified in powers of two seconds. Range is from 4 to 17. The default value is 6.
<b>maxpoll</b> <i>interval</i>	(Optional) Defines the longest polling interval, where the <i>interval</i> argument is specified in powers of two seconds. Range is from 4 to 17. The default value is 10.
<b>source</b>	(Optional) IP source address. The default is the outgoing interface.
<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-path-id</i>	(Optional) Physical interface or virtual interface.
<b>Note</b>	Use the <b>show interfaces</b> command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.
	For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<b>prefer</b>	(Optional) Makes this peer the preferred peer that provides synchronization.
<b>burst</b>	(Optional) Sends a series of packets instead of a single packet within each synchronization interval to achieve faster synchronization.
<b>iburst</b>	(Optional) Sends a series of packets instead of a single packet within the initial synchronization interval to achieve faster initial synchronization.



**Command Default** No peers are configured by default.

**Command Modes** NTP configuration  
VRF-specific NTP configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.8.0	Support was added for the following keywords and arguments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i></li> <li>• <b>ipv4</b></li> <li>• <b>ipv6</b></li> <li>• <b>burst</b></li> <li>• <b>iburst</b></li> </ul>

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **peer** command to allow this machine to synchronize with the peer, or conversely.



**Caution** Although using the **prefer** keyword can help reduce the switching among peers, you should avoid using the keyword because it interferes with the source selection mechanism of NTP and can result in a degradation in performance.

The value for the **minpoll** keyword must be less than or equal to the value for the **maxpoll** keyword. If this is not the case, the system issues an error message.

To provide peer-level service (as opposed to client/server-level service), it may be necessary to explicitly specify the NTP version for the peer if it is not version 4.

If you use the **peer** command in a VRF-specific NTP configuration mode, the command is applied to the specific VRF. If you are not in a VRF-specific NTP configuration mode, the command is applied to the default VRF unless you use the **vrf vrf-name** keyword and argument to specify a VRF.



**Note** To change the configuration of a specific IP address from peer to server or from server to peer, use the **no** form of the **peer** or **server** command to remove the current configuration before you perform the new configuration. If you do not remove the old configuration before performing the new configuration, the new configuration does not overwrite the old configuration.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ip-services	read, write

The following example shows how to configure a networking device to allow its system clock to be synchronized with the clock of the peer (or conversely) at IP address 10.0.0.0 using NTP. The source IP address is the address of interface 0/0/0/1.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ntp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# peer 10.0.0.0 minpoll 8 maxpoll 12 source tengige 0/0/0/1
```

### Related Topics

[authentication-key \(NTP\)](#), on page 418

[server \(NTP\)](#), on page 439

[source \(NTP\)](#), on page 449

## server (NTP)

To allow the system clock to be synchronized by a time server, use the **server** command in one of the NTP configuration modes. To remove the **server** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to this command, use the **no** form of this command.

```
server [vrf vrf-name][{ipv4 | ipv6}] ip-address [version number] [key key-id] [minpoll interval]
[maxpoll interval] [source type interface-path-id][prefer] [burst] [iburst]
no server [vrf vrf-name] [{ipv4 | ipv6}] ip-address
```

### Syntax Description

<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Applies the server configuration to the specified nondefault VRF.
<b>ipv4</b>	(Optional) Specifies an IPv4 IP address.
<b>ipv6</b>	(Optional) Specifies an IPv6 IP address.
<i>ip-address</i>	IPv4 or IPv6 address of the time server providing the clock synchronization.
<b>version</b> <i>number</i>	(Optional) Defines the Network Time Protocol (NTP) version number, where the <i>number</i> argument is a value from 1 to 4. The default is 4.
<b>key</b> <i>key-id</i>	(Optional) Defines the authentication key, where the <i>key-id</i> argument is the authentication key to use when packets are sent to this peer. By default, no authentication key is used.
<b>minpoll</b> <i>interval</i>	(Optional) Defines the shortest polling interval, where the <i>interval</i> argument is specified in powers of two seconds. Range is from 4 to 17. The default value is 6.
<b>maxpoll</b> <i>interval</i>	(Optional) Defines the longest polling interval, where the <i>interval</i> argument is specified in powers of two seconds. Range is from 4 to 17. The default value is 10.
<b>source</b>	(Optional) Specifies the IP source address. The default is the outgoing interface.
<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark ( ? ) online help function.
<i>interface-path-id</i>	(Optional) Physical interface or virtual interface.
<b>Note</b>	Use the <b>show interfaces</b> command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.
	For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark ( ? ) online help function.
<b>prefer</b>	(Optional) Makes this peer the preferred server that provides synchronization.
<b>burst</b>	(Optional) Sends a series of packets instead of a single packet within each synchronization interval to achieve faster synchronization.
<b>iburst</b>	(Optional) Sends a series of packets instead of a single packet within the initial synchronization interval to achieve faster initial synchronization.

### Command Default

No servers are configured by default.

<b>Command Modes</b>	NTP configuration VRF-specific NTP configuration
----------------------	-----------------------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.8.0	Support was added for the following keywords and arguments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i></li> <li>• <b>ipv4</b></li> <li>• <b>ipv6</b></li> <li>• <b>burst</b></li> <li>• <b>iburst</b></li> </ul>

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The value for the **minpoll** keyword must be less than or equal to the value for the **maxpoll** keyword. If this is not the case, the system issues an error message.

Using the **prefer** keyword reduces switching back and forth among servers.

If you use the **server** command in a VRF-specific NTP configuration mode, the command is applied to the specific VRF. If you are not in a VRF-specific NTP configuration mode, the command is applied to the default VRF unless you use the **vrf** *vrf-name* keyword and argument to specify a VRF.



**Note** To change the configuration of a specific IP address from peer to server or from server to peer, use the **no** form of the **peer** or **server** command to remove the current configuration before you perform the new configuration. If you do not remove the old configuration before performing the new configuration, the new configuration does not overwrite the old configuration.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	ip-services	read, write

The following example shows how to configure a router to allow its system clock to be synchronized with the clock of the peer at IP address 209.165.201.1 using NTP:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ntp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# server 209.165.201.1 minpoll 8 maxpoll 12
```

**Related Topics**

[authentication-key \(NTP\)](#), on page 418

[peer \(NTP\)](#), on page 436

[source \(NTP\)](#), on page 449

# show calendar

To display the system time and date, use the **show calendar** command in the EXEC .

**show calendar**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The time format of the **show calendar** output depends on the time format set using the **clock timezone** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	basic-services	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show calendar** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show calendar
01:29:28 UTC Thu Apr 01 2004
```

## Related Topics

[show clock](#), on page 132

# show ntp associations

To display the status of Network Time Protocol (NTP) associations, use the **show ntp associations** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show ntp associations** [**detail**] [**location** *node-id*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information about each NTP association.
	<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the status of NTP associations from the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.8.0	The output was modified to display nondefault VRF instances and to accommodate IPv6 addresses.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p> <p>Output for the <b>show ntp associations</b> command is displayed only if NTP is configured on the router.</p>	
<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	ip-services	read

This example shows sample output from the **show ntp associations** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ntp associations

Wed Jul 30 04:03:13.471 PST DST

 address ref clock st when poll reach delay offset disp
~172.19.69.1 172.24.114.33 3 25 64 3 2.89 57550122 39377
~2001:db8::feed .INIT. 16 - 64 0 0.00 0.000 15937
~2001:db8::beef vrf vrf_1
 .INIT. 16 - 64 0 0.00 0.000 16000
* sys_peer, # selected, + candidate, - outlayer, x falseticker, ~ configured
```

Table 44: show ntp associations Field Descriptions

Field	Description
*	Peer has been declared the system peer and lends its variables to the system variables.
#	Peer is a survivor, but not among the first six peers sorted by synchronization distance. If the association is ephemeral, it may be demobilized to conserve resources.
+	Peer is a survivor and a candidate for the combining algorithm.
-	Peer is discarded by the clustering algorithm as an outlier.
x	Peer is discarded by the intersection algorithm as a falseticker.
~	Indicates peer is statically configured.
address	IPv4 or IPv6 address of the peer. If a nondefault VRF is configured for the peer, the VRF follows the address.
ref clock	Reference clock type or address for the peer.
st	Stratum setting for the peer.
when	Time since last NTP packet was received from peer, in milliseconds.
poll	Polling interval, in seconds.
reach	Peer reachability (bit string, in octal).
delay	Round-trip delay to peer, in milliseconds.
offset	Relative time difference between a peer clock and a local clock, in milliseconds.
disp	Dispersion.

This example shows sample output from the **show ntp associations** command with the **detail** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ntp associations detail

172.19.69.1 configured, our_master, sane, valid, stratum 2
ref ID 171.68.10.150, time C4143AAE.00FCF396 (18:27:58.003 UTC Tue Mar 30 2004)
our mode client, peer mode server, our poll intvl 64, peer poll intvl 64
root delay 5.23 msec, root disp 4.07, reach 3, sync dist 0.0077
delay 1.9829 msec, offset -3.7899 msec, dispersion 0.0358
precision 2**18, version 4
org time C4143B8D.7EBD5FEF (18:31:41.495 UTC Tue Mar 30 2004)
rcv time C4143B8D.801DFA44 (18:31:41.500 UTC Tue Mar 30 2004)
xmt time C4143B8D.7F595E44 (18:31:41.497 UTC Tue Mar 30 2004)
filtdelay = 2.99 1.98 1.98 1.99 1.99 1.99 2.98 1.98
filtoffset = -3.89 -3.74 -3.78 -3.81 -3.76 -3.73 -4.08 -3.64
filtererror = 0.00 0.02 0.03 0.05 0.06 0.08 0.09 0.32

2001:0DB8::FEED vrf xxx configured, candidate, sane, valid, stratum 2
ref ID 64.103.34.14, time CB0C8C66.38285D84 (14:00:22.219 JST Fri Dec 14 2007)
our mode client, peer mode server, our poll intvl 64, peer poll intvl 64
root delay 181.17 msec, root disp 3.19, reach 377, sync dist 0.1463
```



```

delay 104.9158 msec, offset -15.4552 msec, dispersion 0.0439
precision 2**16, version 4
org time CB0C8D0A.70282853 (14:03:06.438 JST Fri Dec 14 2007)
rcv time CB0C8D0A.81CA0E2B (14:03:06.506 JST Fri Dec 14 2007)
xmt time CB0C8D0A.66AAB677 (14:03:06.401 JST Fri Dec 14 2007)
filtdelay = 105.90 104.92 104.91 104.91 105.90 105.85 105.90 104.91
filtoffset = -15.92 -15.67 -15.54 -15.59 -15.58 -15.54 -15.41 -14.36
filterror = 0.02 0.03 0.05 0.06 0.08 0.09 0.11 1.05

2001:0DB8::BEEF vrf yyy configured, our_master, sane, valid, stratum 2
ref ID 64.104.193.12, time CB0C8CC1.2C14CED1 (14:01:53.172 JST Fri Dec 14 2007)
our mode client, peer mode server, our poll intvl 64, peer poll intvl 64
root delay 160.83 msec, root disp 4.35, reach 377, sync dist 0.1372
delay 104.9302 msec, offset -14.6327 msec, dispersion 0.0183
precision 2**18, version 4
org time CB0C8CCB.684619D8 (14:02:03.407 JST Fri Dec 14 2007)
rcv time CB0C8CCB.79782B09 (14:02:03.474 JST Fri Dec 14 2007)
xmt time CB0C8CCB.5E9A5429 (14:02:03.369 JST Fri Dec 14 2007)
filtdelay = 104.93 104.93 104.93 104.93 104.93 104.93 104.93 104.93
filtoffset = -14.71 -14.53 -14.78 -14.73 -14.70 -14.52 -14.59 -14.50
filterror = 0.00 0.02 0.03 0.05 0.06 0.08 0.09 0.11

```

Table 45: show ntp associations detail Field Descriptions

Field	Descriptions
vrf	Nondefault VRF, if specified for this peer.
configured	Statically configured peer.
dynamic	Dynamically discovered peer.
our_master	Synchronization of the local machine to this peer.
sane	Passing of basic sanity checks by this peer.
ref ID	Address of machine to which the peer is synchronized.
time	Last time stamp that the peer received from its master.
our mode	Mode relative to peer (active/passive/client/server/bdcast/bdcast client).
peer mode	Mode of peer relative.
our poll intvl	Poll interval to peer.
peer poll intvl	Poll interval of interval.
root delay	Delay along path to root (ultimate stratum 1 time source).
root disp	Dispersion of path to root.
reach	Peer reachability (bit string in octal).
sync dist	Peer synchronization distance.

Field	Descriptions
delay	Round-trip delay to peer.
offset	Offset of peer clock relative to this clock.
dispersion	Dispersion of peer clock.
precision	Precision of peer clock in (Hertz) Hz.
version	NTP version number that peer is using.
org time	Originate time stamp.
rcv time	Receive time stamp.
xmt time	Transmit time stamp.
filtdelay	Round-trip delay of each sample, in milliseconds.
filtoffset	Clock offset of each sample, in milliseconds.
filtererror	Approximate error of each sample.

**Related Topics**

[show ntp status](#), on page 447

# show ntp status

To display the status of Network Time Protocol (NTP), use the **show ntp status** command in

EXEC

mode.

**show ntp status** [**location** *node-id*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i> (Optional) Displays the status of NTP from the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.	
<b>Command Default</b>	No defaults behavior or values	
<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.8.0	The output was modified to display nondefault VRF instances and IPv6 addresses.  The loopfilter state, drift, system poll interval, and last update display fields were added to the output.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.	
<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	ip-services	read

This example shows sample output from the **show ntp status** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ntp status

Clock is synchronized, stratum 3, reference is 192.168.128.5
nominal freq is 1000.0000 Hz, actual freq is 1000.0021 Hz, precision is 2**24
reference time is CC38EC6A.8FCCA1C4 (10:10:02.561 JST Tue Jul 29 2008)
clock offset is -124.051 msec, root delay is 174.060 msec
root dispersion is 172.37 msec, peer dispersion is 0.10 msec
loopfilter state is 'CTRL' (Normal Controlled Loop), drift is -0.0000021106 s/s
system poll interval is 32, last update was 19 sec ago
```

Table 46: show ntp status Field Descriptions

Field	Description
synchronized	Synchronized system to an NTP peer.
stratum	NTP stratum of this system.
reference	IPv4 address or first 32 bits of the MD5 hash of the IPv6 address of the peer to which clock is synchronized.
vrf	VRF through which the peer routes.
nominal freq	Nominal frequency in Hertz (Hz) of the system hardware clock.
actual freq	Measured frequency in Hz of the system hardware clock.
precision	Precision of the clock of this system in Hz.
reference time	Reference time stamp.
clock offset	Offset of clock to synchronized peer, in milliseconds.
root delay	Total delay along path to root clock, in milliseconds.
root dispersion	Dispersion of root path.
peer dispersion	Dispersion of synchronized peer.
loopfilter state	The state of the clock state machine transition function.
drift	Drift of the hardware clock.
system poll interval	Poll interval of the peer.
last update	Time the router last updated its NTP information.

**Related Topics**

[show ntp associations](#), on page 443

## source (NTP)

To use a particular source address in Network Time Protocol (NTP) packets, use the **source** command in one of the NTP configuration modes. To remove the **source** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no source** form of this command.

```
source [vrf vrf-name] type interface-path-id
no source
```

Syntax Description	
<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Applies the source address configuration to the specified nondefault VRF.
<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-path-id</i>	(Optional) Physical interface or virtual interface.
	<p><b>Note</b> Use the <b>show interfaces</b> command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.</p> <p>For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.</p>

**Command Default** The source address is determined by the outgoing interface.

**Command Modes** NTP configuration  
VRF-specific NTP configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.8.0	Support was added for the <b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i> keyword and argument.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **source** command to use a particular source IP address for all NTP packets. The address is taken from the named interface. This command is useful if the address on an interface cannot be used as the destination for reply packets. If the **source** keyword has been configured with the **server** (NTP) or **peer** (NTP) command, that value overrides the global value.

Use the **source** command in a VRF-specific NTP configuration mode or use the **vrf** *vrf-name* keyword and argument to configure the source address for a specific nondefault VRF. Otherwise, the configuration is applied to the default VRF.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ip-services	read, write

This example shows how to configure the router to use the IP address of interface 0/0/0/1 as the source address of all outgoing NTP packets:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ntp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# source interface 0/0/0/1
```

### Related Topics

[peer \(NTP\)](#), on page 436

[server \(NTP\)](#), on page 439

# trusted-key

To designate a Network Time Protocol (NTP) trusted key, use the **trusted-key** command in NTP configuration mode. To remove the **trusted-key** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to this command, use the **no** form of this command.

**trusted-key** *key-number*  
**no trusted-key** *key-number*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>key-number</i> Authentication key number to be trusted. Range is from 1 to 65535.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	No NTP trusted key is designated.
------------------------	-----------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	NTP configuration
----------------------	-------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
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If authentication is enabled, use the **trusted-key** command to define one or more key numbers (corresponding to the keys defined with the **authentication-key** [NTP] command) that a NTP system must provide in its NTP packets for this system to synchronize to it. Because the other system must know the correct authentication key, this precaution provides protection against accidentally synchronizing the system to a system that is not trusted.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	ip-services	read, write

The following example shows how to configure the system to synchronize only to systems providing authentication key 42 in its NTP packets:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ntp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# authenticate
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# authentication-key 42 md5 clear key1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ntp)# trusted-key 42
```

## Related Topics

[authenticate \(NTP\)](#), on page 416

[authentication-key \(NTP\)](#), on page 418

# update-calendar

To update the calendar periodically from Network Time Protocol (NTP), use the **update-calendar** command in NTP configuration mode. To remove the **update-calendar** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to the command, use the **no** form of this command.

**update-calendar**  
**no update-calendar**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** This command is disabled.

**Command Modes** NTP configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Your router has a calendar that is separate from the software clock. This calendar runs continuously, even if the router is powered off or rebooted.

If a router is synchronized to an outside time source through NTP, it is a good idea to update the router's calendar with the time learned from NTP. Otherwise, the calendar may gradually lose or gain time.

After you configure the **update-calendar** command, NTP updates the calendar with the software clock every hour.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ip-services	read, write

This example shows how to configure the router to update the calendar periodically from the software clock:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # ntp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-ntp) # update-calendar
```

## Related Topics

[clock read-calendar](#), on page 114

[clock update-calendar](#), on page 123





## Object Tracking Commands

---

This chapter describes the Cisco IOS XR software commands used to track objects. For information about how to use these commands to configure object tracking, see *System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*.

- [delay](#), on page 454
- [interface \(track\)](#), on page 456
- [line-protocol track](#), on page 458
- [object](#), on page 459
- [route ipv4](#), on page 460
- [show track](#), on page 461
- [track](#), on page 462
- [threshold percentage](#), on page 463
- [threshold weight](#), on page 464
- [type line-protocol state](#), on page 465
- [type list boolean](#), on page 466
- [type list threshold percentage](#), on page 468
- [type list threshold weight](#), on page 469
- [type route reachability](#), on page 470
- [type rtr](#), on page 472
- [vrf \(track\)](#), on page 473

# delay

To configure the delay, in seconds, before the track or interface state should be polled for a change in status, use the **delay** command in track configuration mode. To delete the configuration of delay tracking, use the **no** form of this command.

```
delay {up | down} seconds
no delay {up | down} [seconds]
```

Syntax Description	delay up seconds	Sets delay of from 1 to 180 seconds before communication of up status of the tracked object or list of objects.
	delay down seconds	Sets delay of from 1 to 180 seconds before communication of down status of the tracked object or list of objects.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Track configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **delay** command can be used in conjunction with all track types:

- [type line-protocol state, on page 465](#)
- [type list boolean, on page 466](#)
- [type route reachability, on page 470](#)

When using the **no** form of the command, the use of the *seconds* argument is optional.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	sysmgr	read, write

The following example shows that the tracking process is configured to notify the network administrator that the interface should be polled for its up state in five-second intervals:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configuration
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# track name1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track)# delay up 5
```

### Related Topics

[track](#), on page 462

# interface (track)

To select an interface object type for tracking purposes, use the **interface** command in interface configuration mode. To delete the configuration of a track based on a particular interface object type, use the **no** form of this command.

```
interface type interface-path-id
no interface type interface-path-id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<i>interface-path-id</i>	(Optional) Physical interface or virtual interface.
	<b>Note</b>	Use the <b>show interfaces</b> command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.
		For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

To access the **interface** command, you must be in line protocol tracking configuration submode.

For information about interface keywords, see *Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference for Cisco CRS Routers*.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task Operations ID</b>
	sysmgr read, write

The following example shows the **interface** command in the context of object tracking:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config)# track track12
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-track)# type line-protocol state
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-track-line-prot)# interface atm 0/2/0/0.1
```

**Related Topics**

[track](#), on page 462

[type line-protocol state](#), on page 465

[type list boolean](#), on page 466

[type route reachability](#), on page 470

# line-protocol track

To associate a specific track with an IPsec or GRE interface object, use the **line-protocol track** command in interface configuration mode. To delete the association between the track and the IPsec or GRE interface object, use the **no** form of this command.

**line-protocol track** *object-name*  
**no line-protocol track** *object-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>object-name</i> Name of object being tracked.				
<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 4.2.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.				
<b>Task ID</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>sysmgr</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	sysmgr	read, write
Task ID	Operations				
sysmgr	read, write				

The following example shows how the **line-protocol track** command is used:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# track PREFIX1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track)# type route reachability
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-route)# route ipv4 7.0.0.0/24
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-route)# interface service-ipsec 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# vrf 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 70.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# line-protocol track PREFIX1
```

## Related Topics

[interface \(track\)](#), on page 456

[track](#), on page 462

# object

To configure an object for tracking, use the **object** command in list tracking configuration mode. To delete a previously configured track based on an object, use the **no** form of this command.

**object** *object-name* [**not**]  
**no object** *object-name*

## Syntax Description

*object-name* Name of the object to be tracked.

**not** (Optional) Deletes a previously configured track based on whether an interface object is not up or down.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

List tracking configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

To delete a previously configured track based on whether an interface object is *not* up or down, use the **not** keyword together with the **object** command in a list of tracked objects based on a Boolean expression.

The **object** command can be used only for a track based on a Boolean expression.

## Task ID

### Task Operations ID

sysmgr read,  
write

The following example shows how to configure an object, using the optional **not** keyword, in a tracked list of objects based on a Boolean calculation:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# track connection100
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-list)# type list boolean and
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-list)# object obj3 no
```

## Related Topics

[track](#), on page 462

[type list boolean](#), on page 466

# route ipv4

To configure that an IP prefix and subnet mask should be used as the basis to track route reachability, use the **route ipv4** command in route tracking configuration mode. To remove this configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

**route ipv4** *IP prefix and subnet mask*  
**no route ipv4**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>IP prefix and subnet mask</i> Network and subnet mask; for example, 10.56.8.10/16.
---------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values
------------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Route tracking configuration
----------------------	------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

The *IP prefix* and *subnet mask* arguments are optional for the **no** form of this command.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	sysmgr	read, write

The following example displays use of the **route ipv4** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# track track22
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track)# type route reachability
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-route)# route ipv4 10.56.8.10/16
```

## Related Topics

[type route reachability](#), on page 470

[vrf \(track\)](#), on page 473



# show track

To display information about objects that were tracked and to specify the format of the report, use the **show track** command in EXEC mode.

```
show track [{track-name | interface | ipv4 route}] [brief]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>track-name</i>	(Optional) Name of track used for tracking objects; for example, track1.
<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Displays a single line of information related to the preceding argument or keyword.
<b>interface</b>	(Optional) Displays tracked interface objects.
<b>ipv4 route</b>	(Optional) Displays the tracked IPv4 route objects.

Command Default	No default behavior or values
-----------------	-------------------------------

Command Modes	EXEC
---------------	------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show track** command to display information about objects that are tracked by the tracking process. When no arguments or keywords are specified, information for all objects is displayed.

Task ID	Task Operations
	sysmgr read

The following sample output illustrates use of the **show track** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show track Track_name3

Track_name3
 List boolean and is DOWN
 1 change, last change 10:26:20 SJC Sun Aug 05 2007
 object name2 not UP
 object name1 UP
```

## Related Topics

[track](#), on page 462

# track

To initiate or identify a tracking process used to track the status of an object or list of objects, use the **track** command in global configuration mode. To remove the tracking process, use the **no** form of this command.

**track** *track-name*  
**no track** *track-name*

## Syntax Description

**track** *track-name* Name of track used for tracking objects; for example, track1.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When you use the **track** command, you enter track configuration mode.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
sysmgr	read, write

This example shows that the tracking process is configured to notify the network administrator about the up state of the tracked object list every five seconds:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# track LIST2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# track LIST2 delay up 5
```

## Related Topics

- [delay](#), on page 454
- [show track](#), on page 461
- [type line-protocol state](#), on page 465
- [type list boolean](#), on page 466
- [type route reachability](#), on page 470

# threshold percentage

To configure tracking threshold values based on percentages, use the **threshold percentage** command in track list threshold configuration mode. To remove a threshold percentage, use the **no** form of the command.

**threshold percentage up** *weight* [**down** *weight*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>up</b>	Maximum threshold value for the specific range beyond which a track is set to the DOWN state.
	<i>weight</i>	Percentage limit to define the maximum threshold value.
	<b>down</b>	Minimum threshold value for the specific range below which a track is set to the DOWN state.
	<i>weight</i>	Percentage limit to define the minimum threshold value.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Track list threshold configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **threshold percentage** command to specify the tracking threshold value used to determine the state of a percentage threshold-weighted list.

- A percentage threshold-weighted list is set to the UP state when the percentage of objects is between UP threshold value and DOWN threshold value.
- A percentage threshold-weighted list is set to the DOWN state when the percentage of objects is out of the range in a configuration.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	sysmgr	read, write

This example shows how to specify the weight thresholds for a threshold-weighted list:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# track 4
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track)# type list threshold weight
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-list-threshold)# threshold percentage up 50 down 33
```

## Related Topics

[type list threshold percentage](#), on page 468

# threshold weight

To configure tracking threshold values based on weights, use the **threshold weight** command in track list threshold configuration mode. To remove a threshold weight, use the **no** form of the command.

**threshold weight up** *weight* [**down** *weight*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>up</b>	Maximum threshold value for the specific range beyond which a track is set to the DOWN state.
	<i>weight</i>	Percentage limit to define the maximum threshold value.
	<b>down</b>	Minimum threshold value for the specific range below which a track is set to the DOWN state.
	<i>weight</i>	Percentage limit to define the minimum threshold value.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Track list threshold configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

- Usage Guidelines**
- Use the **threshold weight** command to specify the threshold value used to determine the state of a threshold-weighted list.
- A threshold-weighted list is set to the UP state when the cumulative sum of the weight of objects is between UP threshold value and DOWN threshold value.
  - A threshold-weighted list is set to the DOWN state when the cumulative sum of the weight of objects is out of the range in a configuration.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	sysmgr	read, write

This example shows how to specify the weight thresholds for a threshold-weighted list:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# track 4
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track)# type list threshold weight
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-list-threshold)# threshold weight up 18 down 5
```

## Related Topics

[type list threshold weight](#), on page 469

# type line-protocol state

To configure tracking of the line protocol state of an interface object, use the **type line-protocol** command in track configuration mode. To delete the configuration of line-protocol tracking, use the **no** form of this command.

**type line-protocol state**  
**no type line-protocol state**

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Track configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **type line-protocol state** command can be used in conjunction with the **delay** command to configure the delay, in seconds, before the track or interface state should be polled for a change in its status.

The **type line-protocol state** command enters line-protocol tracking configuration mode.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	sysmgr	read, write

This example shows how to use the **type line-protocol state** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# track track12
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track)# type line-protocol state
```

## Related Topics

- [delay](#), on page 454
- [interface \(track\)](#), on page 456
- [show track](#), on page 461
- [track](#), on page 462

## type list boolean

To configure a tracked list of objects based on a Boolean calculation, use the **type list boolean** command in track configuration mode. To remove an object tracking list based on a Boolean calculation, use the **no** form of the command.

```
type list boolean {and | or}
no type list boolean {and | or}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>and</b> Specifies that the list is up if all objects are up, or down if one or more objects are down. For example, when tracking two interfaces, up means that both interfaces are up, and down means that either interface is down.
	<b>or</b> Specifies that the list is up if at least one object is up. For example, when tracking two interfaces, up means that either interface is up, and down means that both interfaces are down.

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values
------------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Track configuration
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **type list boolean** command enters the list tracking configuration mode, and can be used in conjunction with the **delay** command to configure the delay, in seconds, before the track or interface state should be polled for a change in its status.

To remove a track based on whether an interface object is *not* up or down, use the **not** keyword together with the **object** command as shown in the example that follows.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	sysmgr	read, write

This example shows how to use the **type list boolean** command in creating a list of objects to be tracked:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# track LIST2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track)# type list boolean and
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-list)# object IPsec1 not
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-list)# object IPsec2
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-list)# object PREFIX1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-list)# exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# track IPsec1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track)# type line-protocol state
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-line-prot)# interface tengige 0/0/0/3
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-line-prot)# exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track)# track IPsec2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track)# type line-protocol state
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-line-prot)# interface ATM0/2/0.1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-line-prot)# exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# track PREFIX1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track)# type route reachability
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-route)# route ipv4 7.0.0.0/24
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-route)# exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track)# interface service-ipsec 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# vrf 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 70.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# profile vrf_1_ipsec
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# line-protocol track LIST2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel source 80.0.0.2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel destination 80.0.0.1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# service-location preferred-active 0/2/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

### Related Topics

- [delay](#), on page 454
- [line-protocol track](#), on page 458
- [object](#), on page 459
- [show track](#), on page 461
- [track](#), on page 462
- [type line-protocol state](#), on page 465
- [type route reachability](#), on page 470

## type list threshold percentage

To configure a tracked list of objects based on a percentage threshold, use the **type list threshold percentage** command in track configuration mode. To remove an object tracking list based on a percentage threshold, use the **no** form of the command.

### type list threshold percentage

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Track configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **threshold percentage** command to specify the tracking threshold value used to determine the state of a percentage threshold-weighted list. A percentage threshold-weighted list is set to the UP state when the percentage of objects in the UP state is between UP threshold value to DOWN threshold value. A percentage threshold-weighted list is set to the DOWN state when the percentage of objects is out of the range in a configuration.

Use the **object** command to add tracked objects to the threshold-weighted list. A maximum of 200 track objects are allowed.

Task ID	Task	Operation
	sysmgr	read, write

This example shows how to add objects to a percentage threshold-weighted list:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# track 4
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track)# type list threshold percentage
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-list-threshold)# object 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-list-threshold)# object 2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-list-threshold)# object 3
```

### Related Topics

[object](#), on page 459

[threshold percentage](#), on page 463



# type list threshold weight

To configure a tracked list of objects based on a weight threshold, use the **type list threshold weight** command in track configuration mode. To remove an object tracking list based on a weight threshold, use the **no** form of the command.

## type list threshold weight

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Track configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **threshold weight** command to specify the threshold value used to determine the state of a threshold-weighted list. When the cumulative sum of the weight of objects in the UP state is between UP threshold value to DOWN threshold value, the threshold-weighted list is set to the UP state. A threshold-weighted list is set to the DOWN state when the cumulative sum of the weight of objects in the UP state is out of the range in a configuration.

Use the **object** command to add tracked objects to the threshold-weighted list. A maximum of 200 track objects are allowed.

Task ID	Task	Operation
	sysmgr	read, write

This example illustrates how to add objects to a threshold-weighted list:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# track t4
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track)# type list threshold weight
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-list-threshold)# object 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-list-threshold)# object 1 weight 10
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-list-threshold)# object 2 weight 5
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-list-threshold)# object 3 weight 3
```

## Related Topics

[object](#), on page 459

[threshold weight](#), on page 464

# type route reachability

To configure the routing process to notify the tracking process when the route state changes due to a routing update, use the **type route reachability** command in track configuration mode. To remove a track based on route reachability, use the **no** form of this command.

**type route reachability**  
**no type route reachability**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Track configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

A tracked IP-route object is considered up and reachable when a routing-table entry exists for the route and the route is not inaccessible.

The **type route reachability** command can be used in conjunction with the **delay** command to configure the delay, in seconds, before the track or interface state should be polled for a change in its status.

The route reachability tracking process is based on either of the following, depending on your router type:

- **vrf**—A VRF table name.
- **route**—An IPv4 prefix consisting of the network and subnet mask (for example, 10.56.8.10/16).

Task ID	Task Operations ID
	sysmgr read, write

This example shows how to track for route reachability:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# track track22
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track)# type route reachability
```

## Related Topics

[delay](#), on page 454

[show track](#), on page 461

[track](#), on page 462

## type rtr

To configure the router to track the return code of IP service level agreement (SLA) operations, use the **type rtr** command in track configuration mode. To remove a track based on IP SLA return code, use the **no** form of this command.

**type rtr** *ipsla-no* **reachability**  
**no type rtr**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ipsla-no</i> IP SLA operation number. Values can range from 1 to 2048.
	<b>reachability</b> Tracks whether the route is reachable or not.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Track configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.0.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **type rtr** command in conjunction with a configuration that uses:

- The **track** keyword in the **permit** command within an ACL definition. For example:

```
ipv4 access-list abf-track
 10 permit any any nexthop track track1 1.2.3.4
```

- An IP service level agreement configuration.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	sysmgr	read, write

This example shows how to configure IPSLA object tracking:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# track track22
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track)# type rtr 1 reachability
```

# vrf (track)

To configure a VRF table to be used as the basis to track route reachability, use the **vrf** command in route tracking configuration mode. To delete the configuration of a VRF table for the purpose of IP route tracking purposes, use the **no vrf** form of the command.

```
vrf vrf-table-name
no vrf [vrf-table-name]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>vrf-table-name</i> Network and subnet; for example, 10.56.8.10/16.	
<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Route tracking configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.	
<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	sysmgr	read, write

The following example displays the use of the **vrf** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# track track22
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track)# type route reachability
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-track-route)# vrf vrf1
```

## Related Topics

- [delay](#), on page 454
- [route ipv4](#), on page 460
- [type route reachability](#), on page 470





## Process and Memory Management Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco IOS XR software commands used to manage processes and memory.

For more information about using the process and memory management commands to perform troubleshooting tasks, see *Cisco IOS XR Getting Started Guide for the Cisco CRS Router*.

- [clear context](#), on page 476
- [dumpcore](#), on page 477
- [exception coresize](#), on page 480
- [exception filepath](#), on page 482
- [exception pakmem](#), on page 486
- [exception sparse](#), on page 488
- [exception sprsize](#), on page 490
- [follow](#), on page 492
- [monitor threads](#), on page 499
- [process](#), on page 503
- [process core](#), on page 506
- [process mandatory](#), on page 508
- [show context](#), on page 510
- [show dll](#), on page 513
- [show exception](#), on page 516
- [show memory](#), on page 518
- [show memory compare](#), on page 521
- [show memory heap](#), on page 524
- [show processes](#), on page 528

# clear context

To clear core dump context information, use the **clear context** command in the appropriate mode.

**clear context location** {*node-id* | **all**}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>location</b> { <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> }	(Optional) Clears core dump context information for a specified node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. Use the <b>all</b> keyword to indicate all nodes.
---------------------------	-------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values
------------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration EXEC EXEC mode
----------------------	----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The command was made available in administration EXEC mode.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
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Use the **clear context** command to clear core dump context information. If you do not specify a node with the **location** *node-id* keyword and argument, this command clears core dump context information for all nodes.

Use the **show context** command to display core dump context information.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	diag	execute

The following example shows how to clear core dump context information:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clear context
```

## Related Topics

[show context](#), on page 510



# dumpcore

To manually generate a core dump, use the **dumpcore** command in EXEC mode Admin EXEC mode.

**dumpcore** {**running** | **suspended**} *job-id* **location** *node-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>running</b>	Generates a core dump for a running process.
	<b>suspended</b>	Suspends a process, generates a core dump for the process, and resumes the process.
	<i>job-id</i>	Process instance identifier.
	<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Generates a core dump for a process running on the specified node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Admin EXEC mode  
EXEC mode

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The command was made available in administration EXEC mode.

**Usage Guidelines** When a process crashes on the Cisco IOS XR software, a core dump file of the event is written to a designated destination without bringing down the router. Upon receiving notification that a process has terminated abnormally, the Cisco IOS XR software then respawns the crashed process. Core dump files are used by Cisco Technical Support Center engineers and development engineers to debug the Cisco IOS XR software.

Core dumps can be generated manually for a process, even when a process has not crashed. Two modes exist to generate a core dump manually:

- **running** —Generates a core dump for a running process. This mode can be used to generate a core dump on a critical process (a process whose suspension could have a negative impact on the performance of the router) because the core dump file is generated independently, that is, the process continues to run as the core dump file is being generated.
- **suspended** —Suspends a process, generates a core dump for the process, and resumes the process. Whenever the process is suspended, this mode ensures data consistency in the core dump file.

Core dump files contain the following information about a crashed process:

- Register information
- Thread status information
- Process status information
- Selected memory segments

The following scenarios are applicable for creating full or sparse core dumps:

- Without the **exception sparse** configuration or exception sparse OFF, and default core size (4095 MB), a full core is created till the core size. Beyond this, only stack trace is collected.
- With non-default core size and without the **exception sparse** configuration, or exception sparse OFF , a full core is created until the core size limit is reached. Beyond the core size limit, only the stack trace is collected.
- With the exception sparse ON and default core size (4095 MB), a full core is created until the sparse size limit is reached, and a sparse core is created thereafter till the core size. Beyond this, only stack trace is collected.
- With non-default core size and with the exception sparse ON, a full core is created until the sparse size limit is reached. Beyond the sparse size limit, only the stack trace is collected.



**Note** By default, full core dumps are created irrespective of the **exception sparse** configuration. If there is not enough free shared memory available, then the core dump process fails.

#### Task ID

#### Task Operations ID

Task ID	Operations
diag	read, write

The following example shows how to generate a core dump in suspended mode for the process instance 52:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# dumpcore suspended 52

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.982 : sysmgr[71]: process in stop/continue state 4104
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.989 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-4-CORE_INFO : Core for pid = 4104
(pkg/bin/devc-conaux) requested by pkg/bin/dumper_gen@node0_RP0_CPU0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.993 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-6-SPARSE_CORE_DUMP :
Sparse core dump as configured dump sparse for all
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.995 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO_HEAD : DLL path
Text addr. Text size Data addr. Data size Version
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.996 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libplatform.dll 0xfc0d5000 0x0000a914 0xfc0e0000 0x00002000 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.996 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libsysmgr.dll 0xfc0e2000 0x0000ab48 0xfc0c295c 0x00000368 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.997 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libinfra.dll 0xfc0ed000 0x00032de0 0xfc120000 0x00000c90 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.997 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libbios.dll 0xfc121000 0x0002c4bc 0xfc14e000 0x00002000 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.997 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libc.dll 0xfc150000 0x00077ae0 0xfc1c8000 0x00002000 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.998 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libsyslog.dll 0xfc1d2000 0x0000530c 0xfc120c90 0x00000308 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.998 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libbackplane.dll 0xfc1d8000 0x0000134c 0xfc0c2e4c 0x000000a8 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.999 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libnodeid.dll 0xfc1e5000 0x00009114 0xfc1e41a8 0x00000208 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.999 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
```

```

/pkg/lib/libttyserver.dll 0xfc1f1000 0x0003dfcc 0xfc22f000 0x00002000 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.000 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libttytrace.dll 0xfc236000 0x00004024 0xfc1e44b8 0x000001c8 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.000 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libdebug.dll 0xfc23b000 0x0000ef64 0xfc1e4680 0x00000550 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.001 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/lib_procfs_util.dll 0xfc24a000 0x00004e2c 0xfc1e4bd0 0x000002a8 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.001 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libsysdb.dll 0xfc24f000 0x000452e0 0xfc295000 0x00000758 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.001 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libsysdbutils.dll 0xfc296000 0x0000ae08 0xfc295758 0x000003ec 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.002 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/lib_tty_svr_error.dll 0xfc2a1000 0x0000172c 0xfc1e4e78 0x00000088 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.002 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/lib_tty_error.dll 0xfc2a3000 0x00001610 0xfc1e4f00 0x00000088 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.003 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libwd_evm.dll 0xfc2a5000 0x0000481c 0xfc295b44 0x00000188 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.003 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libttydb.dll 0xfc2aa000 0x000051dc 0xfc295ccc 0x00000188 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.004 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libttydb_error.dll 0xfc23a024 0x00000f0c 0xfc295e54 0x00000088 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.004 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/librs232.dll 0xfc2b0000 0x00009c28 0xfc2ba000 0x00000470 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.005 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/lib_rs232_error.dll 0xfc2bb000 0x00000f8c 0xfc295edc 0x00000088 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.005 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libst16550.dll 0xfc2bc000 0x000008ed4 0xfc2ba470 0x00000430 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.006 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libconaux.dll 0xfc2c5000 0x00001dc0 0xfc2ba8a0 0x000001a8 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.006 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/lib_conaux_error.dll 0xfc1ee114 0x00000e78 0xfc295f64 0x00000088 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.007 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libttyutil.dll 0xfc2c7000 0x00003078 0xfc2baa48 0x00000168 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.007 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libbag.dll 0xfc431000 0x0000ee98 0xfc40cc94 0x00000368 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.008 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libchkpt.dll 0xfc474000 0x0002ecf8 0xfc4a3000 0x00000950 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.008 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libsysdbbackend.dll 0xfc8ed000 0x0000997c 0xfc8d3aa8 0x0000028c 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.008 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libttygmtconnection.dll 0xfce85000 0x00004208 0xfce8a000 0x00000468
0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.009 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libttygmt.dll 0xfcea4000 0x0000e944 0xfce8abf0 0x000003c8 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.009 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libttynmspc.dll 0xfcec7000 0x00004a70 0xfcec6644 0x000002c8 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:28.396 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-5-CORE_FILE_NAME :
Core for process pkg/bin/devc-conaux at harddisk:/coredump/devc-conaux.by.
dumper_gen.sparse.20040922-014027.node0_RP0_CPU0.ppc.Z
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:32.309 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-5-DUMP_SUCCESS : Core dump success

```

# exception coresize

Halts the creation of the core file beyond the configured core file size limit.

**exception coresize** *size*  
**no exception coresize**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<p><b>coresize</b> <i>size</i> Defines the maximum limit of the core file size beyond which the core file creation is halted and only the stack trace output is printed on the screen.</p> <p>The core file size limit can range from 1 to 4095 MB.</p>
---------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	This command has no default behavior.
------------------------	---------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
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<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 5.1.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 5.1.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 5.1.1	This command was introduced.				

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p>
-------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

The following scenarios are applicable for creating full or sparse core dumps:

- Without the **exception sparse** configuration or exception sparse OFF, and default core size (4095 MB), a full core is created till the core size. Beyond this, only stack trace is collected.
- With non-default core size and without the **exception sparse** configuration, or exception sparse OFF , a full core is created until the core size limit is reached. Beyond the core size limit, only the stack trace is collected.
- With the exception sparse ON and default core size (4095 MB), a full core is created until the sparse size limit is reached, and a sparse core is created thereafter till the core size. Beyond this, only stack trace is collected.
- With non-default core size and with the exception sparse ON, a full core is created until the sparse size limit is reached. Beyond the sparse size limit, only the stack trace is collected.



<b>Note</b>	By default, full core dumps are created irrespective of the <b>exception sparse</b> configuration. If there is not enough free shared memory available, then the core dump process fails.
-------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	diag	read, write

The following example shows how you can disable the creation of core dump files by specifying the limit for core file size.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# exception coresize 1024
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# commit
```

## exception filepath

To modify core dump settings, use the **exception filepath** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**exception** [**choice** *preference*] [**compress** {**on** | **off**}] **filename** *filename lower-limit-higher-limit*  
**filepath** *filepath-name*

**no exception** [**choice** *preference*] [**compress** {**on** | **off**}] **filename** *filename lower-limit-higher-limit*  
**filepath** *filepath-name*

### Syntax Description

<b>choice</b> <i>preference</i>	(Optional) Configures the order of preference for the destination of core dump files. Up to the three destinations can be defined. Valid values are 1 to 3.
<b>compress</b> { <b>on</b>   <b>off</b> }	(Optional) Specifies whether or not the core dump file should be sent compressed. By default, core dump files are sent compressed. If you specify the <b>compress</b> keyword, you must specify one of the following required keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>on</b>—Compresses the core dump file before sending it.</li> <li>• <b>off</b>—Does not compress the core dump file before sending it.</li> </ul>
<b>filename</b> <i>filename lower-limit-higher-limit</i>	(Optional) Specifies the filename to be appended to core dump files and the lower and higher limit range of core dump files to be sent to a specified destination before being recycled by the circular buffer. <p><b>filename</b> <i>filename lower-limit-higher-limit</i> See <a href="#">Table 47: Default Core Dump File Naming Convention Description, on page 484</a> for a description of the default core dump file naming convention.</p> <p>Valid <b>filename</b> <i>filename lower-limit-higher-limit</i> values for the <i>lower-limit</i> argument are 0 to 4. Valid values for the <i>higher-limit</i> argument are 5 to 64. A hyphen ( - ) must immediately follow the <i>lower-limit</i> argument.</p> <p><b>Note</b> To uniquely identify each core dump file, a value is appended to each core dump file, beginning with the lower limit value configured for the <i>lower-limit</i> argument and continuing until the higher limit value configured for the <i>higher-limit</i> argument has been reached. After the higher limit value has been reached, the Cisco IOS XR software begins to recycle the values appended to core dump files, beginning with the lower limit value.</p>
<i>filepath-name</i>	Local file system or network protocol, followed by the directory path. All local file systems are supported. The following network protocols are supported: TFTP and FTP.

### Command Default

If you do not specify the order of preference for the destination of core dump files using the **choice** *preference* keyword and argument, the default preference is the primary location or 1.

Core dump files are sent compressed.

The default file naming convention used for core dump files is described in [Table 47: Default Core Dump File Naming Convention Description, on page 484](#).

**Command Modes** Administration configuration  
Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **exception filepath** command to modify core dump settings, such as the destination file path to store core dump files, file compression, and the filename appended to core dumps.

Up to three user-defined locations may be configured as the preferred destinations for core dump files:

- Primary location—The primary destination for core dump files. Enter the **choice** keyword and a value of **1** (that is, **choice 1**) for the *preference* argument to specify a destination as the primary location for core dump files.
- Secondary location—The secondary fallback choice for the destination for core dump files, if the primary location is unavailable (for example, if the hard disk is set as the primary location and the hard disk fails). Enter the **choice** keyword and a value of **2** (that is, **choice 2**) for the *preference* argument to specify a destination as the secondary location for core dump files.
- Tertiary location—The tertiary fallback choice as the destination for core dump files, if the primary and secondary locations fail. Enter the **choice** keyword and a value of 3 (that is, **choice 3**) for the *preference* argument to specify a destination as the tertiary location for core dump files.

When specifying a destination for a core dump file, you can specify an absolute file path on a local file system or on a network server. The following network protocols are supported: TFTP and FTP.



**Note** We recommend that you specify a location on the hard disk as the primary location.

In addition to the three preferred destinations that can be configured, Cisco IOS XR software provides three default fallback destinations for core dump files in the event that user-defined locations are unavailable.

The default fallback destinations are:

- harddisk:/dumper
- disk1:/dumper
- disk0:/dumper



**Note** If a default destination is a boot device, the core dump file is not sent to that destination.

We recommend that you configure at least one preferred destination for core dump files as a preventive measure if the default fallback paths are unavailable. Configuring at least one preferred destination also ensures

that core dump files are archived because the default fallback destinations store only the first and last core dump files for a crashed process.



**Note** Cisco IOS XR software does not save a core file on a local storage device if the size of the core dump file creates a low-memory condition.

By default, Cisco IOS XR software assigns filenames to core dump files according to the following format:

*process* [.by. *requester* |.abort][.sparse]. *date-time* . *node* . *processor-type* [.Z]

For example:

```
packet.by.dumper_gen.20040921-024800.node0_RP0_CPU0.ppc.Z
```

[Table 47: Default Core Dump File Naming Convention Description, on page 484](#) describes the default core dump file naming convention.

**Table 47: Default Core Dump File Naming Convention Description**

Field	Description
<i>process</i>	Name of the process that generated the core dump.
.by. <i>requester</i>  .abort	If the core dump was generated because of a request by a process (requester), the core filename contains the string “.by. <i>requester</i> ” where the <i>requester</i> variable is the name or process ID (PID) of the process that requested the core dump. If the core dump was due to a self-generated abort call request, the core filename contains the string “.abort” instead of the name of the requester.
.sparse	If a sparse core dump was generated instead of a full core dump, “sparse” appears in the core dump filename.
. <i>date-time</i>	Date and time the dumper process was called by the process manager to generate the core dump. The <i>.date-time</i> time-stamp variable is expressed in the <i>yyyy.mm.dd-hh.mm.ss</i> format. Including the time stamp in the filename uniquely identifies the core dump filename.
. <i>node</i>	Node ID, expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation, where the process that generated the core dump was running.
. <i>processor-type</i>	Type of processor (mips or ppc).
.Z	If the core dump was sent compressed, the filename contains the .Z suffix.

You can modify the default naming convention by specifying a filename to be appended to core dump files with the optional **filename** *filename* keyword and argument and by specifying a lower and higher limit ranges of values to be appended to core dump filenames with the *lower-limit* and *higher-limit* arguments, respectively. The filename that you specify for the *filename* argument is appended to the core dump file and the lower and higher limit ranges of core dump files to be sent to a specified destination before the filenames are recycled. Valid values for the *lower-limit* argument are 0 to 4. Valid values for the *higher-limit* argument are 5 to 64. A hyphen (-) must immediately follow the *lower-limit* argument. In addition, to uniquely identify each core dump file, a value is appended to each core dump file, beginning with the lower-limit value specified



with the *lower-limit* argument and continuing until the higher-limit value specified with the *higher-limit* argument has been reached. When the configured higher-limit value has been reached, Cisco IOS XR software begins to recycle the values appended to core dump files, beginning with the lower-limit value.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	diag	read, write

The following example shows how to configure the core dump setting for the primary user-defined preferred location. In this example, core files are configured to be sent uncompressed; the filename of core dump files is set to “core” (that is, all core filenames will be named core); the range value is set from 0 to 5 (that is, the values 0 to 5 are appended to the filename for the first five generated core dump files, respectively, before being recycled); and the destination is set to a directory on the hard disk.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# exception choice 1 compress off
 filename core 0-5 filepath /harddisk:/corefile
```

#### Related Topics

- [exception pakmem](#), on page 486
- [exception sparse](#), on page 488
- [exception sprsize](#), on page 490
- [show exception](#), on page 516

# exception pakmem

To configure the collection of packet memory information in core dump files, use the **exception pakmem** command in administration configuration mode or in global configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**exception pakmem** {**on** | **off**}  
**no exception pakmem** {**on** | **off**}

## Syntax Description

**on** Enables the collection of packet memory information in core dump files.

**off** Disables the collection of packet memory information in core dump files.

## Command Default

Packet memory information is not included in core dump files.

## Command Modes

Administration configuration

Global configuration

## Command History

### Release

Release 2.0

### Modification

This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **exception pakmem** command with the **on** keyword to configure the collection of packet memory information in core dump files. Cisco Technical Support Center engineers and development engineers use packet memory information to debug packet memory issues related to a process.



### Caution

Including packet memory information in core dump files significantly increases the amount of data generated in the core dump file, which may delay the restart time for the process.

## Task ID

### Task Operations ID

diag read,  
write

The following example shows how to configure core dumps to include packet memory information:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # exception pakmem on
```

**Related Topics**

[exception filepath](#), on page 482

[exception sparse](#), on page 488

[exception sprsize](#), on page 490

[show exception](#), on page 516

# exception sparse

To enable or disable sparse core dumps, use the **exception sparse** command in administration configuration mode or in global configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
exception sparse {on | off}
no exception sparse
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>on</b> Enables sparse core dumps.
	<b>off</b> Disables sparse core dumps.

<b>Command Default</b>	Sparse core dumps are disabled.
------------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration configuration Global configuration
----------------------	------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Use the **exception sparse** command to reduce the amount of data generated in the core dump file. Sparse core dumps reduce the amount of time required to generate the core dump file because only referenced data is generated in the core file (at the cost of lost information in the core file). Reducing the time required to generate core dump files corresponds to faster process restart times.



<b>Note</b>	Use the <b>exception sparse off</b> command in administration configuration mode to get a complete coredump of the transient processes on the RP.
-------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Sparse core dumps contain the following information about crashed processes:

- Register information for all threads, and any memory pages referenced in these register values
- Stack information for all threads, and any memory pages referenced in these threads
- All memory pages referenced by a loaded dynamic loadable library (DLL) data section, if the final program counter falls in a DLL data section
- Any user-specified marker pages from the lib_dumper_marker DLL

The **exception sparse** command dumps memory pages based on trigger addresses found in the previously listed dump information, according to the following criteria:

- If the trigger address in the memory page is in the beginning 128 bytes of the memory page, the previous memory page in the continuous address region is dumped also.

- If the trigger address in the memory page is in the final 128 bytes of the memory page, the next memory page in the continuous address region is dumped also.
- In all other instances, only the memory page that includes the trigger address is dumped.

The following scenarios are applicable for creating full or sparse core dumps:

- Without the **exception sparse** configuration or exception sparse OFF, and default core size (4095 MB), a full core is created till the core size. Beyond this, only stack trace is collected.
- With non-default core size and without the **exception sparse** configuration, or exception sparse OFF, a full core is created until the core size limit is reached. Beyond the core size limit, only the stack trace is collected.
- With the exception sparse ON and default core size (4095 MB), a full core is created until the sparse size limit is reached, and a sparse core is created thereafter till the core size. Beyond this, only stack trace is collected.
- With non-default core size and with the exception sparse ON, a full core is created until the sparse size limit is reached. Beyond the sparse size limit, only the stack trace is collected.



**Note** By default, full core dumps are created irrespective of the **exception sparse** configuration. If there is not enough free shared memory available, then the core dump process fails.

#### Task ID

Task ID	Operations
diag	read, write

The following example shows how to enable sparse core dumps:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# exception sparse on
```

#### Related Topics

- [exception filepath](#), on page 482
- [exception pakmem](#), on page 486
- [exception sprsize](#), on page 490
- [show exception](#), on page 516

## exception sprsize

To specify the maximum file size for core dumps, use the **exception sprsize** command in administration configuration mode or in global configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**exception sprsize** *megabytes*

**no exception sprsize**

### Syntax Description

*megabytes* Size in megabytes (MB).

### Command Default

*megabytes* : 192

### Command Modes

Administration configuration  
Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **exception sprsize** command to specify the maximum file size for core dumps. The maximum file size configured for the *megabytes* argument is used with the configuration set for the [exception sparse, on page 488](#) command to determine whether or not to generate a sparse core dump file. If sparse core dumps are disabled and a core dump file is predicted to exceed the default value (192 MB) uncompressed or the value specified for the *megabytes* argument uncompressed, a sparse core dump file is generated. If sparse core dumps are enabled, a sparse core dump file is generated, regardless of the size of the core dump file.

The following scenarios are applicable for creating full or sparse core dumps:

- Without the **exception sparse** configuration or exception sparse OFF, and default core size (4095 MB), a full core is created till the core size. Beyond this, only stack trace is collected.
- With non-default core size and without the **exception sparse** configuration, or exception sparse OFF , a full core is created until the core size limit is reached. Beyond the core size limit, only the stack trace is collected.
- With the exception sparse ON and default core size (4095 MB), a full core is created until the sparse size limit is reached, and a sparse core is created thereafter till the core size. Beyond this, only stack trace is collected.
- With non-default core size and with the exception sparse ON, a full core is created until the sparse size limit is reached. Beyond the sparse size limit, only the stack trace is collected.



**Note** By default, full core dumps are created irrespective of the **exception sparse** configuration. If there is not enough free shared memory available, then the core dump process fails.

---

**Task ID**

---

**Task ID**    **Operations**

---

diag    read,  
         write

---

The following example shows how to set the file size of sparse core dumps to 300 MB:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# exception sprsize 300
```

**Related Topics**

[exception sparse](#), on page 488

# follow

To unobtrusively debug a live process or a live thread in a process, use the **follow** command in EXEC modeAdmin EXEC mode.

**follow** {**job** *job-id* | **process** *pid* | **location** *node-id*} [**all**] [**blocked**] [**debug** *level*] [**delay** *seconds*] [**dump** *address size*] [**iteration** *count*] [**priority** *level*] [**stackonly**] [**thread** *tid*] [**verbose**]

## Syntax Description

<b>job</b> <i>job-id</i>	Follows a process by job ID.
<b>process</b> <i>pid</i>	Follows the process with the process ID (PID) specified for the <i>pid</i> argument.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Follows the target process on the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<b>all</b>	(Optional) Follows all threads.
<b>blocked</b>	(Optional) Follows the chain of thread IDs (TIDs) or PIDs that are blocking the target process.
<b>debug</b> <i>level</i>	(Optional) Sets the debug level for the following operation. Valid values for the <i>level</i> argument are 0 to 10.
<b>delay</b> <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Sets the delay interval between each iteration. Valid values for the <i>seconds</i> argument are 0 to 255 seconds.
<b>dump</b> <i>address size</i>	(Optional) Dumps the memory segment starting with the specified memory address and size specified for the <i>address</i> and <i>size</i> arguments.
<b>iteration</b> <i>count</i>	(Optional) Specifies the number of times to display information. Valid values for the <i>count</i> argument are 0 to 255 iterations.
<b>priority</b> <i>level</i>	(Optional) Sets the priority level for the following operation. Valid values for the <i>level</i> argument are 1 to 63.
<b>stackonly</b>	(Optional) Displays only stack trace information.
<b>thread</b> <i>tid</i>	(Optional) Follows the TID of a process or job ID specified for the <i>tid</i> argument.
<b>verbose</b>	(Optional) Displays register and status information pertaining to the target process.

## Command Default

Entering the **follow** command without any optional keywords or arguments performs the operation for five iterations from the local node with a delay of 5 seconds between each iteration. The output includes information about all live threads. This command uses the default scheduling priority from where the command is being run.

## Command Modes

EXEC mode  
Admin EXEC mode



Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to unintrusively debug a live process or a live thread in a process. This command is particularly useful for debugging deadlock and livelock conditions, for examining the contents of a memory location or a variable in a process to determine the cause of a corruption issue, or in investigating issues where a thread is stuck spinning in a loop. A livelock condition is one that occurs when two or more processes continually change their state in response to changes in the other processes.

The following actions can be specified with this command:

- Follow all live threads of a given process or a given thread of a process and print stack trace in a format similar to core dump output.
- Follow a process in a loop for a given number of iterations.
- Set a delay between two iterations while invoking the command.
- Set the priority at which this process should run while this command is being run.
- Dump memory from a given virtual memory location for a given size.
- Display register values and status information of the target process.

Take a snapshot of the execution path of a thread asynchronously to investigate performance-related issues by specifying a high number of iterations with a zero delay.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	basic-services	read

The following example shows how to use the **follow** command to debug the process associated with job ID 257 for one iteration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# follow job 257 iteration 1
```

```
Attaching to process pid = 28703 (pkg/bin/packet)
No tid specified, following all threads
```

```
DLL Loaded by this process
```

```

```

DLL path	Text addr.	Text size	Data addr.	Data size	Version
/pkg/lib/libovl.dll	0xfc0c9000	0x0000c398	0xfc0c31f0	0x0000076c	0
/pkg/lib/libplatform.dll	0xfc0d6000	0x0000aa88	0xfc0e1000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libsysmgr.dll	0xfc0e3000	0x0000aeac	0xfc0c395c	0x00000388	0
/pkg/lib/libinfra.dll	0xfc0ee000	0x000332ec	0xfc122000	0x00000c70	0
/pkg/lib/libios.dll	0xfc123000	0x0002c4bc	0xfc150000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libc.dll	0xfc152000	0x00077ae0	0xfc1ca000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libsyslog.dll	0xfc1d4000	0x0000530c	0xfc122c70	0x00000308	0
/pkg/lib/libbackplane.dll	0xfc1da000	0x0000134c	0xfc0c3e6c	0x000000a8	0
/pkg/lib/libnodeid.dll	0xfc1e7000	0x000091fc	0xfc1e61a8	0x00000208	0
/pkg/lib/libdebug.dll	0xfc23e000	0x0000ef64	0xfc1e6680	0x00000550	0
/pkg/lib/lib_procfs_util.dll	0xfc24d000	0x00004e2c	0xfc1e6bd0	0x000002a8	0
/pkg/lib/libsysdb.dll	0xfc252000	0x00046224	0xfc299000	0x0000079c	0
/pkg/lib/libsysdbutils.dll	0xfc29a000	0x0000ae04	0xfc29979c	0x000003ec	0

```

/pkg/lib/libwd_evm.dll 0xfc2a9000 0x0000481c 0xfc299b88 0x00000188 0
/pkg/lib/lib_mutex_monitor.dll 0xfc35e000 0x00002414 0xfc340850 0x00000128 0
/pkg/lib/libchkpt.dll 0xfc477000 0x0002ee04 0xfc474388 0x00000950 0
/pkg/lib/libpacket_common.dll 0xfc617000 0x000130f0 0xfc6056a0 0x000007b0 0

```

```
Iteration 1 of 1
```

```

```

```
Current process = "pkg/bin/packet", PID = 28703 TID = 1
```

```

trace_back: #0 0xfc1106dc [MsgReceivev]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fc840 [msg_receivev]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fc64c [msg_receive]
trace_back: #3 0xfc0ffa70 [event_dispatch]
trace_back: #4 0xfc0ffc2c [event_block]
trace_back: #5 0x48204410 [<N/A>]

```

```
ENDOFSTACKTRACE
```

```
Current process = "pkg/bin/packet", PID = 28703 TID = 2
```

```

trace_back: #0 0xfc1106dc [MsgReceivev]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fc840 [msg_receivev]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fc64c [msg_receive]
trace_back: #3 0xfc0ffa70 [event_dispatch]
trace_back: #4 0xfc0ffc2c [event_block]
trace_back: #5 0xfc48d848 [chk_evm_thread]

```

```
ENDOFSTACKTRACE
```

```
Current process = "pkg/bin/packet", PID = 28703 TID = 3
```

```

trace_back: #0 0xfc17d54c [SignalWaitinfo]
trace_back: #1 0xfc161c64 [sigwaitinfo]
trace_back: #2 0xfc10302c [event_signal_thread]

```

```
ENDOFSTACKTRACE
```

```
Current process = "pkg/bin/packet", PID = 28703 TID = 4
```

```

trace_back: #0 0xfc1106c4 [MsgReceivePulse]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fc604 [msg_receive_async]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0ffa70 [event_dispatch]
trace_back: #3 0xfc0ffc5c [event_block_async]
trace_back: #4 0xfc35e36c [receive_events]

```

```
ENDOFSTACKTRACE
```

```
Current process = "pkg/bin/packet", PID = 28703 TID = 5
```

```

trace_back: #0 0xfc17d564 [SignalWaitinfo_r]
trace_back: #1 0xfc161c28 [sigwait]
trace_back: #2 0x48203928 [<N/A>]

```

```
ENDOFSTACKTRACE
```

The following example shows how to use the **follow** command to debug TID 5 of the process associated with job ID 257 for one iteration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# follow job 257 iteration 1 thread 5
```

```
Attaching to process pid = 28703 (pkg/bin/packet)
```

DLL Loaded by this process

-----

DLL path	Text addr.	Text size	Data addr.	Data size	Version
/pkg/lib/libovl.dll	0xfc0c9000	0x0000c398	0xfc0c31f0	0x0000076c	0
/pkg/lib/libplatform.dll	0xfc0d6000	0x0000aa88	0xfc0e1000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libsysmgr.dll	0xfc0e3000	0x0000aeac	0xfc0c395c	0x00000388	0
/pkg/lib/libinfra.dll	0xfc0ee000	0x000332ec	0xfc122000	0x00000c70	0
/pkg/lib/libios.dll	0xfc123000	0x0002c4bc	0xfc150000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libc.dll	0xfc152000	0x00077ae0	0xfc1ca000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libsyslog.dll	0xfc1d4000	0x0000530c	0xfc122c70	0x00000308	0
/pkg/lib/libbackplane.dll	0xfc1da000	0x0000134c	0xfc0c3e6c	0x000000a8	0
/pkg/lib/libnodeid.dll	0xfc1e7000	0x000091fc	0xfc1e61a8	0x00000208	0
/pkg/lib/libdebug.dll	0xfc23e000	0x0000ef64	0xfc1e6680	0x00000550	0
/pkg/lib/lib_procsfs_util.dll	0xfc24d000	0x00004e2c	0xfc1e6bd0	0x000002a8	0
/pkg/lib/libsysdb.dll	0xfc252000	0x00046224	0xfc299000	0x0000079c	0
/pkg/lib/libsysdbutils.dll	0xfc29a000	0x0000ae04	0xfc29979c	0x000003ec	0
/pkg/lib/libwd_evm.dll	0xfc2a9000	0x0000481c	0xfc299b88	0x00000188	0
/pkg/lib/lib_mutex_monitor.dll	0xfc35e000	0x00002414	0xfc340850	0x00000128	0
/pkg/lib/libchkpt.dll	0xfc477000	0x0002ee04	0xfc474388	0x00000950	0
/pkg/lib/libpacket_common.dll	0xfc617000	0x000130f0	0xfc6056a0	0x000007b0	0

Iteration 1 of 1

-----

Current process = "pkg/bin/packet", PID = 28703 TID = 5

trace_back: #0 0xfc17d564 [SignalWaitinfo_r]

trace_back: #1 0xfc161c28 [sigwait]

trace_back: #2 0x48203928 [<N/A>]

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

The following example shows how to use the **follow** command to debug the chain of threads blocking thread 2 associated with the process assigned PID 139406:

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# **follow process 139406 blocked iteration 1 thread 2**

Attaching to process pid = 139406 (pkg/bin/lpts_fm)

DLL Loaded by this process

-----

DLL path	Text addr.	Text size	Data addr.	Data size	Version
/pkg/lib/libplatform.dll	0xfc0d6000	0x0000aa88	0xfc0e1000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libsysmgr.dll	0xfc0e3000	0x0000aeac	0xfc0c395c	0x00000388	0
/pkg/lib/libinfra.dll	0xfc0ee000	0x000332ec	0xfc122000	0x00000c70	0
/pkg/lib/libios.dll	0xfc123000	0x0002c4bc	0xfc150000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libc.dll	0xfc152000	0x00077ae0	0xfc1ca000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libltrace.dll	0xfc1cc000	0x00007f5c	0xfc0c3ce4	0x00000188	0
/pkg/lib/libsyslog.dll	0xfc1d4000	0x0000530c	0xfc122c70	0x00000308	0
/pkg/lib/libbackplane.dll	0xfc1da000	0x0000134c	0xfc0c3e6c	0x000000a8	0
/pkg/lib/libnodeid.dll	0xfc1e7000	0x000091fc	0xfc1e61a8	0x00000208	0
/pkg/lib/libdebug.dll	0xfc23e000	0x0000ef64	0xfc1e6680	0x00000550	0
/pkg/lib/lib_procsfs_util.dll	0xfc24d000	0x00004e2c	0xfc1e6bd0	0x000002a8	0
/pkg/lib/libsysdb.dll	0xfc252000	0x00046224	0xfc299000	0x0000079c	0
/pkg/lib/libsysdbutils.dll	0xfc29a000	0x0000ae04	0xfc29979c	0x000003ec	0
/pkg/lib/libwd_evm.dll	0xfc2a9000	0x0000481c	0xfc299b88	0x00000188	0
/pkg/lib/libbag.dll	0xfc40c000	0x0000ee98	0xfc41b000	0x00000368	0
/pkg/lib/libwd_notif.dll	0xfc4f8000	0x00005000	0xfc4fd000	0x00001000	0
/pkg/lib/libifmgr.dll	0xfc665000	0x00029780	0xfc68f000	0x00003000	0

follow

```

/pkg/lib/libnetio_client.dll 0xfca6a000 0x000065c8 0xfca2c4f8 0x000001b4 0
/pkg/lib/libpa_client.dll 0xfcec5000 0x00006e9c 0xfcecc000 0x00003000 0
/pkg/lib/liblbtimes.dll 0xfcecf000 0x00002964 0xfcdc4f20 0x000000a8 0

```

Iteration 1 of 1

-----

Current process = "pkg/bin/lpts_fm", PID = 139406 TID = 2

```

trace_back: #0 0xfc110744 [MsgSendv]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fbf04 [msg_sendv]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fbbd8 [msg_send]
trace_back: #3 0xfcec7580 [pa_fm_close]
trace_back: #4 0xfcec78b0 [pa_fm_process_0]

```

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

REPLY (node node0_RP1_CPU0, pid 57433)

No specific TID, following all threads of 57433 (pkg/bin/lpts_pa)

-----

DLL Loaded by this process

DLL path	Text addr.	Text size	Data addr.	Data size	Version
/pkg/lib/libplatform.dll	0xfc0d6000	0x0000aa88	0xfc0e1000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libsystemgr.dll	0xfc0e3000	0x0000aeac	0xfc0c395c	0x00000388	0
/pkg/lib/libinfra.dll	0xfc0ee000	0x000332ec	0xfc122000	0x0000c70	0
/pkg/lib/libbios.dll	0xfc123000	0x0002c4bc	0xfc150000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libc.dll	0xfc152000	0x00077ae0	0xfc1ca000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libltrace.dll	0xfc1cc000	0x00007f5c	0xfc0c3ce4	0x00000188	0
/pkg/lib/libsyslog.dll	0xfc1d4000	0x0000530c	0xfc122c70	0x00000308	0
/pkg/lib/libbackplane.dll	0xfc1da000	0x0000134c	0xfc0c3e6c	0x000000a8	0
/pkg/lib/libnodeid.dll	0xfc1e7000	0x000091fc	0xfc1e61a8	0x00000208	0
/pkg/lib/libdebug.dll	0xfc23e000	0x0000ef64	0xfc1e6680	0x00000550	0
/pkg/lib/lib_procfs_util.dll	0xfc24d000	0x00004e2c	0xfc1e6bd0	0x000002a8	0
/pkg/lib/libsysdb.dll	0xfc252000	0x00046224	0xfc299000	0x0000079c	0
/pkg/lib/libsysdbutils.dll	0xfc29a000	0x0000ae04	0xfc29979c	0x000003ec	0
/pkg/lib/libwd evm.dll	0xfc2a9000	0x0000481c	0xfc299b88	0x00000188	0
/pkg/lib/lrplib.dll	0xfc2f6000	0x0000a900	0xfc2f551c	0x00000610	0
/pkg/lib/liblrfuncs.dll	0xfc30e000	0x00001998	0xfc2ebd80	0x000001ec	0
/pkg/lib/libdscapi.dll	0xfc310000	0x0000457c	0xfc2f5b2c	0x0000035c	0
/pkg/lib/liblrdshared.dll	0xfc315000	0x00005fec	0xfc31b000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libbag.dll	0xfc40c000	0x0000ee98	0xfc41b000	0x00000368	0
/pkg/lib/libchkpt.dll	0xfc477000	0x0002ee04	0xfc474388	0x00000950	0
/pkg/lib/libwd_notif.dll	0xfc4f8000	0x00005000	0xfc4fd000	0x00000100	0
/pkg/lib/libltrace_sdt.dll	0xfc65c000	0x000034fc	0xfc65b73c	0x00000568	0
/pkg/lib/libfabhandle.dll	0xfc6be000	0x00003354	0xfc65bca4	0x00000248	0
/pkg/lib/libfsdb_ltrace_util_rt.dll	0xfc6ea000	0x00001b74	0xfc605e50	0x00000108	0
/pkg/lib/libbcdl.dll	0xfc6fb000	0x0000f220	0xfc6fa6e8	0x0000045c	0
/pkg/lib/liblpts_pa_fgid.dll	0xfc8d7000	0x00006640	0xfc7acd5c	0x00000208	0
/pkg/lib/libfgid.dll	0xfc910000	0x0001529c	0xfc926000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/liblbtimes.dll	0xfcecf000	0x00002964	0xfcdc4f20	0x000000a8	0

Current process = "pkg/bin/lpts_pa", PID = 57433 TID = 1

```

trace_back: #0 0xfc1106dc [MsgReceivev]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fc840 [msg_receivev]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fc64c [msg_receive]
trace_back: #3 0xfc0ffa70 [event_dispatch]
trace_back: #4 0xfc0ffc2c [event_block]
trace_back: #5 0x48201904 [<N/A>]
trace_back: #6 0x48201e3c [<N/A>]

```

```

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

Current process = "pkg/bin/lpts_pa", PID = 57433 TID = 2

trace_back: #0 0xfc1106dc [MsgReceivev]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fc840 [msg_receivev]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fc64c [msg_receive]
trace_back: #3 0xfc0ffa70 [event_dispatch]
trace_back: #4 0xfc0ffc2c [event_block]
trace_back: #5 0x4821e978 [<N/A>]

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

Current process = "pkg/bin/lpts_pa", PID = 57433 TID = 3

trace_back: #0 0xfc1106dc [MsgReceivev]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fc840 [msg_receivev]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fc64c [msg_receive]
trace_back: #3 0xfc0ffa70 [event_dispatch]
trace_back: #4 0xfc0ffc2c [event_block]
trace_back: #5 0x482064c4 [<N/A>]

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

```

The following example shows how to use the **follow** command to debug the chain of threads blocking thread 2 associated with the process assigned PID 139406:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# follow process 139406 blocked iteration 1 stackonly thread 2

Attaching to process pid = 139406 (pkg/bin/lpts_fm)

Iteration 1 of 1

Current process = "pkg/bin/lpts_fm", PID = 139406 TID = 2

trace_back: #0 0xfc110744 [MsgSendv]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fbf04 [msg_sendv]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fbbd8 [msg_send]
trace_back: #3 0xfcec7580 [pa_fm_close]
trace_back: #4 0xfcec78b0 [pa_fm_process_0]

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

REPLY (node node0_RP1_CPU0, pid 57433)

No specific TID, following all threads of 57433 (pkg/bin/lpts_pa)

Current process = "pkg/bin/lpts_pa", PID = 57433 TID = 1

trace_back: #0 0xfc1106dc [MsgReceivev]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fc840 [msg_receivev]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fc64c [msg_receive]
trace_back: #3 0xfc0ffa70 [event_dispatch]
trace_back: #4 0xfc0ffc2c [event_block]
trace_back: #5 0x48201904 [<N/A>]
trace_back: #6 0x48201e3c [<N/A>]

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

```

```
Current process = "pkg/bin/lpts_pa", PID = 57433 TID = 2
```

```
trace_back: #0 0xfc1106dc [MsgReceivev]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fc840 [msg_receivev]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fc64c [msg_receive]
trace_back: #3 0xfc0ffa70 [event_dispatch]
trace_back: #4 0xfc0ffc2c [event_block]
trace_back: #5 0x4821e978 [<N/A>]
```

```
ENDOFSTACKTRACE
```

```
Current process = "pkg/bin/lpts_pa", PID = 57433 TID = 3
```

```
trace_back: #0 0xfc1106dc [MsgReceivev]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fc840 [msg_receivev]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fc64c [msg_receive]
trace_back: #3 0xfc0ffa70 [event_dispatch]
trace_back: #4 0xfc0ffc2c [event_block]
trace_back: #5 0x482064c4 [<N/A>]
```

```
ENDOFSTACKTRACE
```

### Related Topics

[monitor threads](#), on page 499

[show processes](#), on page 528

# monitor threads

To display auto-updating statistics on threads in a full-screen mode, use the **monitor threads** command in administration EXEC mode or in EXEC mode.

**monitor threads** [**dumbtty**] [**iteration** *number*] [**location** *node-id*]

## Syntax Description

<b>dumbtty</b>	(Optional) Displays the output of the command as if on a dumb terminal (the screen is not refreshed).
<b>iteration</b> <i>number</i>	(Optional) Number of times the statistics display is to be updated, in the range from 0 to 4294967295.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the output from the command from the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

## Command Default

When all keywords are omitted, the **monitor threads** command displays the first ten threads for the local node, sorted in descending order by the time used. The display is cleared and updated every 5 seconds until you quit the command.

## Command Modes

EXEC, Admin EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.2	The command was made available in administration EXEC mode.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **monitor threads** command to show the top ten threads based on CPU usage. The display refreshes every 10 seconds.

- To change the parameters displayed by the **monitor threads** command, enter one of the key commands described in [Table 48: Interactive Display Commands for the monitor threads Command, on page 500](#).
- To terminate the display and return to the system prompt, enter the **q** key.
- To list the interactive commands, type **?** during the display.

[Table 48: Interactive Display Commands for the monitor threads Command, on page 500](#) describes the available interactive display commands.

Table 48: Interactive Display Commands for the monitor threads Command

Command	Description
?	Displays the available interactive commands.
d	Changes the delay interval between updates.
k	Kills a process.
l	Refreshes the screen.
n	Changes the number of threads to be displayed.
q	Quits the interactive display and returns the prompt to EXEC mode.

**Task ID****Task ID      Operations**


---

```
basic-services execute
```

---

The following example shows sample output from the **monitor threads** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# monitor threads

195 processes; 628 threads;
CPU states: 98.2% idle, 0.9% user, 0.7% kernel
Memory: 2048M total, 1576M avail, page size 4K

 JID TID LAST_CPU PRI STATE HH:MM:SS CPU COMMAND
 1 12 1 10 Rcv 0:00:09 0.42% procnto-600-smp-cisco-instr
 1 25 1 10 Run 0:00:30 0.36% procnto-600-smp-cisco-instr
 342 1 1 19 Rcv 0:00:07 0.20% wdsysmon
 52 5 0 21 Rcv 0:00:03 0.15% devc-conaux
 52 3 1 18 Rcv 0:00:02 0.07% devc-conaux
532670 1 0 10 Rply 0:00:00 0.07% top
 293 6 0 55 Rcv 0:00:06 0.03% shelfmgr
 55 8 0 10 Rcv 0:00:02 0.03% eth_server
 315 3 0 10 Rcv 0:00:11 0.03% sysdb_svr_local
 55 7 0 55 Rcv 0:00:11 0.02% eth_server
```

The following example shows sample output from the **monitor threads** command using the optional **location** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# monitor threads location 0/RP0/CPU0

Computing times...195 processes; 628 threads;
CPU states: 95.1% idle, 2.7% user, 2.0% kernel
Memory: 2048M total, 1576M avail, page size 4K

 JID TID LAST_CPU PRI STATE HH:MM:SS CPU COMMAND
 1 25 0 10 Run 0:00:32 2.08% procnto-600-smp-cisco-instr
 265 5 0 10 SigW 0:00:09 0.89% packet
 279 1 1 10 Rcv 0:00:00 0.65% qsm
557246 1 0 10 Rply 0:00:00 0.51% top
 293 5 1 55 Rcv 0:00:01 0.07% shelfmgr
 180 13 1 10 Rcv 0:00:02 0.07% gsp
 315 3 0 10 Rcv 0:00:12 0.07% sysdb_svr_local
```



```

55 7 1 55 Rcv 0:00:12 0.04% eth_server
180 1 0 10 Rcv 0:00:01 0.04% gsp
298 9 0 10 Rcv 0:00:01 0.04% snmpd

```

Table 49: monitor threads Field Descriptions, on page 501 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 49: monitor threads Field Descriptions

Field	Description
JID	Job ID.
TIDS	Thread ID.
LAST_CPU	Number of open channels.
PRI	Priority level of the thread.
STATE	State of the thread.
HH:MM:SS	Run time of process since last restart.
CPU	Percentage of CPU used by process thread.
COMMAND	Process name.

### Using Interactive Commands

When the **n** or **d** interactive command is used, the **monitor threads** command prompts for a number appropriate to the specific interactive command. The following example shows sample output from the **monitor threads** command using the interactive **n** command after the first display cycle to change the number of threads:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# monitor threads

Computing times... 87 processes; 249 threads;
CPU states: 84.8% idle, 4.2% user, 10.9% kernel
Memory: 256M total, 175M avail, page size 4K

 JID TID PRI STATE HH:MM:SS CPU COMMAND
 --- --- --- --- ---
 1 6 10 Run 0:00:10 10.92% kernel
553049 1 10 Rply 0:00:00 4.20% top
 58 3 10 Rcv 0:00:24 0.00% sysdsbvr
 1 3 10 Rcv 0:00:21 0.00% kernel
 69 1 10 Rcv 0:00:20 0.00% wdsysmon
 1 5 10 Rcv 0:00:20 0.00% kernel
 159 2 10 Rcv 0:00:05 0.00% qnet
 160 1 10 Rcv 0:00:05 0.00% netio
 157 1 10 NSlp 0:00:04 0.00% envmon_periodic
 160 9 10 Intr 0:00:04 0.00% netio

n

Enter number of threads to display: 3
Please enter a number between 5 and 40
Enter number of threads to display: 8

```

```
87 processes; 249 threads;
CPU states: 95.3% idle, 2.9% user, 1.7% kernel
Memory: 256M total, 175M avail, page size 4K
```

JID	TID	PRI	STATE	HH:MM:SS	CPU	COMMAND
1	6	10	Run	0:00:11	1.76%	kernel
69	1	10	Rcv	0:00:20	1.11%	wdsysmon
58	3	10	Rcv	0:00:24	0.40%	sysdsbr
157	1	10	NSlp	0:00:04	0.23%	envmon_periodic
159	19	10	Rcv	0:00:02	0.20%	qnet
553049	1	10	Rply	0:00:00	0.20%	top
159	12	10	Rcv	0:00:03	0.13%	qnet
160	1	10	Rcv	0:00:05	0.10%	netio

When a number outside the acceptable range is entered, the acceptable range is displayed:

```
Please enter a number between 5 and 40
Enter number of threads to display:
```

### Related Topics

[monitor processes](#)

# process

To start, terminate, or restart a process, use the **process** command in admin EXEC mode.

**process** {**crash** | **restart** | **shutdown** | **start**} {*executable-name**job-id*} **location** {*node-id* | **all**}

Syntax Description		
<b>crash</b>		Crashes a process.
<b>restart</b>		Restarts a process.
<b>shutdown</b>		Stops a process. The process is not restarted (even if considered “mandatory ◆?”).
<b>start</b>		Starts a process.
<i>executable-name</i>		Executable name of the process to be started, terminated, or restarted. Supplying an executable name for the <i>executable-name</i> argument performs the action for all the simultaneously running instances of the process, if applicable.
<i>job-id</i>		Job ID of the process instance to be started, terminated, or restarted. Supplying a job ID for the <i>job-id</i> argument performs the action for only the process instance associated with the job ID.
<b>location</b> { <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> }		Starts, terminates, or restarts a process on the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. The <b>all</b> keyword specifies all nodes.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Admin EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The <b>shutdown</b> keyword was introduced to replace the <b>kill</b> keyword. Support for the <b>crash</b> keyword was added to crash a process.
	Release 3.5.0	This command was removed from EXEC mode.
	Release 3.8.0	The <b>blocked</b> keyword was not supported.

**Usage Guidelines** Under normal circumstances, processes are started and restarted automatically by the operating system as required. If a process crashes, it is automatically restarted.

Use this command to manually start, stop, or restart individual processes.

**Caution**

Manually stopping or restarting a process can seriously impact the operation of a router. Use these commands only under the direction of a Cisco Technical Support representative.

**process shutdown**

The **process shutdown** command shuts down (terminates) the specified process and copies associated with the specified process. The process is not restarted, even if considered “mandatory.” Use the **show processes** command to display a list of executable processes running on the system.

**Caution**

Stopping a process can result in an RP switchover, system failure or both. This command is intended for use only under the direct supervision of a Cisco Technical Support representative.

**process restart**

The **process restart** command restarts a process, such as a process that is not functioning optimally.

**process start**

The **process start** command starts a process that is not currently running, such as a process that was terminated using the **process kill** command. If multiple copies are on the system, all instances of the process are started simultaneously.

**Task ID****Task Operations ID**

Task ID	Operations
root-lr	execute

The following example shows how to restart a process. In this example, the IS-IS process is restarted:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# process restart isis

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Mar 30 15:24:41 : isis[343]: %ISIS-6-INFO_ST
RTUP_START : Cisco NSF controlled start beginning
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Mar 30 15:24:52 : isis[352]: %ISIS-6-INFO_ST
RTUP_FINISH : Cold controlled start completed
```

The following example shows how to terminate a process. In this example, the IS-IS process is stopped:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# process shutdown isis
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#
```

The following example shows how to start a process. In this example, the IS-IS process is started:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# process start isis
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Mar 30 15:27:19 : isis[227]:
 %ISIS-6-INFO_STARTUP_START : Cold controlled start beginning
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Mar 30 15:27:31 : isis[352]: %ISIS-6-INFO_STARTUP_FINISH :
 Cold controlled start completed
```

This example shows how to restart a process:

### Related Topics

[process mandatory](#), on page 508

[show processes](#), on page 528

## process core

To modify the core dump options for a process, use the **process core** command in administration EXEC mode.

**process** {*executable-name**job-id*} **core** {**context** | **copy** | **fallback** | **iomem** | **mainmem** | **off** | **sharedmem** | **sparse** | **sync** | **text**} [**maxcore** *value*] **location** *node-id*

### Syntax Description

<i>executable-name</i>	Executable name of the process for which you want to change core dump options. Specifying a value for the <i>executable-name</i> argument changes the core dump option for multiple instances of a running process.
<i>job-id</i>	Job ID associated with the process instance. Specifying a <i>job-id</i> value changes the core dump option for only a single instance of a running process.
<b>context</b>	Dumps only context information for a process.
<b>copy</b>	Copies a core dump locally before performing the core dump.
<b>fallback</b>	Sets the core dump options to use the fallback options (if needed).
<b>iomem</b>	Dumps the I/O memory of a process.
<b>mainmem</b>	Dumps the main memory of a process.
<b>off</b>	Indicates that a core dump is not taken on the termination of the specified process.
<b>sharedmem</b>	Dumps the shared memory of a process.
<b>sparse</b>	Enables sparse core dumps of a process.
<b>sync</b>	Enables only synchronous core dumping.
<b>text</b>	Dumps the text of a process.
<b>maxcore</b> <i>value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the maximum number of core dumps allowed for the specified process on its creation.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Sets the core dump options for a process on a designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

### Command Default

By default, processes are configured to dump shared memory, text area, stack, data section, and heap information.

### Command Modes

Administration EXEC

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	<p>The command was made available in administration EXEC mode.</p> <p>The <b>mainmem-sharedmem</b> , <b>mainmem-text</b> , and <b>mainmem-text-sharedmem</b> keywords were removed.</p> <p>The <b>context</b> , <b>fallback</b> , <b>iomem</b> , <b>sync</b> , and <b>text</b> keywords were introduced.</p>

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The modular architecture of Cisco IOS XR software allows core dumps for individual processes. By default, processes are configured to dump shared memory, text area, stack, data section, and heap information.

Specifying an executable name for the *executable-name job-id* argument changes the core dump option for all instances of the process. Specifying a job ID for the value changes the core dump option for a single instance of a running process.

### Task ID

Task ID	Operations
root-lr	execute

The following example shows how to enable the collection of shared memory of a process:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# process ospf core sharedmem
```

The following example shows how to turn off core dumping for a process:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# process media_ether_config_di core off
```

### Related Topics

[show processes](#), on page 528

# process mandatory

To set the mandatory reboot options for a process, use the **process mandatory** command in the appropriate mode.

## process mandatory

**process mandatory** {**on** | **off**} {*executable-name**job-id*} **location** *node-id*

## process mandatory reboot

**process mandatory reboot** {**enable** | **disable**}

## process mandatory toggle

**process mandatory toggle** {*executable-name**job-id*} **location** *node-id*

### Syntax Description

<b>on</b>	Turns on mandatory process attribute.
<b>off</b>	Turns off the mandatory process attribute. The process is not considered mandatory.
<b>reboot</b> { <b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b> }	Enables or disables the reboot action when a mandatory process fails.
<b>toggle</b>	Toggles a mandatory process attribute.
<i>executable-name</i>	Executable name of the process to be terminated. Specifying an executable name for the <i>executable-name</i> argument terminates the process and all the simultaneously running copies, if applicable.
<i>job-id</i>	Job ID associated with the process to be terminated. Terminates only the process associated with the job ID.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Sets the mandatory settings for a process on a designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

### Command Default

No default behavior or values

### Command Modes

Administration EXEC

EXEC

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.2	The command was made available in administration EXEC mode.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

If a process unexpectedly goes down, the following action occurs based on whether the process is considered mandatory.



- If the process is mandatory and the process cannot be restarted, the node automatically reboots.
- If the process is not mandatory and cannot be restarted, it stays down and the node does not reboot.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	root-lr	execute

The following example shows how to turn on a mandatory attribute. In this example, the mandatory attribute is turned on for the `media_ether_config_di` process.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# process mandatory on media_ether_config_di
```

The following example shows how to turn the reboot option on. In this example, the router is set to reboot the node if a mandatory process goes down and cannot be restarted.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# process mandatory reboot enable
```

```
RP/0/RP00/CPU0:Mar 19 19:28:10 : sysmgr[71]: %SYSMGR-4-MANDATORY_REBOOT_ENABLE :
mandatory reboot option enabled by request
```

The following example shows how to turn off the reboot option. In this example, the router is set *not* to reboot the node if a mandatory process goes down and cannot be restarted. In this case, the mandatory process is restarted, but the node is not rebooted.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# process mandatory reboot disable
```

```
RP/0/RP00/CPU0:Mar 19 19:31:20 : sysmgr[71]: %SYSMGR-4-MANDATORY_REBOOT_OVERRIDE
: mandatory reboot option overridden by request
```

### Related Topics

[show processes](#), on page 528

# show context

To display core dump context information, use the **show context** command in administration EXEC mode or in EXEC mode.

**show context** [*coredump-occurrence* | **clear**] [**location** {*node-id* | **all**}]

## Syntax Description

<i>coredump-occurrence</i>	(Optional) Core dump context information to be displayed based on the occurrence of the core dump. Valid values are 1 to 10.
<b>clear</b>	(Optional) Clears the current context information.
<b>location</b> { <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> }	Displays core dump information that occurred on the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. The <b>all</b> keyword specifies to display information for all nodes.

## Command Default

If no *coredump-occurrence* value is specified, core dump context information for all core dumps is displayed.

## Command Modes

EXEC, Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.2	The command was made available in administration EXEC mode.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show context** command to display core dump context information. This command displays context information for the last ten core dumps. Cisco Technical Support Center engineers and development engineers use this command for post-analysis in the debugging of processes.

Use the [clear context, on page 476](#) command to clear core dump context information.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
diag	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show context** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show context

Crashed pid = 20502 (pkg/bin/mbi-hello)
Crash time: Thu Mar 25, 2004: 19:34:14
```

```
Core for process at disk0:/mbi-hello.20040325-193414.node0_RP0_CPU0
```

```
Stack Trace
#0 0xfc117c9c
#1 0xfc104348
#2 0xfc104154
#3 0xfc107578
#4 0xfc107734
#5 0x482009e4

Registers info
 r0 r1 r2 r3
R0 0000000e 481ffa80 4820c0b8 00000003
 r4 r5 r6 r7
R4 481ffb18 00000001 481ffa88 48200434
 r8 r9 r10 r11
R8 00000000 00000001 00000000 fc17ac58
 r12 r13 r14 r15
R12 481ffb08 4820c080 481ffc10 00000001
 r16 r17 r18 r19
R16 481ffc24 481ffc2c 481ffc44 00000000
 r20 r21 r22 r23
R20 00398020 00000000 481ffb6c 4820a484
 r24 r25 r26 r27
R24 00000000 00000001 4820efe0 481ffb88
 r28 r29 r30 r31
R28 00000001 481ffb18 4820ef08 00000001
 cnt lr msr pc
R32 fc168d58 fc104348 0000d932 fc117c9c
 cnd xer
R36 24000022 00000004
```

```
DLL Info
DLL path Text addr. Text size Data addr. Data size Version
/pkg/lib/libinfra.dll 0xfc0f6000 0x00032698 0xfc0f5268 0x00000cb4
```

The following example shows sample output from the **show context** command. The output displays information about a core dump from a process that has not crashed.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show context

node: node0_RP0_CPU0

Crashed pid = 28703 (pkg/bin/packet)
Crash time: Tue Sep 21, 2004: 02:48:00
Core for process at harddisk:/packet.by.dumper_gen.20040921-024800.node0_RP0_CPU0.ppc.Z
```

[Table 50: show context Field Descriptions, on page 511](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 50: show context Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Crashed pid	Process ID (PID) of the crashed process followed by the executable path.
Crash time	Time and date the crash occurred.
Core for process at	File path to the core dump file.

Field	Description
Stack Trace	Stack trace information.
Registers Info	Register information related to crashed threads.
DLL Info	Dynamically loadable library (DLL) information used to decode the stack trace.

**Related Topics**

[clear context](#), on page 476

# show dll

To display dynamically loadable library (DLL) information, use the **show dll** command in administration EXEC mode or in EXEC mode.

```
show dll [{jobid job-id [virtual] | [symbol]address virtual-address | dllname dll-virtual-path | memory | virtual}] [location node-id]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>jobid</b> <i>job-id</i>		(Optional) Displays DLL information for the specified job identifier.
<b>virtual</b>		(Optional) Displays the virtual path of DLLs. The virtual path is expressed in the /pkg/lib/library-name.dll format where the library name is the name of the DLL followed by the .dll suffix.
<b>symbol</b>		(Optional) Displays the symbol at the virtual address specified for the <i>virtual-address</i> argument.
<b>address</b> <i>virtual-address</i>		(Optional) Displays the DLL that is mapped at the virtual address specified for the <i>virtual-address</i> argument.
<b>dllname</b> <i>dll-virtual-path</i>		(Optional) Displays the process IDs (PIDs) of the process that have downloaded the DLL specified for the <i>dll-virtual-path</i> argument.
<b>memory</b>		(Optional) Displays a summary of DLL memory usage.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>		(Optional) Displays DLLs for the specified node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** EXEC, Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The command was made available in administration EXEC mode.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	basic-services	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show dll** command. In this example, the output displays all the DLLs loaded on the router.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show dll
```

DLL path	Text VA	Text Sz	Data VA	Data Sz	Refcount
/lib/libui.dll	0xfc000000	0x00007000	0xfc007000	0x00001000	1
/disk0/hfr-base-0.48.0/lib/liblogin.dll	0xfc008000	0x00006000	0xfc00e000	0x00001000	1
/mbi/lib/libbanner.dll	0xfc00f000	0x00003000	0xfc012000	0x00001000	1
/disk0/hfr-base-0.48.0/lib/libaaav2.dll	0xfc013000	0x0000f000	0xfc022000	0x00001000	1
/disk0/hfr-base-0.48.0/lib/libaaatty.dll	0xfc023000	0x00004000	0xfc027000	0x00001000	1
/mbi/lib/libtermcap.dll	0xfc028000	0x00003000	0xfc02b000	0x00001000	1
/mbi/lib/lib_show_dll.dll	0xfc02c000	0x00004000	0xfc030000	0x00001000	1
/mbi/lib/libihplatform.dll	0xfc0bf2d4	0x00000c18	0xfc1e4f88	0x00000068	1
/lib/libovl.dll	0xfc0c8000	0x0000c3b0	0xfc0c21f0	0x0000076c	23
/disk0/hfr-admin-0.48.0/lib/libfqm_ltrace_util_common.dll	0xfc0d43b0	0x00000bfc	0xfc391f7c	0x00000068	1
/lib/libplatform.dll	0xfc0d5000	0x0000aa88	0xfc0e0000	0x00002000	165
/lib/libsysmgr.dll	0xfc0e2000	0x0000ab48	0xfc0c295c	0x00000368	166
/lib/libinfra.dll	0xfc0ed000	0x0003284c	0xfc120000	0x00000c70	169
/lib/libbios.dll	0xfc121000	0x0002c4bc	0xfc14e000	0x00002000	166
/lib/libc.dll	0xfc150000	0x00077ae0	0xfc1c8000	0x00002000	175
/mbi/lib/libltrace.dll	0xfc1ca000	0x00007f5c	0xfc0c2cc4	0x00000188	96
/lib/libsyslog.dll	0xfc1d2000	0x0000530c	0xfc120c70	0x00000308	129
/disk0/hfr-base-0.48.0/lib/liblpts_ifib_platform.dll	0xfc1d730c	0x00000cc8	0xfcef4000	0x00000068	1
/lib/libbackplane.dll	0xfc1d8000	0x0000134c	0xfc0c2e4c	0x000000a8	163
/disk0/hfr-base-0.48.0/lib/libipv6_platform_client.dll	0xfc1d934c	0x00000c48	0xfcef4f8c	0x00000068	1
/mbi/lib/libpkgfs_node.dll	0xfc1da000	0x000092d4	0xfc1e4000	0x000001a8	3

The following example shows sample output from the **show dll** command with the optional **jobid** keyword and argument:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show dll jobid 186
```

DLLs mapped by PID 86111					
DLL path	Text VA	Text Sz	Data VA	Data Sz	Refcount
/lib/libovl.dll	0xfc0c8000	0x0000c3b0	0xfc0c21f0	0x0000076c	23
/lib/libplatform.dll	0xfc0d5000	0x0000aa88	0xfc0e0000	0x00002000	165
/lib/libsysmgr.dll	0xfc0e2000	0x0000ab48	0xfc0c295c	0x00000368	167
/lib/libinfra.dll	0xfc0ed000	0x0003284c	0xfc120000	0x00000c70	169
/lib/libbios.dll	0xfc121000	0x0002c4bc	0xfc14e000	0x00002000	166
/lib/libc.dll	0xfc150000	0x00077ae0	0xfc1c8000	0x00002000	175
/mbi/lib/libltrace.dll	0xfc1ca000	0x00007f5c	0xfc0c2cc4	0x00000188	96
/lib/libsyslog.dll	0xfc1d2000	0x0000530c	0xfc120c70	0x00000308	129
/lib/libbackplane.dll	0xfc1d8000	0x0000134c	0xfc0c2e4c	0x000000a8	163
/lib/libnodeid.dll	0xfc1e5000	0x000091fc	0xfc1e41a8	0x00000208	163
/mbi/lib/libinst_mem.dll	0xfc232000	0x000044f8	0xfc1e43b0	0x00000108	4
/lib/libdebug.dll	0xfc23c000	0x0000ef64	0xfc1e4680	0x00000550	159

[Table 51: show dll Field Descriptions, on page 515](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 51: show dll Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
DLL path	Physical path of the DLL on the router.
Text VA	Virtual address of the text segment of the DLL.
Text Sz	Size of the text segment of the DLL.
Data VA	Virtual address of the data segment of the DLL.
Data Sz	Size of the data segment of the DLL.
Refcount	Number of clients using the DLL.

The following example shows sample output from the **show dll** command with the optional **dllname** *dll-virtual-path* keyword and optional argument:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show dll dllname /pkg/lib/libinst_mem.dll

PID: 4102 Refcount: 1
PID: 4105 Refcount: 1
PID: 24600 Refcount: 1
PID: 86111 Refcount: 1
```

[Table 52: show dll dllname Field Descriptions, on page 515](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 52: show dll dllname Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
PID:	Process ID of the process.
Refcount	Number of references to the DLL by the process.

The following example shows sample **show dll** output from the command with the optional **memory** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show dll memory

Total DLL Text - 14778896 bytes Total DLL Data - 12688500 bytes
Total DLL Memory - 27467396 bytes
```

# show exception

To display the configured core dump settings, use the **show exception** command in administration EXEC mode or in EXEC mode.

**show exception** [**core-options** [**process** *process-name*] **location** *node-id*]

## Syntax Description

<b>core-options</b>	(Optional) Displays process core option values.
<b>process</b> <i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the process for which to display the information.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Displays configured settings for a specified node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

EXEC, Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.9.0	Support for the <b>core-options</b> keyword was added.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show exception** command to display the configured core dump settings. The output from this command displays the core dump settings configured with the following commands:

- [exception filepath](#), on page 482
- [exception pakmem](#), on page 486
- [exception sparse](#), on page 488
- [exception sprsize](#), on page 490

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
diag	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show exception** command with the **location** keyword. All processes for the specified node are displayed.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show excep core-options location 0/rp0/cpu0
Mon Nov 30 01:31:31.391 PST
```



```

Process
 Options
attach_server:
 TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
attachd:
 TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
ksh-aux:
 TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
bcm_logger:
 TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
devf-scrp:
 TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
bfm_server:
 TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
ksh:
 TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
dllmgr:
 COPY
dumper:
 TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
eth_server:
 COPY SPARSE
inflator:
 TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
insthelper:
 TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
mbi-hello:
 TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
cat:
 TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
mq:
 COPY
mqueue:
 TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
nname:
 TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
nvram:
 TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
--More--

```

The following example shows sample output from the **show exception** command for a specific process:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show excep core-options process upgrade_daemon location 0/6/cpu0

Mon Nov 30 01:32:20.207 PST
Process
 Options
upgrade_daemon:
 TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM

```

### Related Topics

- [exception filepath](#), on page 482
- [exception pakmem](#), on page 486
- [exception sparse](#), on page 488
- [exception sprsize](#), on page 490

# show memory

To display the available physical memory and memory usage information of processes on the router, use the **show memory** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show memory** [{*jobid* | **summary** [{**bytes** | **detail**}]}] **location** *node-id*

Syntax Description	
<i>job id</i>	(Optional) Job ID associated with a process instance. Specifying a job ID for the <i>job-id</i> argument displays the memory available and memory usage information for only the process associated with the specified job ID. If the <i>job-id</i> argument is not specified, this command displays information for all running processes.
<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Displays a summary of the physical memory and memory usage information.
<b>bytes</b>	(Optional) Displays numbers in bytes for an exact count.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays numbers in the format “nnn.dddM” for more detail.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Displays the available physical memory from the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC  
EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The command was made available in administration EXEC mode.

**Usage Guidelines** To display detailed memory information for the entire router, enter the **show memory** command without any parameters.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	basic-services	read

This example shows partial sample output from the **show memory** command entered without keywords or arguments. This command displays details for the entire router.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show memory

Physical Memory:2048M total
Application Memory :1802M (1636M available)
Image:116M (bootram:116M)
Reserved:128M, IOMem:0, flashfsys:0
Total shared window:0
```

```

kernel:jid 1
Address Bytes What
0008f000 12288 Program Stack
000b2000 12288 Program Stack
Total Allocated Memory:0
Total Shared Memory:0

sbin/devc-pty:jid 68
Address Bytes What
4817f000 4096 Program Stack (pages not allocated)
48180000 516096 Program Stack (pages not allocated)
481fe000 8192 Program Stack
48200000 28672 Physical Mapped Memory
48207000 4096 ANON FIXED ELF SYSRAM
48208000 4096 ANON FIXED ELF SYSRAM

```

This example shows sample output from the **show memory** command entered with the job ID 7 to show the memory usage information for the process associated with this job identifier:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show memory 7

Physical Memory: 256M total
Application Memory : 249M (217M available)
Image: 2M (bootram: 2M)
Reserved: 4M, IOMem: 0, flashfsys: 0

sbin/pipe: jid 7
Address Bytes What
07f7c000 126976 Program Stack (pages not allocated)
07f9b000 4096 Program Stack
07f9d000 126976 Program Stack (pages not allocated)
07fbc000 4096 Program Stack
07fbe000 126976 Program Stack (pages not allocated)
07fdd000 4096 Program Stack
07fdf000 126976 Program Stack (pages not allocated)
07ffe000 4096 Program Stack
08000000 122880 Program Stack (pages not allocated)
0801e000 8192 Program Stack
08020000 12288 Physical Mapped Memory
08023000 4096 Program Text or Data
08024000 4096 Program Text or Data
08025000 16384 Allocated Memory
08029000 16384 Allocated Memory
7c001000 319488 DLL Text libc.dll
7e000000 8192 DLL Data libc.dll

```

This example shows how to display a detailed summary of memory information for the router:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show memory summary detail

Physical Memory: 256.000M total
Application Memory : 140.178M (15.003M available)
Image: 95.739M (bootram: 95.739M)
Reserved: 20.000M, IOMem: 0, flashfsys: 0
Shared window fibv6: 257.980K
Shared window PFI_IFH: 207.925K
Shared window aib: 8.972M
Shared window infra_statsd: 3.980K
Shared window ipv4_fib: 1.300M

```

```

Shared window atc_cache: 35.937K
Shared window qad: 39.621K
Total shared window: 10.805M
Allocated Memory: 49.933M
Program Text: 6.578M
Program Data: 636.000K
Program Stack: 4.781M

```

**Table 53: show memory summary Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Physical Memory	Available physical memory on the router.
Application Memory	Current memory usage of all the processes on the router.
Image	Memory that is currently used by the image and available memory.
Reserved	Total reserved memory.
IOMem	Available I/O memory.
flashfsys	Total flash memory.
Shared window fibv6	Internal shared window information.
Shared window PFI_IFH	Internal shared window information.
Shared window aib	Internal shared window information.
Shared window infra_statsd	Internal shared window information.
Shared window ipv4_fib	Internal shared window information.
Shared window atc_cache	Internal shared window information.
Shared window qad	Internal shared window information.
Total shared window	Internal shared window information.
Allocated Memory	Amount of memory allocated for the specified node.
Program Text	Internal program test information.
Program Data	Internal program data information.
Program Stack	Internal program stack information.

### Related Topics

[show memory heap](#), on page 524

[show processes](#), on page 528

# show memory compare

To display details about heap memory usage for all processes on the router at different moments in time and compare the results, use the **show memory compare** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show memory compare** {start | end | report}

## Syntax Description

<b>start</b>	Takes the initial snapshot of heap memory usage for all processes on the router and sends the report to a temporary file named /tmp/memcmp_start.out.
<b>end</b>	Takes the second snapshot of heap memory usage for all processes on the router and sends the report to a temporary file named /tmp/memcmp_end.out. This snapshot is compared with the initial snapshot when displaying the heap memory usage comparison report.
<b>report</b>	Displays the heap memory comparison report, comparing heap memory usage between the two snapshots of heap memory usage.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC  
EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.2	The command was made available in administration EXEC mode.

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **show memory compare** command to display details about the heap memory usage of all processes on the router at different moments in time and compare the results. This command is useful for detecting patterns of memory usage during events such as restarting processes or configuring interfaces.

Use the following steps to create and compare memory snapshots:

1. Enter the **show memory compare** command with the **start** keyword to take the initial snapshot of heap memory usage for all processes on the router.



### Note

The snapshot is similar to that resulting from entry of the [show memory heap, on page 524](#) command with the optional **summary** keyword.

2. Perform the test you want to analyze.
3. Enter the **show memory compare** command with the **end** keyword to take the snapshot of heap memory usage to be compared with the initial snapshot.
4. Enter the **show memory compare** command with the **report** keyword to display the heap memory usage comparison report.

## show memory compare

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	basic-services	read

This example shows sample output from the **show memory compare** command with the **report** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show memory compare report
```

JID	name	mem before	mem after	difference	mallocs	restarted
---	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
84	driver_infra_partner	577828	661492	83664	65	
279	gsp	268092	335060	66968	396	
236	snap_transport	39816	80816	41000	5	
237	mpls_lsd_agent	36340	77340	41000	5	
268	fint_partner	24704	65704	41000	5	
90	null_caps_partner	25676	66676	41000	5	
208	aib	55320	96320	41000	5	
209	ipv4_io	119724	160724	41000	5	
103	loopback_caps_partne	33000	74000	41000	5	
190	ipv4_arm	41432	82432	41000	5	
191	ipv6_arm	33452	74452	41000	5	
104	sysldr	152164	193164	41000	5	
85	nd_partner	37200	78200	41000	5	
221	clns	61520	102520	41000	5	
196	parser_server	1295440	1336440	41000	5	
75	bundlemgr_distrib	57424	98424	41000	5	
200	arp	83720	124720	41000	5	
201	cdp	56524	97524	41000	5	
204	ether_caps_partner	39620	80620	41000	5	
206	qosmgr	55624	96624	41000	5	
240	imd_server	92880	104680	11800	28	
260	improxy	77508	88644	11136	10	
111	nrssvr	29152	37232	8080	60	
275	sysdb_svr_local	1575532	1579056	3524	30	
205	cfgmgr	31724	33548	1824	25	
99	sysdb_svr_shared	1131188	1132868	1680	14	
51	mbus-rp	26712	27864	1152	4	
66	wdsysmon	298068	299216	1148	15	
168	netio	1010912	1012060	1148	6	
283	itrace_manager	17408	17928	520	3	
59	devc-conaux	109868	110300	432	4	
67	syslogd_helper	289200	289416	216	2	
117	fctl	41596	41656	60	2	
54	sysmgr	171772	171076	-696	-5	
269	ifmgr	539308	530652	-8656	-196	*

**Table 54: show memory compare report Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
JID	Process job ID.
name	Process name.
mem before	Heap memory usage at start (in bytes).

Field	Description
mem after	Heap memory usage at end (in bytes).
difference	Difference in heap memory usage (in bytes).
mallocs	Number of unfreed allocations made during the test period.
restarted	Indicates if the process was restarted during the test period.

**Related Topics**

[show memory heap](#), on page 524

[show processes](#), on page 528

# show memory heap

To display information about the heap space for a process, use the **show memory heap** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show memory heap** [**allocated**] [**dllname**] [**failure**] [**free**] {*jobid* | **all**}

Syntax Description		
<b>allocated</b>	(Optional)	Displays a list of all allocated heap blocks.
<b>dllname</b>	(Optional)	Displays heaps with dynamic link library (DLL) names.
<b>failure</b>	(Optional)	Displays a summary of heap failures.
<b>free</b>	(Optional)	Displays a list of all free heap blocks.
<b>summary</b>	(Optional)	Displays a summary of the information about the heap space.
<i>job-id</i>		Job ID associated with the process instance.
<b>all</b>	(Optional)	Displays information about the heap space for all processes. The <b>all</b> keyword is only available when the <b>failure</b> or <b>summary</b> keywords are used.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC  
EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The command was made available in administration EXEC mode.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	basic-services	read

This example shows sample output from the **show memory heap** command, specifying a job ID for the *job-id* argument:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show memory heap 111
```



```

Malloc summary for pid 16433:
 Heapsize 16384: allocd 6328, free 8820, overhead 1236
 Calls: mallocs 144; reallocs 73; frees 5; [core-allocs 1; core-frees 0]
Block Allocated List
Total Total Block Name/ID/Caller
Usizes Sizes Counts
0x000008c1 0x000008cc 0x00000001 0x7c018a10
0x000005ac 0x00000974 0x00000079 0x7c02b9e0
0x000004f0 0x000004f8 0x00000001 0x7c02b6fc
0x00000080 0x00000088 0x00000001 0x7c01936c
0x00000034 0x00000048 0x00000001 0x7c018954
0x00000024 0x00000030 0x00000001 0x7c019278
0x00000018 0x00000020 0x00000001 0x7c019b2c
0x00000008 0x00000010 0x00000001 0x7c017178
0x00000008 0x00000010 0x00000001 0x7c00fb54
0x00000008 0x00000010 0x00000001 0x7c00fb80
0x00000008 0x00000010 0x00000001 0x7c00fbb8

```

Table 55: show memory heap Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Malloc summary for pid	System-defined process ID (PID).
Heapsize	Size of the heap as allocated from the system by the malloc library.
allocd	Bytes allocated to the process.
free	Bytes available in the heap.
overhead	Malloc library overhead in bytes.
mallocs	Number of malloc calls.
reallocs	Number of realloc calls.
frees	Number of invocations to the caller interface provided in the malloc library for deallocating the memory.
[core-allocs 1; core-frees 0]	Number of core memory units, the memory units in the malloc library allocated by the system for the heap, allocated, and freed.

The following example shows sample output from the **show memory heap** command, specifying the **summary job-id** keyword and argument:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show memory heap summary 65

Malloc summary for pid 20495 process pcmciad:
 Heapsize 65536: allocd 40332, free 16568, overhead 8636
 Calls: mallocs 883; reallocs 3; frees 671; [core-allocs 4; core-frees 0]
Band size 16, element per block 48, nbuint 1
Completely free blocks: 0
Block allocated: 2, Block freed: 0
allocs: 85, frees: 20
allocmem: 1040, freemem: 496, overhead: 448

```

## show memory heap

```

blocks: 2, blknodes: 96
Band size 24, element per block 34, nbuint 1
Completely free blocks: 0
Block allocated: 1, Block freed: 0
allocs: 243, frees: 223
allocmem: 480, freemem: 336, overhead: 168
blocks: 1, blknodes: 34
Band size 32, element per block 26, nbuint 1
Completely free blocks: 0
Block allocated: 1, Block freed: 0
allocs: 107, frees: 97
allocmem: 320, freemem: 512, overhead: 136
blocks: 1, blknodes: 26
Band size 40, element per block 22, nbuint 1
Completely free blocks: 0
Block allocated: 2, Block freed: 0
allocs: 98, frees: 74
allocmem: 960, freemem: 800, overhead: 240
blocks: 2, blknodes: 44
Band size 48, element per block 18, nbuint 1
Completely free blocks: 0
Block allocated: 1, Block freed: 0
allocs: 53, frees: 42
allocmem: 528, freemem: 336, overhead: 104
blocks: 1, blknodes: 18
Band size 56, element per block 16, nbuint 1
Completely free blocks: 0
Block allocated: 1, Block freed: 0
allocs: 8, frees: 4
allocmem: 224, freemem: 672, overhead: 96
blocks: 1, blknodes: 16
Band size 64, element per block 14, nbuint 1
Completely free blocks: 0
Block allocated: 1, Block freed: 0
allocs: 6, frees: 2
allocmem: 256, freemem: 640, overhead: 88
blocks: 1, blknodes: 14
Band size 72, element per block 12, nbuint 1
Completely free blocks: 0
Block allocated: 1, Block freed: 0
allocs: 1, frees: 0
allocmem: 72, freemem: 792, overhead: 80
blocks: 1, blknodes: 12

```

Table 56: show memory heap summary Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Malloc summary for pid	System-defined process ID (pid).
Heapsize	Size of the heap as allocated from the system by the malloc library.
allocd	Bytes allocated to the process.
free	Bytes available in the heap.
overhead	Malloc library overhead in bytes.
mallocs	Number of malloc calls.

Field	Description
reallocs	Number of realloc calls.
frees	Number of invocations to the caller interface provided in the malloc library for deallocating the memory.
[core-allocs 1; core-frees 0]	Number of core memory units, the memory units in the malloc library allocated by the system for the heap, allocated and freed.
Band size	Small memory elements are arranged in bands. The band size specifies the size of elements within the band.
element per block	Number of elements per block in the band.
nbunit	Number of memory unit one block consists of. Any block in any band should be of a size that is an integer multiple of this basic unit.
Completely free blocks	Number of blocks in the band completely free (available for allocation).
Block alloced	Number of blocks currently allocated for the band.
allocs	Number of allocations currently performed from the band.
frees	Number of free calls that resulted in memory being returned to the band.
allocmem	Amount of memory currently allocated from the band.
overhead	Amount of memory in bytes as overhead for managing the band.
blocks	Number of blocks currently in the band.
blknodes	Number of nodes (elements) in all the blocks in the band.

**Related Topics**

[show memory](#), on page 518

# show processes

To display information about active processes, use the **show processes** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show processes** {*job-id**process-name* | **aborts** | **all** | **blocked** | **boot** | **cpu** | **distribution** *process-name* | **dynamic** | **failover** | **family** | **files** | **location** *node-id* | **log** | **mandatory** | **memory** | **pidin** | **searchpath** | **signal** | **startup** | **threadname**} [**location** *node-id*] [**detail**] [**run**]

## Syntax Description

<i>job-id</i>	Job identifier for which information for only the process instance associated with the <i>job-id</i> argument is displayed.
<i>process-name</i>	Process name for which all simultaneously running instances are displayed, if applicable.
<b>aborts</b>	Displays process abort information.
<b>all</b>	Displays summary process information for all processes.
<b>blocked</b>	Displays details about reply, send, and mutex blocked processes.
<b>boot</b>	Displays process boot information.
<b>cpu</b>	Displays CPU usage for each process.
<b>distribution</b>	Displays the distribution of processes.
<b>dynamic</b>	Displays process data for dynamically created processes.
<b>failover</b>	Displays process switchover information.
<b>family</b>	Displays the process session and family information.
<b>files</b>	Displays information about open files and open communication channels.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Displays information about the active processes from a designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<b>log</b>	Displays process log.
<b>mandatory</b>	Displays process data for mandatory processes.
<b>memory</b>	Displays information about the text, data, and stack usage for processes.
<b>pidin</b>	Displays all processes using the QNX command.
<b>searchpath</b>	Displays the search path.
<b>signal</b>	Displays the signal options for blocked, pending, ignored, and queued signals.
<b>startup</b>	Displays process data for processes created at startup.
<b>threadname</b>	Displays thread names.

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays more detail. This option is available only with the <i>process-name</i> argument.
<b>run</b>	(Optional) Displays information for only running processes. This option is available only with the <i>process-name</i> argument.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC  
EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The command was made available in administration EXEC mode.
	Release 3.5.0	The use of this command with no keywords or arguments was not supported.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **show processes** command to display general information about the active processes. To display more detailed information for a process, specify a job ID or process for the *job-id* argument or *process-name* argument, respectively.

You can also use the **monitor processes** command to determine the top processes and threads based on CPU usage.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	basic-services	read

The **show processes** command with the *process-name* argument displays detailed information about a process:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show processes ospf

 Job Id: 261
 PID: 139453
Executable path: /crs-rout-0.44.0/bin/ospf
 Instance #: 1
 Version ID: 00.00.0000
 Respawn: ON
 Respawn count: 1
Max. spawns per minute: 12
 Last started: Wed Mar 17 07:46:26 2004
 Process state: Run
 Package state: Normal
Started on config: cfg/gl/ipv4-ospf/proc/100/ord_a/routerid
 core: TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
 Max. core: 0
 Mandatory: ON
 Placement: ON
 startup_path: /pkg/startup/ospf.startup
```

## show processes

```

Process cpu time: 0.410 user, 0.183 kernel, 0.593 total
JID TID LastCPU Stack pri state HR:MM:SS:MSEC NAME
261 1 0 40K 10 Receive 0:00:00:0397 ospf
261 2 1 40K 10 Receive 0:00:00:0003 ospf
261 3 0 40K 10 Receive 0:00:00:0007 ospf
261 4 1 40K 10 Condvar 0:00:00:0000 ospf
--More--

```

Table 57: show processes Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Job id	Job ID. This field remains constant over process restarts.
PID	Process ID. This field changes when process is restarted.
Executable path	Path for the process executable.
Instance	There may be more than one instance of a process running at a given time (each instance may have more than one thread).
Version ID	API version.
Respawn	ON or OFF. The field indicates if this process restarts automatically in case of failure.
Respawn count	Number of times this process has been started or restarted (that is, the first start makes this count 1).
Max. spawns per minute	Number of respawns not to be exceeded in 1 minute. If this number is exceeded, the process stops restarting.
Last started	Date and time the process was last started.
Process state	Current state of the process.
Started on config	Configuration command that started (or would start) this process.
core	Memory segments to include in core file.
Max. core	Number of times to dump a core file. 0 = infinity.

The **show processes** command with the **memory** keyword displays details of memory usage for a given process or for all processes, as shown in the following example:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show processes memory

JID Text Data Stack Dynamic Process
55 28672 4096 69632 17072128 eth_server
317 167936 4096 45056 10526720 syslogd
122 512000 4096 77824 9797632 bgp
265 57344 4096 57344 5877760 parser_server
254 40960 4096 143360 3084288 netio
63 8192 4096 24576 2314240 nvram
314 4096 4096 36864 1699840 sysdb_svr_local
341 495616 4096 40960 1576960 wdsysmon
259 53248 4096 28672 1490944 nvgen_server

```

```

189 32768 4096 32768 1425408 hd_drv
69 77824 4096 110592 1421312 qnet
348 323584 4096 40960 1392640 ospf
347 323584 4096 40960 1392640 ospf
346 323584 4096 40960 1392640 ospf
345 323584 4096 40960 1392640 ospf
344 323584 4096 40960 1392640 ospf
261 323584 4096 40960 1392640 ospf
--More--

```

**Table 58: show processes memory Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Text	Size of text region (process executable).
Data	Size of data region (initialized and uninitialized variables).
Stack	Size of process stack.
Dynamic	Size of dynamically allocated memory.
Process	Process name.

The **show processes** command with the **all** keyword displays summary information for all processes, as shown in the following example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show processes all
```

```

 JID LAST STARTED STATE RE- PLACE- MANDA- MAINT- NAME (IID) ARGS
 START MENT TORY MODE

 82 03/16/2007 14:54:52.488 Run 1 M Y wd-mpi(1)
 58 03/16/2007 14:54:52.488 Run 1 M Y dllmgr(1) -r 60 -u
30
 74 03/16/2007 14:54:52.488 Run 1 M Y pkgfs(1)
 57 03/16/2007 14:54:52.488 Run 1 Y devc-conaux(1) -h
-d
 librs232.dll -m
 libconaux.dll -u
 libst16550.dll
 76 03/16/2007 14:54:52.488 Run 1 Y devc-pty(1) -n 32
 56 Not configured None 0 Y clock_chip(1) -r
-b
--More--

```

**Table 59: show processes all Field Description**

Field	Description
JID	Job ID.
Last Started	Date when the process was last started.
State	State of the process.

Field	Description
Restart	Number of times the process has restarted since the node was booted. If a node is reloaded, the restart count for all processes is reset. Normally, this value is 1, because usually processes do not restart. However, if you restart a process using the <b>process restart</b> command, the restart count for the process increases by one.
Placement	Indicates whether the process is a placeable process or not. Most processes are not placeable, so the value is blank. ISIS, OSPF, and BGP are examples of placeable processes.
Mandatory	M indicates that the process is mandatory. A mandatory process must be running. If a mandatory process cannot be started (for example, sysmgr starts it but it keeps crashing), after five attempts the sysmgr causes the node to reload in an attempt to correct the problem. A node cannot function properly if a mandatory process is not running.
Maint Mode	Indicates processes that should be running when a node is in maintenance mode. Maintenance mode is intended to run as few processes as possible to perform diagnostics on a card when a problem is suspected. However, even the diagnostics require some services running.
Name (IID)	Name of the process followed by the instance ID. A process can have multiple instances running, so the IID is the instance ID.
Args	Command-line arguments to the process.

### Related Topics

[monitor processes](#)

[monitor threads](#), on page 499





## Secure Domain Router Commands

---

Secure domain routers (SDRs) provide a means of partitioning a router into multiple, independent routers. SDRs perform routing functions in the same manner as a physical router but share resources with the rest of the system. For example, the applications, configurations, protocols, and routing tables assigned to an SDR belong to that SDR only, but other functions such as chassis control, switch fabric, and partitioning are shared with the rest of the system.

For detailed information about secure domain router concepts, configuration tasks, and examples, see the *Configuring Secure Domain Routers on Cisco IOS XR Software* module in *System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*.

- [location \(SDR\), on page 534](#)
- [pair \(SDR\), on page 536](#)
- [sdr, on page 538](#)
- [show sdr, on page 540](#)

## location (SDR)

To assign a node to a secure domain router (SDR), use the **location** command in SDR configuration mode. To remove a node from an SDR and return the node to the owner SDR, use the **no** form of this command.

**location** *node-location*

**location** *partially-qualified-nodeid* [**primary**]

**no location**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>partially-qualified-nodeid</i>	Node to be assigned to the specified secure domain router. Refer to the Usage Guidelines for the syntax required in each router platform.
	<b>primary</b>	(Optional) Configures the node as the DSDRSC for a secure domain router.

**Command Default** All nodes are assigned to the owner SDR.

**Command Modes** SDR configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.3.0	The term logical router (LR) was changed to secure domain router (SDR). Added support for the <b>primary</b> keyword.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **location** command to assign a node to an SDR. By default, all nodes belong to the owner SDR. When a node is assigned to a non-owner SDR, it is automatically removed from the owner SDR inventory.

Use the **no** form of the **location** command to remove a node from an SDR. Removing a node from an SDR implicitly returns it to the owner SDR. When a node has been removed from an SDR, it can be reassigned to another SDR. To remove the designated secure domain router system controller (DSDRSC), you must first remove all other nodes in the SDR. You cannot remove the designated system controller (DSC) from the owner SDR.



**Note** Removing all nodes from an SDR deletes the secure domain router from the configuration.

### Usage Notes

- Use the **location** command with the **primary** keyword to assign a route processor (RP) pair or a single distributed route processor (DRP) as the DSDRSC. If the **primary** keyword is not used, the node is assigned to the SDR, but it is not the DSDRSC.

- You cannot assign a single RP to an SDR. RPs must be added in redundant pairs. The value of the *partially-qualified-nodeid* argument for RPs is entered in the *rack/slot/** notation. This command assigns the redundant RP pair as the DSDRSC. One RP is automatically elected as the DSDRSC, and the second RP acts as the standby DSDRSC.
- To assign a single DRP to an SDR, use the **location** command with the *partially-qualified-nodeid* argument. To assign a single DRP node as the DSDRSC, enter the **location** command with the *partially-qualified-nodeid* argument and the **primary** keyword.
- To assign a redundant DRP pair to an SDR, use the **pair (SDR)** command. We recommend the use of DRP pairs as the DSDRSC for all non-owner SDRs.
- If an RP is already assigned to the SDR as the DSDRSC, it must be removed before a DRP can be assigned as the DSDRSC.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	system	read, write

In the following example, a new SDR “rname2” is created. The **location** command is used to add an RP pair as the primary node (DSDRSC). An additional node in rack 1, slot 0 is then added to the configuration.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# sdr rname2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config-sdr:rname2)# location 1/RP*/* primary
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config-sdr:rname2)# location 1/0/*
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config-sdr:rname2)# end
```

The following example shows how to remove a node from SDR “rname2”:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# sdr rname2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config-sdr:rname2)# no location 1/0/*
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config-sdr:rname2)# end
```

### Related Topics

[pair \(SDR\)](#), on page 536

[sdr](#), on page 538

## pair (SDR)

To assign a distributed route processor (DRP) pair to a secure domain router (SDR), use the **pair** command in SDR configuration mode. To remove a DRP pair from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
pair pair-name [primary]
no pair pair-name
```

### Syntax Description

*pair-name* Specifies a DRP pair to be assigned to the specified secure domain router. The *pair-name* argument is the name assigned to the DRP pair. For instructions to create a DRP pair name, see the **pairing** (drp) command in the *Distributed Route Processor Commands on Cisco IOS XR Software*.

**primary** (Optional) Specifies the named DRP pair as the primary and standby designated secure domain router system controllers (DSDRSC).

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

SDR configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **pair** command with the *pair-name* argument to assign a DRP pair to an SDR. Enter the **pair** command with the **primary** keyword to assign the DRP pair as the DSDRSCs (primary and standby DSDRSCs).

To assign a DRP pair to an SDR, you must first create a DRP pair name as described in *Distributed Route Processor Commands on Cisco IOS XR Software* and *Configuring Secure Domain Routers on Cisco IOS XR Software*. When the DRP pair is created, you can add the *pair-name* to the SDR.

When a DRP pair is assigned to a non-owner SDR, it is automatically removed from the owner SDR inventory. When a DRP pair is removed from a non-owner SDR configuration, it is automatically returned to the owner SDR inventory.

RP's have precedence over DRPs for DSDRSC configuration. If an SDR already includes an RP, the RP must become the DSDRSC.

Use the **no** form of the **pair** command to remove the DRP pair from an SDR. Removing a DRP pair from an SDR implicitly returns it to the owner SDR. When a DRP pair has been removed from an SDR, it can be reassigned to another SDR.

### Task ID

Task ID	Operation
system	read, write

The following example shows how to enter SDR configuration mode and add a DRP pair as the DSDRSC. The command **show configuration** is used in SDR configuration mode to display the SDR configuration.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# sdr rname2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config-sdr:rname2)# pair drp1 primary
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config-sdr:rname2)# show configuration

Building configuration... sdr rname2 pair drp1 primary
! end
```

The following example shows how to enter SDR configuration mode and remove a DRP pair from the SDR configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# sdr rname2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config-sdr:rname2)# no pair drp1
```

### Related Topics

- [location \(DRP\)](#), on page 270
- [pairing \(DRP\)](#), on page 272
- [location \(SDR\)](#), on page 534
- [sdr](#), on page 538

# sdr

To create a secure domain router (SDR) and enter SDR configuration mode, use the **sdr** command in administration configuration

mode. To remove a secure domain router from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
sdr sdr-name
no sdr sdr-name
```

---

**Syntax Description**      *sdr-name*    Name of the SDR to be created or modified.

---

**Command Default**      The system comes configured as a single secure domain router known as the *owner SDR*.

**Command Modes**      Administration configuration

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

---

**Usage Guidelines**      To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **sdr** command to create an SDR or modify an existing SDR.




---

**Note**      The *sdr-name* argument creates an SDR if the SDR specified for the *sdr-name* argument does not exist.

---

By default, a router running Cisco IOS XR software contains one SDR, the owner SDR. You cannot create the owner SDR because it always exists—nor can you completely remove it because it is necessary for managing the router.

After the **sdr** command is used, the router enters SDR configuration mode. From SDR configuration mode, you can add nodes to the SDR or remove nodes from the SDR using the **location** (SDR) command. You can also add or remove DRP pairs using the **pair** (SDR) command.

Use the **no** form of the command to remove a non-owner SDR configuration. When an SDR is removed from the router configuration, all nodes included in the SDR configuration are returned to the owner SDR inventory. The owner SDR cannot be removed.

## Maximum Number of SDR Configurations

A maximum of eight SDRs are supported, including one owner SDR and up to seven non-owner SDRs.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	system	read, write

The following example shows how to remove an SDR from the configuration. All nodes belonging to the configuration are returned to the owner SDR inventory, and the SDR name is deleted.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# no sdr rname
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (admin-config)# end
```

### Related Topics

- [location \(DRP\)](#), on page 270
- [pairing \(DRP\)](#), on page 272
- [location \(SDR\)](#), on page 534
- [pair \(SDR\)](#), on page 536

# show sdr

To display information about the currently defined secure domain routers (SDRs), use the **show sdr** command in the appropriate configuration mode.

## Administration EXEC Mode

**show sdr** [{name *sdr-name* [detail] | summary}]

## EXEC Mode

**show sdr** [detail]

### Syntax Description

<b>name</b> <i>sdr-name</i>	Specifies a specific SDR.
<b>detail</b>	Displays more detailed information for a specific SDR.
<b>summary</b>	Displays summary information about all SDRs in the system.

### Command Default

Administration EXEC Mode Mode:

- Displays information for the Owner SDR.
- If you are logged into a specific SDR as the admin user, then information about the local SDR is displayed.

EXEC Mode Mode:

- Displays information about the local SDR.

### Command Modes

EXEC

Administration EXEC

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show sdr** command in administration EXEC mode to display the inventory of nodes in the Owner SDR or in a specific named SDR. The **show sdr** command in EXEC mode displays the inventory of nodes in the current SDR.

### Task ID

Task ID	Operations
system	read

This example shows sample output from the **show sdr** command in EXEC



mode:

**Table 60: show sdr Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Type	Type of card, which can be Linecard, RP, or DRP.
NodeName	Name of the node, expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
NodeState	Run state of the card, which can be failure, present, booting, running, and so on.
RedState	Redundancy state of the card, which can be active, standby, or none.
PartnerName	Partner of the card, expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

This example shows sample output from the **show sdr** command in administration EXEC mode with the **summary** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show sdr summary

SDRs Configured:
SDR-Names SDRid dSDRSC StbydSDRSC Primary1 Primary2 MacAddr

Owner 0 0/RP0/CPU0 0/RP1/CPU0 0/RP0/CPU0 0/RP1/CPU0 0011.92da.b400
RACK1-RPs 1 1/RP0/CPU0 1/RP1/CPU0 1/RP0/CPU0 1/RP1/CPU0 0011.92da.b401
DRP_ACROSS_RK 2 0/13/CPU0 1/9/CPU0 1/9/CPU0 0/13/CPU0 0011.92da.b402
PRECONFIG-R1 3 NONE NONE 0/2/CPU0 NONE 0011.92da.b403
R2-PRECONFIG 4 NONE NONE 0/4/CPU0 NONE 0011.92da.b404
```

**Table 61: show sdr summary Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
SDRid	Identifier of the SDR.
dSDRSC	Designated secure domain router shelf controller. This refers to the controller of the SDR.
StbydSDRSC	Standby DSDRSC. This refers to the standby controller of the SDR.
Primary1	Configured primary node.
Primary2	Configured primary node pair.
MacAddr	MAC address associated with the SDR.





# Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Server Commands

---

This chapter describes the Cisco IOS XR software commands used to configure and monitor the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) for network monitoring and management.

For detailed information about SNMP concepts, configuration tasks, and examples, see the *Implementing SNMP on Cisco IOS XR Software* configuration module in *System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*.



---

**Note** The **snmp-server** commands enable SNMP on Management Ethernet interfaces by default. For information about how to enable SNMP server support on other inband interfaces, see the *Implementing Management Plane Protection on Cisco IOS XR Software* module in *System Security Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*.

---

- [clear snmp counters](#), on page 546
- [index persistence](#), on page 547
- [notification linkupdown](#), on page 548
- [show snmp](#), on page 550
- [show snmp context](#), on page 553
- [show snmp context-mapping](#), on page 554
- [show snmp engineid](#), on page 556
- [show snmp entity](#), on page 557
- [show snmp group](#), on page 560
- [show snmp host](#), on page 562
- [show snmp interface](#), on page 564
- [show snmp interface notification](#), on page 566
- [show snmp interface regular-expression](#), on page 568
- [show snmp mib](#), on page 569
- [show snmp request duplicates](#), on page 572
- [show snmp request incoming-queue detail](#), on page 573
- [show snmp request type summary](#), on page 575
- [show snmp request type detail](#), on page 577
- [show snmp request drop summary](#), on page 578

- [show snmp request overload stats](#), on page 580
- [show snmp statistics oid group](#), on page 581
- [show snmp statistics pdu](#), on page 583
- [show snmp statistics slow oid](#), on page 585
- [show snmp statistics poll oid all](#), on page 587
- [Show snmp statistics poll oid nms](#), on page 589
- [show snmp statistics slow oid \[after/before\] hh:mm:ss day mday year](#), on page 590
- [show snmp mib ifmib general](#), on page 592
- [show snmp mib ifmib cache](#), on page 594
- [show snmp mib ifmib statsd](#), on page 596
- [show snmp traps details](#), on page 598
- [show snmp informs details](#), on page 600
- [show snmp users](#), on page 602
- [show snmp view](#), on page 604
- [snmp-server chassis-id](#), on page 605
- [snmp-server community](#), on page 606
- [snmp-server community-map](#), on page 609
- [snmp-server contact](#), on page 611
- [snmp-server context](#), on page 612
- [snmp-server context mapping](#), on page 613
- [snmp-server drop report acl](#), on page 615
- [snmp-server drop unknown-user](#), on page 616
- [snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617
- [snmp-server engineid remote](#), on page 618
- [snmp-server entityindex persist](#), on page 619
- [snmp-server group](#), on page 620
- [snmp-server host](#), on page 623
- [snmp-server ifindex persist](#), on page 627
- [snmp-server ifmib ifalias long](#), on page 628
- [snmp-server ifmib internal cache max-duration](#), on page 629
- [snmp-server ifmib stats cache](#), on page 630
- [snmp-server inform](#), on page 631
- [snmp-server interface](#), on page 632
- [snmp-server interface subset](#), on page 634
- [snmp-server ipv4 dscp](#), on page 636
- [snmp-server ipv4 precedence](#), on page 637
- [snmp-server location](#), on page 639
- [snmp-server mibs cbqosmib cache](#), on page 640
- [snmp-server mibs cbqosmib persist](#), on page 642
- [snmp-server mibs eventmib congestion-control](#), on page 643
- [snmp-server mibs eventmib packet-loss](#), on page 645
- [snmp-server mibs sensormib cache](#), on page 647
- [snmp-server notification-log-mib](#), on page 648
- [snmp-server packetsize](#), on page 650
- [snmp-server queue-length](#), on page 651
- [snmp-server target list](#), on page 652

- `snmp-server throttle-time`, on page 654
- `snmp-server timeouts subagent`, on page 655
- `snmp-server timeouts duplicate`, on page 656
- `snmp-server trap authentication vrf disable`, on page 657
- `snmp-server trap link ietf`, on page 658
- `snmp-server trap throttle-time`, on page 659
- `snmp-server traps`, on page 660
- `snmp-server traps bgp`, on page 667
- `snmp-server traps mpls l3vpn`, on page 669
- `snmp-server traps ospf errors`, on page 671
- `snmp-server traps ospf lsa`, on page 673
- `snmp-server traps ospf retransmit`, on page 675
- `snmp-server traps ospf state-change`, on page 677
- `snmp-server traps ospfv3 errors`, on page 679
- `snmp-server traps ospfv3 state-change`, on page 681
- `snmp-server traps pim interface-state-change`, on page 683
- `snmp-server traps pim invalid-message-received`, on page 685
- `snmp-server traps pim neighbor-change`, on page 687
- `snmp-server traps pim rp-mapping-change`, on page 689
- `snmp-server traps rsvp`, on page 691
- `snmp-server traps snmp`, on page 692
- `snmp-server traps syslog`, on page 694
- `snmp-server trap-source`, on page 695
- `snmp-server trap-timeout`, on page 697
- `snmp-server user`, on page 698
- `snmp-server view`, on page 701
- `snmp-server vrf`, on page 703
- `snmp test trap all`, on page 705
- `snmp test trap entity`, on page 707
- `snmp test trap infra`, on page 709
- `snmp test trap interface`, on page 711
- `snmp test trap snmp`, on page 712

# clear snmp counters

To clear the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) packet statistics shown by the **show snmp** command, use the **clear snmp counters** command in EXEC mode.

**clear snmp counters**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **clear snmp counters** command provides the ability to clear all SNMP counters used in the **show snmp** command without restarting any processes.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

The following example shows how to clear the SNMP counters:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clear snmp counters
```

## Related Topics

[show snmp](#), on page 550

# index persistence

To enable index persistence on an Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) interface, use the **index persistence** command in SNMP interface configuration mode. To restore the default conditions with respect to this command, use the **no** form of this command.

**index persistence**  
**no index persistence**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** Index persistence is disabled.

**Command Modes** SNMP interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **index persistence** command to enable ifIndex persistence for individual entries (corresponding to individual interfaces) in the ifIndex table of the IF-MIB. IfIndex persistence retains the mapping between the ifName object values and the ifIndex object values (generated from the IF-MIB) across reboots, allowing for consistent identification of specific interfaces using SNMP.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

The following example shows how to assign ifIndex persistence on interface 0/0/1/0:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server interface tengige 0/0/1/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-snmp-if)# index persistence
```

## Related Topics

- [show snmp interface](#), on page 564
- [snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617
- [snmp-server ifindex persist](#), on page 627
- [snmp-server interface](#), on page 632

# notification linkupdown

To enable or disable linkUp and linkDown trap notifications on a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) interface, use the **notification linkupdown** command in SNMP interface configuration mode. To revert to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

**notification linkupdown disable**  
**no notification linkupdown disable**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>disable</b>	Disables linkUp and linkDown trap notifications on an SNMP interface.
<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.	
<b>Command Default</b>	By default, for all main interfaces the linkUp and linkDown trap notifications are enabled; for all subinterfaces they are disabled.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	SNMP interface configuration SNMP interface subset configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The <b>enable</b> keyword was removed.
	Release 3.9.0	This command was supported in the SNMP interface subset configuration mode.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p> <p>Enabling of linkUp and linkDown notifications is performed globally using the <b>snmp-server traps snmp</b> command. Issue the <b>notification linkupdown</b> command to disable linkUp and linkDown notifications on an interface.</p> <p>Use the <b>no</b> form of this command to enable linkUp and linkDown notifications on an interface, if linkUp and linkDown notifications have been disabled.</p> <p>You can also use the <b>snmp-server interface subset</b> command to enable or disable groups of interfaces.</p>	
<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	snmp	read, write

The following example shows how to disable linkUp and linkDown trap notifications on interface 0/0/1/0:



```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server interface tengige 0/0/1/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-snmp-if)# notification linkupdown disable
```

### Related Topics

- [show snmp interface](#), on page 564
- [snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617
- [snmp-server ifindex persist](#), on page 627
- [snmp-server interface](#), on page 632
- [snmp-server interface subset](#), on page 634
- [snmp-server traps snmp](#), on page 692

# show snmp

To display the status of Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) communications, use the **show snmp** command in

EXEC

mode.

## show snmp

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the `show snmp` command to show counter information for SNMP operations. It also displays the chassis ID string defined with the `snmp-server chassis-id` command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read

This example shows sample output from the `show snmp` command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp

Chassis: 01506199
37 SNMP packets input
0 Bad SNMP version errors
4 Unknown community name
0 Illegal operation for community name supplied
0 Encoding errors
24 Number of requested variables
0 Number of altered variables
0 Get-request PDUs
28 Get-next PDUs
0 Set-request PDUs
78 SNMP packets output
0 Too big errors (Maximum packet size 1500)
0 No such name errors
0 Bad values errors
0 General errors
```

```

24 Response PDUs
13 Trap PDUs
SNMP logging: enabled
Logging to 172.25.58.33.162, 0/10, 13 sent, 0 dropped.

```

Table 62: [show snmp Field Descriptions, on page 551](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 62: show snmp Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Chassis	Chassis ID string.
SNMP packets input	Total number of SNMP packets input.
Bad SNMP version errors	Number of packets with an invalid SNMP version.
Unknown community name	Number of SNMP packets with an unknown community name.
Illegal operation for community name supplied	Number of packets requesting an operation not allowed for that community.
Encoding errors	Number of SNMP packets that were improperly encoded.
Number of requested variables	Number of variables requested by SNMP managers.
Number of altered variables	Number of variables altered by SNMP managers.
Get-request PDUs	Number of get requests received
Get-next PDUs	Number of get-next requests received.
Set-request PDUs	Number of set requests received.
SNMP packets output	Total number of SNMP packets sent by the device.
Too big errors	Number of SNMP packets that were larger than the maximum packet size.
Maximum packet size	Maximum size of SNMP packets.
No such name errors	Number of SNMP requests that specified a MIB object that does not exist.
Bad values errors	Number of SNMP set requests that specified an invalid value for a MIB object.
General errors	Number of SNMP set requests that failed due to some other error. (It is not a noSuchName error, badValue error, or any of the other specific errors.)
Response PDUs	Number of responses sent in reply to requests.
Trap PDUs	Number of SNMP traps sent.

Field	Description
SNMP logging	Enabled or disabled logging.
sent	Number of traps sent.
dropped	Number of traps dropped. Traps are dropped when the trap queue for a destination exceeds the maximum length of the queue, as set by the <b>snmp-server queue-length</b> command.

**Related Topics**

[show snmp mib](#), on page 569

[snmp-server chassis-id](#), on page 605

[snmp-server queue-length](#), on page 651

# show snmp context

To display the enhanced SNMP context mappings, use the **show snmp context** command in EXEC mode.

**show snmp context**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show snmp context** command to display the protocol instance, topology and VRF mappings associated with an SNMP context.

Task ID	Task	Operation
		snmp

This example illustrates sample output from the **show snmp context** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp context
```

```
Tue Dec 21 03:41:08.065 PST
Context-name Vrf-name Topology-Name Instance-Name Feature
con5 vf5 tp5 in5 OSPF
con6 vf6 tp6 in6 OSPF
con7 vf7 tp7 in7 OSPF
con8 vf8 tp8 in8 OSPF
```

## Related Topics

[snmp-server context mapping](#), on page 613

# show snmp context-mapping

To display the SNMP context mapping table, use the **show snmp context-mapping** command in EXEC mode.

## show snmp context-mapping

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.8.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The SNMP agent handles queries based on SNMP contexts created by client features. Use the **show snmp context-mapping** command to display the SNMP context mapping table. Each entry in the table includes the name of an SNMP context created by a client instance and the name of the client that created the context.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show snmp context-mapping** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp context-mapping

Wed Aug 6 01:42:35.227 UTC
Context-name Feature-name Feature
ControlEthernet0_RP0_CPU0_S0 ControlEthernet0_RP0_CPU0_S0 BRIDGEINST
ControlEthernet0_RP1_CPU0_S0 ControlEthernet0_RP1_CPU0_S0 BRIDGEINST
```

**Table 63: show snmp context-mapping Field Descriptions**

Field	Definition
Context-name	Name of an SNMP context.
Feature-name	Name of the instance that created the context.

Field	Definition
Feature	Name of the client whose instance created the context.

# show snmp engineid

To display the identification of the local Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) engine that has been configured on the router, use the **show snmp engineid** command in EXEC mode.

**show snmp engineid**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

An *SNMP engine* is a copy of SNMP that can reside on a local device.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show snmp engineid** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp engineid
Local SNMP engineID: 0000000902000000C025808
```

## Related Topics

[snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617



# show snmp entity

To display the entPhysicalName and entPhysicalIndex mappings, use the **show snmp entity** command in EXEC mode.

## show snmp entity

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.9.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show snmp entity** command to view the entity index to use in the **snmp test trap entity** command. To use the **show snmp entity** command, SNMP must be configured on the router.

Task ID	Task	Operation
	snmp	read

This example illustrates sample output from the **show snmp entity** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp entity

Thu Aug 13 02:10:06.741 UTC
entPhysicalIndex: 22001 entPhysicalName: portslot 0/0/CPU0/7
entPhysicalIndex: 23006 entPhysicalName: portslot 0/0/CPU0/129
entPhysicalIndex: 23557 entPhysicalName: portslot 0/0/CPU0/3
entPhysicalIndex: 47719 entPhysicalName: 0/0/* - ingresspse - 1.2V
entPhysicalIndex: 320862 entPhysicalName: 0/0/* - host - 5V_C
entPhysicalIndex: 322450 entPhysicalName: 0/0/* - host - 1.5V
entPhysicalIndex: 428209 entPhysicalName: 0/PL2/*
entPhysicalIndex: 1038801 entPhysicalName: 0/0/* - ingressq - 2.5V
entPhysicalIndex: 1040485 entPhysicalName: 0/0/* - ingressq - 1.25V_0123
entPhysicalIndex: 1152042 entPhysicalName: 0/2/CPU0/7
entPhysicalIndex: 2031334 entPhysicalName: 0/SM0/* - host - Inlet1
entPhysicalIndex: 2032954 entPhysicalName: 0/SM0/* - host - 1.8V_L
entPhysicalIndex: 2034510 entPhysicalName: 0/SM0/* - host - brd-ok-led
entPhysicalIndex: 2110001 entPhysicalName: 0/PL2/* - plimasic - Exhaust0
entPhysicalIndex: 2111557 entPhysicalName: 0/PL2/* - plimasic - 1.8V
entPhysicalIndex: 2358084 entPhysicalName: 0/0/* - egressq
entPhysicalIndex: 2359704 entPhysicalName: 0/0/* - cpu
```

## show snmp entity

```

entPhysicalIndex: 2469162 entPhysicalName: 0/2/* - egressq - Hotspot0
entPhysicalIndex: 2559937 entPhysicalName: 0/0/* - egressq - 1.2V
entPhysicalIndex: 2577533 entPhysicalName: 0/2/CPU0/0
entPhysicalIndex: 2853020 entPhysicalName: 0/0/* - egresspse - 5V
entPhysicalIndex: 3497583 entPhysicalName: 0/SM1/* - host - brd-ok-led
entPhysicalIndex: 3500791 entPhysicalName: 0/SM1/* - host - Inlet1
--More--

```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp entity
```

```

Mon Nov 15 11:19:23.609 UTC
entPhysicalIndex: 172193 entPhysicalName: portslot 0/0/CPU0/1
entPhysicalIndex: 322450 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/0/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 345071 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/7/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 346659 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/7/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 349835 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/7/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 546880 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/7/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 845998 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/7/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 847586 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/7/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 1192623 entPhysicalName: 0/25/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 1227530 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/21/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 1460256 entPhysicalName: temperatures 0/18/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 1795138 entPhysicalName: temperatures 0/20/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 3079213 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/7/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 3080801 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/7/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 3082421 entPhysicalName: slot 7/0
entPhysicalIndex: 5037675 entPhysicalName: 0/21/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 5509481 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/9/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 6182130 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/9/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 6369487 entPhysicalName: portslot 0/9/CPU0/2
entPhysicalIndex: 8392407 entPhysicalName: temperatures 0/17/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 8548798 entPhysicalName: 0/21/CPU0 - host
entPhysicalIndex: 10735504 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/1/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 10737188 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/1/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 10738808 entPhysicalName: slot 1/1
entPhysicalIndex: 11312388 entPhysicalName: slot 7
entPhysicalIndex: 11314008 entPhysicalName: slot 3
entPhysicalIndex: 12644344 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/19/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 12761695 entPhysicalName: slot 24
entPhysicalIndex: 12763283 entPhysicalName: slot 20
entPhysicalIndex: 12907576 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/0/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 13262622 entPhysicalName: slot 16
entPhysicalIndex: 13290941 entPhysicalName: temperatures 0/16/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 13404457 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/2/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 13406077 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/2/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 13701859 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/2/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 13900492 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/2/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 13903700 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/2/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 13905384 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/2/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 14106204 entPhysicalName: portslot 0/8/CPU0/2
entPhysicalIndex: 14256525 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/8/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 14979942 entPhysicalName: slot 2/2
entPhysicalIndex: 14981562 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/2/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 15141782 entPhysicalName: 0/19/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 15873651 entPhysicalName: temperatures 0/22/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 15986678 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/1/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 15988234 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/1/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 15991442 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/1/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 16136999 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/1/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 16138619 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/1/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 16285636 entPhysicalName: temperatures 0/1/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 16287256 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/1/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 16606045 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/8/CPU0

```

```
entPhysicalIndex: 16607633 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/8/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 16733769 entPhysicalName: 0/2/CPU0 - host
entPhysicalIndex: 16949774 entPhysicalName: portslot 0/0/CPU0/0
entPhysicalIndex: 17098539 entPhysicalName: temperatures 0/0/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 17122684 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/7/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 17124272 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/7/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 17127448 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/7/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 17205790 entPhysicalName: 0/2/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 17322905 entPhysicalName: temperatures 0/7/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 17324589 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/7/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 17595466 entPhysicalName: 0/25/CPU0 - host
entPhysicalIndex: 17620307 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/7/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 17621991 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/7/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 17623611 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/7/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 18003523 entPhysicalName: temperatures 0/21/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 18237837 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/18/CPU0
entPhysicalIndex: 18571163 entPhysicalName: voltages 0/20/CPU0
---More---
```

# show snmp group

To display the names of groups on the router, security model, status of the different views, and storage type of each group, use the **show snmp group** command in

EXEC

mode.

## show snmp group

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read

This example shows sample output from the **show snmp group** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp group

groupname: public security model:snmpv1
readview : vldefault writeview: -
notifyview: vldefault
row status: nonVolatile

groupname: public security model:snmpv2c
readview : vldefault writeview: -
notifyview: vldefault
row status: nonVolatile
```

**Table 64: show snmp group Field Descriptions**

Field	Definition
groupname	Name of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) group or collection of users that have a common access policy.

Field	Definition
readview	String identifying the read view of the group.
security model	Security model used by the group, either v1, v2c, or v3.
writeview	String identifying the write view of the group.
notifyview	String identifying the notify view of the group.
row status	Settings that are set in volatile or temporary memory on the device, or in nonvolatile or persistent memory where settings remain after the device is turned off and on again.

**Related Topics**

[snmp-server group](#), on page 620

# show snmp host

To display the configured Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notification recipient host, User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number, user, and security model, use the **show snmp host** command in

EXEC

mode.

## show snmp host

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show snmp host** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp host

Notification host: 10.50.32.170 udp-port: 2345 type: trap
user: userV3auth security model: v3 auth

Notification host: 10.50.32.170 udp-port: 2345 type: trap
user: userV3noauth security model: v3 noauth

Notification host: 10.50.32.170 udp-port: 2345 type: trap
user: userV3priv security model: v3 priv

Notification host: 10.50.32.170 udp-port: 2345 type: trap
user: userv2c security model: v2c
```

*Table 65: show snmp host Field Descriptions*

<b>Field</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Notification host	Name or IP address of target host.
udp-port	UDP port number to which notifications are sent.
type	Type of notification configured.
user	Security level of the user.
security model	Version of SNMP used to send the trap, either v1, v2c, or v3.

# show snmp interface

To display the interface index identification numbers (ifIndex values) for all the interfaces or a specified interface, use the **show snmp interface** command in the appropriate mode.

**show snmp interface** [*type interface-path-id ifindex*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<i>interface-path-id</i>	(Optional) Physical interface or virtual interface.
	<b>Note</b>	Use the <b>show interfaces</b> command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.
		For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<b>ifindex</b>	(Optional) Displays the ifIndex value for the specified interface.

**Command Default** Enter the **show snmp interface** command without keywords or arguments to display the ifIndex value for all interfaces.

**Command Modes** EXEC

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	snmp	read

This example displays the ifIndex value for a specific interface:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp interface pos 0/1/0/1 ifindex
ifName : POS0/1/0/1 ifIndex : 12
```

The following example displays the ifIndex value for all interfaces:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp interface
ifName : Loopback0 ifIndex : 1
```



```

ifName : POS0/1/0/1 ifIndex : 12
ifName : POS0/1/4/2 ifIndex : 14
ifName : POS0/1/4/3 ifIndex : 15
ifName : POS0/6/0/1 ifIndex : 2
ifName : POS0/6/4/4 ifIndex : 18
ifName : POS0/6/4/5 ifIndex : 19
ifName : POS0/6/4/6 ifIndex : 20
ifName : Bundle-POS24 ifIndex : 4
ifName : Bundle-Ether28 ifIndex : 5
ifName : Bundle-Ether28.1 ifIndex : 7
ifName : Bundle-Ether28.2 ifIndex : 8
ifName : Bundle-Ether28.3 ifIndex : 9
ifName : MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0 ifIndex : 6
ifName : MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0 ifIndex : 10
ifName : GigabitEthernet0/1/5/0 ifIndex : 11
ifName : GigabitEthernet0/1/5/1 ifIndex : 13
ifName : GigabitEthernet0/1/5/2 ifIndex : 3
ifName : GigabitEthernet0/6/5/1 ifIndex : 16
ifName : GigabitEthernet0/6/5/2 ifIndex : 17
ifName : GigabitEthernet0/6/5/7 ifIndex : 21

```

**Table 66: show snmp interface Field Descriptions**

Field	Definition
ifName	Interface name.
ifIndex	ifIndex value.

### Related Topics

[snmp-server ifindex persist](#), on page 627

[snmp-server interface](#), on page 632

# show snmp interface notification

To display the linkUp and linkDown notification status for a subset of interfaces, use the **show snmp interface notification** command in EXEC mode.

**show snmp interface notification** {**subset** *subset-number* | **regular-expression** *expression* | [*type* *interface-path-id*]}

## Syntax Description

<b>subset</b> <i>subset-number</i>	Specifies the identifier of the interface subset. The subset-number argument is configured using the <b>snmp-server interface subset</b> command.
<b>regular-expression</b> <i>expression</i>	Specifies a subset of interfaces matching a regular expression, for which to display information.
<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-path-id</i>	(Optional) Physical interface or virtual interface.  <b>Note</b> Use the <b>show interfaces</b> command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.  For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark ( ? ) online help function.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.9.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Regular expressions have two constraints:

- Regular expressions must always be entered within double quotes to ensure that the CLI interprets each character correctly.
- All characters that are part of a regular expression are considered regular characters with no special meaning. In order to enter special characters, such as "\" or "?," they must be preceded by the backslash character "\." For example, to enter the regular expression ([A-Z][A-Z0-9]*)\b[^\>]*>(.*)<\1, you would enter ([A-Z][A-Z0-9]*)\b[^\>]*>(.*)<\1.

Refer to the *Understanding Regular Expressions, Special Characters, and Patterns* module in *Cisco IOS XR Getting Started Guide for the Cisco CRS Router* for more information regarding regular expressions.

When using the **subset** or **regular-expression** keywords, the actual display might not match the configuration if there are higher priority *subset-number* values that actually apply to the interface. This can happen for a set of interfaces that are included in two or more configured regular expressions or where an individual interface configuration is enabled.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	snmp	read

The following example illustrates how to display linkUp and linkDown notification status for a subset of interfaces identified by a specific *subset-number* :

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp interface notification subset 3
```

This example illustrates how to display linkUp and linkDown notification status for a subset of interfaces identified by a regular expression:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp interface notification regular-expression
"^Gig[a-zA-Z]+[0-9/]+\."
```

# show snmp interface regular-expression

To display interface names and indices assigned to interfaces that match a regular expression, use the **show snmp interface regular-expression** command in EXEC mode.

**show snmp interface regular-expression** *expression*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>expression</i> Specifies a subset of interfaces matching a regular expression, for which to display information.
---------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC
----------------------	------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.9.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

All characters that are part of a regular expression are considered regular characters with no special meaning. In order to enter special characters, such as "\" or "?," they must be preceded by the backslash character "\". For example, to enter the regular expression ([A-Z][A-Z0-9]*)\b[^\>]*>(.*)<\1, you would enter ([A-Z][A-Z0-9]*)\b[^\>]*>(.*)<\1.

Refer to the *Understanding Regular Expressions, Special Characters, and Patterns* module in *Cisco IOS XR Getting Started Guide for the Cisco CRS Router* for more information regarding regular expressions.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Operation</b>
		snmp

This example illustrates how to display information for interfaces that match the given regular expression:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp interface regular-expression "^Gig[a-zA-Z]+[0-9/]+\."
```

## Related Topics

[snmp-server interface subset](#), on page 634

# show snmp mib

To display a list of MIB module object identifiers (OIDs) registered on the system, use the **show snmp mib** command in

EXEC

mode.

**show snmp mib** [*object-name* | **dll**]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>object-name</i> (Optional) Specific MIB object identifier or object name.
	<b>dll</b> (Optional) Displays a list of all MIB DLL filenames and the OID supported by each DLL filename on the system.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC
----------------------	------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.8.0	The <b>detailed</b> keyword was not supported.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show snmp mib** command to display a list of the MIB module instance identifiers registered on the system.

Although the **show snmp mib** command can be used to display a list of MIB OIDs registered on the system, the use of a Network Management System (NMS) application is the recommended alternative for gathering this information.

The **show snmp mib** command is intended only for network managers who are familiar with Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) syntax and the Structure of Management Information (SMI) of Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Reference Model.

SNMP management information is viewed as a collection of managed objects residing in a virtual information store termed the *MIB*. Collections of related objects are defined in MIB modules. These modules are written using a subset of ASN.1 termed the *SMI*.

The definitions for the OIDs displayed by this command can be found in the relevant RFCs and MIB modules. For example, RFC 1907 defines the system.x, sysOREntry.x, snmp.x, and snmpTrap.x OIDs, and this information is supplemented by the extensions defined in the CISCO-SYSTEM-MIB.

Use the **detailed** keyword to display a list of the MIB module instance identifiers registered on the system. The output displays additional details, such as DLL and configuration information.

Use the **dll** keyword to display a list of the MIB modules loaded into the agent. This command can be used to find the supported MIBs.



**Note** This command produces a high volume of output if SNMP is enabled on the system. To exit from a --More-- prompt, press **Ctrl-Z**.

---

**Task ID**


---

**Task Operations ID**


---

 snmp read
 

---

The following example shows sample output from the **show snmp mib** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp mib

1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.2
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.3
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.4
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.5
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.6
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.7
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.8
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.9
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.10
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.11
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.12
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.13
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.14
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.15
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.16
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.2.1.1.2
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.2.1.1.3
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.2.1.1.4
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.2.1.1.5
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.2.1.1.6
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.2.1.1.7
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.2.1.1.8
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.3.1.1.1
--More--
```

This example shows sample output from the **show snmp mib** command with the **detailed** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp mib detailed

Entitymib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libEntitymib.dll, config=Entity.mib, loaded
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.2
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.3
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.4
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.5
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.6
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.7
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.8
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.9
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.10
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.11
```

```

1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.12
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.13
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.14
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.15
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.16
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.2.1.1.2
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.2.1.1.3
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.2.1.1.4
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.2.1.1.5
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.2.1.1.6
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.2.1.1.7
1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.2.1.1.8
--More--

```

This example shows sample output from the **show snmp mib** command with the **dll** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp mib dll
```

```

Entitymib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libEntitymib.dll, config=Entity.mib, loaded
bgp4mib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libbgp4mib.dll, config=bgp4.mib, loaded
cdpmib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libcdpmib.dll, config=cdp.mib, loaded
ciscoprocessmib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libciscoprocessmib.dll,
 config=ciscoprocess.mib, loaded
ciscosyslogmib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libciscosyslogmib.dll,
 config=ciscosyslog.mib, loaded
ciscosystemmib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libciscosystemmib.dll,
 config=ciscosystem.mib, loaded
confcopymib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libconfcopymib.dll, config=confcopy.mib,
 loaded
configmanmib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libconfigmanmib.dll, config=configman.mib,
 loaded
dot3admib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libdot3admib.dll, config=dot3ad.mib,
 loaded
fabhfrmib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libfabhfrmib.dll, config=fabhfr.mib,
 loaded
fabmcastapplmib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libfabmcastapplmib.dll,
 config=fabmcastappl.mib, loaded
fabmcastmib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libfabmcastmib.dll, config=fabmcast.mib,
 loaded
flashmib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libflashmib.dll, config=flash.mib,
 loaded
hsrpmib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libhsrpmib.dll, config=hsrp.mib, loaded
icmpmib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libicmpmib.dll, config=icmp.mib, loaded
ifmib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libifmib.dll, config=if.mib, loaded
ipmib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libipmib.dll, config=ip.mib, loaded
mempoolmib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libmempoolmib.dll, config=mempool.mib,
 loaded
mplsldpmib:dll=/pkg/lib/mib/libmplsldpmib.dll, config=mplsldp.mib,
 loaded
.
.
.

```

### Related Topics

[show snmp](#), on page 550

# show snmp request duplicates

To display the number of duplicate protocol data unit (PDU) requests dropped by the SNMP agent, use the **show snmp request duplicates** command in

EXEC

mode.

## show snmp request duplicates

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.0.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	snmp	read

This example illustrates sample output from the **show snmp request duplicates** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp request duplicates
```

```
No of Duplicate request received/Dropped : 0
```



# show snmp request incoming-queue detail

To show the details of the queue of incoming SNMP requests, use the **show snmp request incoming-queue detail** command in EXEC mode.

## show snmp request incoming-queue detail

This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

This command shows an output for maximum of 15 queues and an additional general queue. The entry will be deleted when any queue is not polled for 30 minutes.

This command shows these details:

Field	Description
NMS Address	Source address (IPv4 or IPv6) of network management system (NMS) queue. Specifies the NMS packet requests in this queue.
Q Depth	Number of packets to be processed in the queue.
Deque Count	Number of packets that are processed.
Priority	Priority of queue with packets to be processed. The priority ranges from 1 to 5, 1 indicates low priority and 5 indicates high priority.
Enque time	Time stamp of last request in the queue.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp request incoming-queue detail
Wed Mar 12 05:16:59.505 PDT
```

```
NMS ADDRESS Q Depth Deque count Priority Enque time
```

## show snmp request incoming-queue detail

```

4.5.6.7 0 1223 1 Wed Mar 12
05:16:25

1.2.3.4 0 1193 1 Wed Mar 12
05:15:06

General Q 0 0 0 Wed Mar 12
05:14:49

```

```
NMS ADDRESS : 4:5:6::7
```

Q Depth	Deque count	Priority	Enque time
0	1220	1	Wed Mar 12 05:16:02

```
NMS ADDRESS : 1:2:3::4
```

Q Depth	Deque count	Priority	Enque time
0	1221	1	Wed Mar 12 05:15:37

# show snmp request type summary

To show the types of requests sent from each network management system (NMS), use the **show snmp request type summary** command in EXEC mode.

## show snmp request type summary

This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show snmp request type summary** command shows these details:

Field	Description
NMS address	IP address of the NMS that sent the request.
Get	Number of requests of Get type.
Getnext	Number of requests of Getnext type.
Getbulk	Number of requests of Getbulk type.
Set	Number of requests of Set type.
Test	Number of requests of Test type that is part of Set request.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp request type summary
Wed Mar 12 05:17:14.643 PDT
NMS Address Get GetNext GetBulk Set Test
1.2.3.4 0 1254 0 0 0
4.5.6.7 0 5101 0 0 0

NMS Address : 1:2:3::4
Get GetNext GetBulk Set Test
0 2536 0 0 0
```

## show snmp request type summary

```
NMS Address : 4:5:6::7
Get GetNext GetBulk Set Test
0 3817 0 0 0
```

# show snmp request type detail

To shows the group that is polled frequently and from which network management system (NMS), use the **show snmp request type detail** command in EXEC mode.

## show snmp request type detail

This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show snmp request type detail** command shows these details:

Field	Description
NMS Address	Address of Network Management Station from which the request is received.
Request	Number of requests from NMS.
SNMPD	Number of requests to snmpd.
Interface	Number of requests to mibd_interface.
Entity	Number of requests to mibd_entity.
Route	Number of requests to mibd_route.
Infra	Number of requests to mibd_infra.

Task ID	Task	Operations
	snmp	read, write

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp request type detail
Wed Mar 12 05:17:34.838 PDT
NMS Address Request AGENT INTERFACE ENTITY ROUTE INFRA
1.2.3.4 1193 52 742 70 267 123
4.5.6.7 1223 52 742 100 267 123
1:2:3::4 1221 52 742 100 265 123
4:5:6::7 1220 52 742 100 265 122
```

## show snmp request drop summary

To show the summary of overall packet drop, use the **show snmp request drop summary** command in EXEC mode.

### show snmp request drop summary

This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show snmp request drop summary** command shows these details:

Field	Description
NMS Address	Address of network management station from which request is received.
IN Q	Number of packets dropped in incoming queue as the dropped packets are not processed more than 10 seconds.
Encode	Number of packets dropped because of encode errors.
Duplicate	Number of requests dropped with duplicate request feature.
Stack	Numbers of requests are dropped in stack.
AIPC	Number of packets dropped at AIPC module.
Overload	Number of packets dropped because of overload control notification.
Timeout	Number of packets are dropped because of slow response from MIB.
Internal	Number of packets dropped because of internal failures.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# **show snmp request drop summary**

Fri Mar 14 05:32:31.732 PDT

NMS Address	INQ	Encode	Duplicate	Stack	AIPC	Overload	Timeout	Internal
1.2.3.4	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	0

NMS Address : 1:2:3::4

INQ	Encode	Duplicate	Stack	AIPC	Overload	Timeout	Internal
0	0	0	0	0	109	0	0

# show snmp request overload stats

To show the number of packets dropped due to overload feature, use the **snmp request overload stats** command in EXEC mode.

## show snmp request overload stats

This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

This command displays the latest 100 entries.

The show snmp request overload stats command shows these details:

Field	Description
StartTime	Time when overload control notification is received.
InQInDrop	Number of packet drops before inserting in incoming queue.
InQOutDrop	Number of packets dropped from incoming queue.
EndTime	Time when overload control notification ends.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp request overload stats
```

```
Thu Mar 13 07:00:45.575 UTC
```

StartTime	InQInDrop	InQOutDrop	EndTime
Thu Mar 13 07:00:28 13 07:00:38	1	0	Thu Mar



# show snmp statistics oid group

To show the statistics of object ID (OID), use the **show snmp statistics oid group** command in EXEC mode.

```
show snmp statistics oid group {interface | infra | route | entity}
```

Syntax Description	
<b>interface</b>	mibd_interface sub-agent process
<b>infra</b>	mibd_infra sub-agent process
<b>route</b>	mibd_route sub-agent process
<b>entity</b>	mibd_entity sub-agent process

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The latest 500 entries for each group is displayed and a maximum of 2000 entries is displayed for four groups.

The **show snmp statistics oid group** command shows these details:

Field	Description
SerNum	Unique serial number for each request processing in sub-agents.
Type	Request type.
NumObj	Number of OIDs processing in this request.
MIBMGR-IN	Time stamp of request received from AIPC.
PDU-IN	Time stamp of request sent to MIB for processing. This will be offset in milli seconds from MIBMGR_IN time stamp.
FROM-MIB	Time stamp of response sent from MIB after processing. This will be offset in milli seconds from MIBMGR_IN time stamp.
PDU-OUT	Time stamp of response sent to SNMP through AIPC. This will be offset in milli seconds from MIBMGR_IN.
OID	OID info processing this request.

## show snmp statistics oid group

Field	Description
MIB-IN	Time stamp of the request sent to MIB for each OID.
MIB-OUT	Time stamp of response sent from MIB after processing. This will be offset in milli seconds from MIB-IN.
ExpNext	Request Exp-Next.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
---------	------------

snmp	read, write
------	----------------

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp statistics oid group interface
Thu Mar 13 07:10:30.310 UTC
SerNum: 2489 Type: GETNEXT NumObj: 1
 MIBMGR-IN PDU-IN[ms] PDU-OUT[ms] MIBMGR-OUT[ms]
 Mar 13 07:00:49.933 1030 1030
 OID: 1.3.6.1.2.1.10.32.4.2.0 Exp-Next: Yes
 MIB-IN : Mar 13 07:00:49.933 MIB-OUT[ms] : 1030
SerNum: 10203 Type: GETNEXT NumObj: 1
 MIBMGR-IN PDU-IN[ms] PDU-OUT[ms] MIBMGR-OUT[ms]
 Mar 13 06:36:16.976 0 1031 1031
 OID: 1.3.6.1.2.1.10.32.4.2.0 Exp-Next: Yes
 MIB-IN : Mar 13 06:36:16.976 MIB-OUT[ms] : 1031
```

# show snmp statistics pdu

To show if processing time of any protocol data unit (PDU) is more than threshold limit, use the **show snmp statistics pdu nms** command in EXEC mode.

**show snmp statistics pdu nms[address]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>nms</b> <b>[address]</b>	Address of Network Management Station from which request has arrived. The PDU statistics is filtered for each NMS.
---------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Command Modes** Global configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 5.2.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The PDU processing time can exceed the threshold limit in these scenarios:

- SNMPD not able to dispatch the request to MIB because of any failures in snmpd.
- MIB response after threshold limit.
- MIB does not respond to SNMPD.

Default threshold limit is 2 seconds. To change the default threshold value, use the command:

```
snmp-server timeouts pdu stats <1-10>
```

The maximum number of entries per network management system (NMS) is 500 and the maximum number of NMS is 30.

This command shows these details:

Field	Description
NMS	Address of Network Management Station from which request has arrived.
Port	Port number of application that requested the SNMP query.
REQID	Request ID for each PDU.
Type	Type of PDU.
SerNum	The unique number generated for every request and sent to all MIBDs.

**show snmp statistics pdu**

Field	Description
Timeout	If the request was timeout out set to TRUE, else set to FALSE.
InputQ-In	Time stamp of the PDU when queued into input Q.
InputQ-Out	Time stamp of the PDU when queued into input Q, This will be in milliseconds, Offset from INPUT-IN time stamp.
ProcQ-In	Time stamp of the PDU when queued into Processing Q. This will be in milliseconds, Offset from INPUT-IN time stamp.
Response	Time stamp in milli seconds of the PDU when response is received from sub agents. Offset from INPUT-IN time stamp.

**Task ID****Task ID    Operations**


---

 snmp read,  
 write
 

---

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp statistics pdu nms
Thu Mar 13 08:03:17.322 UTC
NMS: 64.103.222.6 PORT: 35028
REQID:962974264 TYPE: 161 SerNum: 9428 TIMEOUT: No
INPUTQ-IN INPUTQ-OUT [ms] PROCQ-IN [ms] RESPONSE [ms]
Mar 13 08:03:15.269 0 0 1056

```

# show snmp statistics slow oid

To show the object ID (OID) that has exceeded beyond the threshold time for processing and the number of times that the threshold limit is exceeded with the latest timestamp, use the **show snmp statistics slow oid** command in EXEC mode.

## show snmp statistics slow oid

This command has no keywords or arguments.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.2.2	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Default threshold limit for this data as 500 milli seconds. To change the default value, use the command:

```
Snmp-server logging threshold oid-processing < <0-20000>
```

The latest 500 entries for each sub agent is displayed and a total of upto 2000 entries is maintained.

The **show snmp statistics slow oid** command shows these details:

Field	Description
Type	Request type for slow OID.
Exact OID	Requested OID from NMS.
Resp OID	Response OID for the Request type and EXACT OID.
Slow Count	Number of times OID is slow.
Slow Time	Time taken for processing the OID in milli seconds.
Time Stamp	Time stamp of the slow OID when MIB responded to MIBD.

### Task ID

Task ID	Operations
snmp	read, write

This example shows a slow OIDs that exceeds the specified threshold time.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp statistics slow oid
```

## show snmp statistics slow oid

Group:agent

```

TYPE : GETNEXT
REQ_OID : 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0
RESP_OID : 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.2
COUNT : 2
TIME[ms] : 0
TIME_STAMP : Mar 13 05:36:52.279

```

Group:infra

Group:route

```

TYPE : GETNEXT
REQ_OID :
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.34.1.3.4.20.254.128.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.254.8.255.254.203.38.197.0.0.0.2
RESP_OID :
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.34.1.3.4.20.254.128.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.254.8.255.254.203.38.197.0.0.0.2
COUNT : 4
TIME[ms] : 14
TIME_STAMP : Mar 13 05:36:52.279
TYPE : GET
REQ_OID :
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.34.1.3.4.20.254.128.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.254.8.255.254.203.38.197.0.0.0.2
RESP_OID :
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.34.1.3.4.20.254.128.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.254.8.255.254.203.38.197.0.0.0.2
COUNT : 4
TIME[ms] : 14
TIME_STAMP : Mar 13 05:36:52.279

```

Group:entity

Group:interface

```

TYPE : GETNEXT
REQ_OID : 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.1
RESP_OID : 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.1.0
COUNT : 1
TIME[ms] : 0
TIME_STAMP : Mar 13 05:36:52.279

```

# show snmp statistics poll oid all

To show all object IDs (OIDs) polled from all network management system (NMS) and how many times it has polled, use the **show snmp statistics poll oid all** command in EXEC mode.

For this command to work, the following configuration has to be committed:

```
(config)#snmp-server oid-poll-stats
```

## show snmp statistics poll oid all

This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The maximum number of entries equals the number of OIDs that were polled. The maximum number of NMS details for each OID is 15.

The **show snmp statistics poll oid all** command shows these details:

Field	Description
Object ID	OID requested from NMS.
NMS	List of NMS IP address requested for each OID.
Count	Number of times OID is polled for each NMS.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp statistics poll oid all
Object ID : 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
NMS COUNT
10.2.1.3 10
10.3.1.2 30
10.4.1.3 20
10.12.1.3 5

Object ID : 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.4
NMS COUNT
10.2.1.3 10
```

```
show snmp statistics poll oid all
```

```
10.3.1.2 5
10.4.1.3 20
10.12.1.3 30

Object ID : 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.5
NMS :
COUNT
10.2.1.3 10
10.3.1.2 3
10.4.1.3 2
```



# Show snmp statistics poll oid nms

To show which object ID (OID) is polled from which network management system (NMS) and how many times it has polled, use the **show snmp statistics poll oid nms** command in EXEC mode.

**show snmp statistics poll oid nms**<V4 / V6 address>

This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show snmp statistics poll oid nms** command shows these details:

Field	Description
Object ID	OID requested from NMS.
NMS	List of NMS IP address requested for each OID.
Count	Number of times OID is polled for each NMS.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp statistics poll nms 1.2.3.4
 NMS Address : 1.2.3.4
Object ID Count
1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.2 14
```

```
show snmp statistics slow oid [after/before] hh:mm:ss day mday year
```

## show snmp statistics slow oid [after/before] hh:mm:ss day mday year

To show the object ID (OID) that has exceeded beyond the threshold time for processing and the number of times that the threshold limit is exceeded with the latest timestamp, use the **show snmp statistics slow oid [after/before] hh:mm:ss day mday year** command in EXEC mode.

**show snmp statistics slow oid[after/before] hh:mm:ss day mday year**

This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Default threshold limit for this data as 500 milli seconds. To change the default value, use the command:

```
snmp-server logging threshold oid-processing < <0-20000>
```

The latest 500 entries for each sub agent is displayed and a total of upto 2000 entries is maintained.

The **show snmp statistics slow oid [after/before] hh:mm:ss day mday year** command shows these details:

Field	Description
Type	Request type for slow OID.
Exact OID	Requested OID from NMS.
Resp OID	Response OID for the Request type and EXACT OID.
Slow Count	Number of times OID is slow.
Slow Time	Time taken for processing the OID in milli seconds.
Time Stamp	Time stamp of the slow OID when MIB responded to MIBD.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

This example shows a slow OIDs that exceeds the specified threshold time.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp statistics slow oid
```

```
Group:agent
```

```
TYPE : GETNEXT
REQ_OID : 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0
RESP_OID : 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.2
COUNT : 2
TIME[ms] : 0
TIME_STAMP : Mar 13 05:36:52.279
```

```
Group:infra
```

```
Group:route
```

```
TYPE : GETNEXT
REQ_OID :
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.34.1.3.4.20.254.128.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.254.8.255.254.203.38.197.0.0.0.2
RESP_OID :
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.34.1.3.4.20.254.128.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.254.8.255.254.203.38.197.0.0.0.2
COUNT : 4
TIME[ms] : 14
TIME_STAMP : Mar 13 05:36:52.279
```

```
TYPE : GET
REQ_OID :
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.34.1.3.4.20.254.128.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.254.8.255.254.203.38.197.0.0.0.2
RESP_OID :
1.3.6.1.2.1.4.34.1.3.4.20.254.128.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.254.8.255.254.203.38.197.0.0.0.2
COUNT : 4
TIME[ms] : 14
TIME_STAMP : Mar 13 05:36:52.279
```

```
Group:entity
```

```
Group:interface
```

```
TYPE : GETNEXT
REQ_OID : 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.1
RESP_OID : 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.1.0
COUNT : 1
TIME[ms] : 0
TIME_STAMP : Mar 13 05:36:52.279
```

# show snmp mib ifmib general

To show how many requests get data from internal cache and how many requests are sent to statsd to get data, use the **show snmp mib ifmib general** command in EXEC mode.

## show snmp mib ifmib general

This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Default IFMIB internal cache is 15 seconds. To change the duration, use the command:

```
snmp-server ifmib internal cache max-duration <0-60>
```

The default duration is 15 seconds, 0 seconds to disable the IFMIB internal cache.

To service the requests from Stats cache instead of Drivers, use the command:

```
snmp-server ifmib stats cache
```

The **show snmp mib ifmib general** command shows these details:

Field	Description
Cache Hit	Number of times the request retrieves data from IFMIB internal cache.
Cache Miss	Number of times the request processed from statsd, and not from IFMIB internal cache
Last Access Time	Latest time stamp of corresponding hit or miss.
Count	Number of times the data is retrieved.

The Cache Hit and Cache Miss are 32 bit counters. The maximum value is  $2^{31}$  and reset to 0 if the maximum value is exceeded.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# Show snmp mib ifmib general
```

Fri Mar 14 05:05:50.408 PDT

Type	Count	Last Access Time
Cache Hit	328	Mar 14 05:05:47.480
Cache Miss	2	Mar 14 05:05:47.386

# show snmp mib ifmib cache

To show the Ifindex that has exceeded the threshold time for processing, the request type and the time stamp, use the **show snmp mib ifmib cache** command in EXEC mode. The threshold time for the data to create an entry is 500 milli seconds.

## show snmp mib ifmib cache

This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

This command displays the latest 500 entries. An entry will be added when the difference between Cache in and Cache out time is more than 500 milli seconds. The timeout value cannot be changed.

The **show snmp mib ifmib cache** command shows these details:

Field	Description
Index	Interface index.
MIB IN	Time stamp of the request when IFMIB starts processing.
Cache In	Time stamp in milli seconds when data retrieval from the cache starts for the request. It is offset from MIB IN time stamp.
Cache Out	Time stamp in milli seconds when data is retrieved from cache. It is offset from MIB IN time stamp.
MIB Out	Time stamp in milli seconds of the response from IF MIB. It is offset from MIB IN time stamp.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp mib ifmib cache
IFIndex Type MIB IN CACHE IN[ms] CACHE OUT[ms]
```

```
 MIB OUT[ms]
2 NEXT Mar 18 07:14:41.815 4 701
 701
2 NEXT Mar 18 07:15:36.815 0 679
 679
2 NEXT Mar 18 07:16:00.735 0 684
 684
```

# show snmp mib ifmib statsd

To show the Ifindex that has exceeded the threshold time for processing, the request type and the time stamp, use the **show snmp mib ifmib statsd** command in EXEC mode. The threshold time for the data to create an entry is 500 milli seconds.

## show snmp mib ifmib statsd

This command has no keywords or arguments.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.2.2	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

This command displays the latest 500 entries. An entry will be added when the difference between Stats in and Stats out time is more than 500 milli seconds. The timeout value cannot be changed.

The **show snmp mib ifmib statsd** command shows these details:

Field	Description
Index	Interface index.
MIB IN	Time stamp of the request when IFMIB starts processing.
Stats In	Time stamp in milli seconds when data retrieval from the Statsd starts for the request. It is offset from MIB IN time stamp.
Stats Out	Time stamp in milli seconds when data is retrieved from Statsd. It is offset from MIB IN time stamp.
MIB Out	Time stamp in milli seconds of the response from IF MIB. It is offset from MIB IN time stamp.

### Task ID

Task ID	Operations
snmp	read, write

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp mib ifmib statsd
IFIndex Type MIB IN STATS IN[ms] STATS OUT[ms] MIB
```



```
OUT [ms]
2 NEXT Mar 18 07:14:41.815 4 701
701
2 NEXT Mar 18 07:15:36.815 0 679
679
2 NEXT Mar 18 07:16:00.735 0 684
684
```

## show snmp traps details

To show the details about the traps generated for each host, the sent and drop count and the timestamp, use the **show snmp traps details** command in EXEC mode.

### show snmp traps details

This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show snmp traps details** command shows these details:

Field	Description
TrapOID	Generated trap.
Sent	Number of times the trap sent from the host and port configured.
Drop	Number of times the trap dropped from the host and port configured.
Last-sent	Time stamp when the last trap was sent from the host and port.
Last-drop	Time stamp when the last trap dropped from the host and port.
Host	Configured address of the host to receive traps
udp-port	Configured port to receive traps

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp traps details
Mon Apr 7 17:14:07.241 UTC
HOST:9.22.24.150, udp-port:3333

```

TrapOID	Sent	Drop	Last-sent	Last-drop
ciscoConfigManMIB.2.0.1	2	0	Mon Apr 07 14 17:12:29	~
ciscoFlashDeviceInsertedNotif	1	0	Mon Apr 07 14 17:12:28	~
ciscoFlashDeviceRemovedNotif	1	0	Mon Apr 07 14 17:12:28	~

## show snmp informs details

To show the details about the informs generated for each host, the drop and retry count and the timestamp, use the **show snmp informs details** command in EXEC mode.

### show snmp informs details

This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show snmp informs details** command shows these details:

Field	Description
InformOID	Generated inform.
Sent	Number of times the Inform is sent from the inform host and port configured.
Drop	Number of times the Inform is sent from the inform host and port configured.
Retry	Number of times the Inform retries from the inform host and port configured
Last-sent	Time stamp when the last inform was sent from the host and port.
Last-drop	Time stamp when the last inform dropped from the host and port.
Host	Configured address of the host to receive traps.
udp-port	Configured port to receive traps.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp informs details
```

```
Mon Apr 7 17:14:17.212 UTC
```

```
HOST:9.22.24.150, udp-port:5555
```

```

```

InformOID	Sent	Drop	Retry	Last-sent	
Last-drop					
ciscoConfigManMIB.2.0.1	8	2	6	Mon Apr 07 14 17:12:54	Mon
Apr 07 14 17:12:42					
ciscoFlashDeviceInsertedNotif	4	1	3	Mon Apr 07 14 17:12:55	Mon
Apr 07 14 17:12:42					
ciscoFlashDeviceRemovedNotif	4	1	3	Mon Apr 07 14 17:12:54	Mon
Apr 07 14 17:12:42					
ciscoMgmt.117.2.0.1	8	2	6	Mon Apr 07 14 17:12:53	Mon
Apr 07 14 17:12:42					
ciscoMgmt.117.2.0.2	4	1	3	Mon Apr 07 14 17:12:52	Mon
Apr 07 14 17:12:42					

# show snmp users

To display information about the configured characteristics of Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) users, use the **show snmp users** command in

EXEC

mode.

**show snmp users**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

An SNMP user must be part of an SNMP group, as configured using the **snmp-server user** command.

Use the **show snmp users** command to display information about all configured users.

When configuring SNMP, you may see the logging message “Configuring snmpv3 USM user.” USM stands for the User-Based Security Model (USM) for SNMP Version 3 (SNMPv3). For further information about USM, see RFC 3414, *User-based Security Model (USM) for version 3 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv3)*.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read

This example shows sample output from the **show snmp users** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp users

User name:user1
Engine ID:localSnmpID
storage-type:nonvolatile active
```

**Table 67: show snmp users Field Descriptions**

Field	Definition
User name	String identifying the name of the SNMP user.
Engine ID	String identifying the name of the copy of SNMP on the device.
storage-type	Settings that are set in volatile or temporary memory on the device, or in nonvolatile or persistent memory where settings remain after the device is turned off and on again.

**Related Topics**

[snmp-server group](#), on page 620

[snmp-server user](#), on page 698

# show snmp view

To display the configured views and the associated MIB view family name, storage type, and status, use the **show snmp view** command in

EXEC

mode.

## show snmp view

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read

This example shows sample output from the **show snmp view** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp view

view1 1.3 - included nonVolatile active
v1default 1.3.6.1 - included nonVolatile active
```

## Related Topics

[snmp-server group](#), on page 620

[snmp-server user](#), on page 698



# snmp-server chassis-id

To provide a message line identifying the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) server serial number, use the **snmp-server chassis-id** command in

global configuration

mode. To restore the default value, if any, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server chassis-id** *serial-number*  
**no snmp-server chassis-id**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>serial-number</i> Unique identification string to identify the chassis serial number.
---------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	On hardware platforms, where the serial number can be read by the device, the default is the serial number. For example, some Cisco devices have default chassis ID values of their serial numbers.
------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Use the **snmp-server chassis-id** command to provide a message line identifying the SNMP server serial number.

The chassis ID message can be displayed with the **show snmp** command.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	snmp	read, write

The following example shows how to specify the chassis serial number 1234456:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# snmp-server chassis-id 1234456
```

## Related Topics

[show snmp](#), on page 550

## snmp-server community

To configure the community access string to permit access to the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), use the **snmp-server community** command in

global configuration

mode. To remove the specified community string, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server community [{clear | encrypted}] community-string [view view-name] [{RO | RW}]
[{{SDROwner | SystemOwner}}] [access-list-name]
no snmp-server community community-string
```

Syntax Description		
<b>clear</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the entered <i>community-string</i> is clear text and should be encrypted when displayed by the <b>show running</b> command.	
<b>encrypted</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the entered <i>community-string</i> is encrypted text and should be displayed as such by the <b>show running</b> command.	
<i>community-string</i>	Community string that acts like a password and permits access to the SNMP protocol. The maximum length of the <i>community-string</i> argument is 32 alphabetic characters.  If the <b>clear</b> keyword was used, <i>community-string</i> is assumed to be clear text. If the <b>encrypted</b> keyword was used, <i>community-string</i> is assumed to be encrypted. If neither was used, <i>community-string</i> is assumed to be clear text.	
<b>view view-name</b>	(Optional) Specifies the name of a previously defined view. The view defines the objects available to the community.	
<b>RO</b>	(Optional) Specifies read-only access. Authorized management stations are able only to retrieve MIB objects.	
<b>RW</b>	(Optional) Specifies read-write access. Authorized management stations are able both to retrieve and to modify MIB objects.	
<b>SDROwner</b>	(Optional) Limits access to the owner service domain router (SDR).	
<b>SystemOwner</b>	(Optional) Provides system-wide access including access to all non-owner SDRs.	
<i>access-list-name</i>	(Optional) Name of an access list of IP addresses allowed to use the community string to gain access to the SNMP agent.	

**Command Default** By default, an SNMP community string permits read-only access to all MIB objects.  
By default, a community string is assigned to the SDR owner.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	The optional keywords <b>LROwner</b> and <b>SystemOwner</b> were added.
Release 3.6.0	The <b>LROwner</b> keyword was changed to <b>SDROwner</b> . The <b>clear</b> and <b>encrypted</b> keywords were added.
Release 4.2.0	IPv6 was supported.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **snmp-server community** command to configure the community access string to permit access to SNMP.

To remove the specified community string, use the **no** form of this command.

Use the **clear** keyword to specify that the clear text community string you enter is displayed encrypted in the **show running** command output. To enter an encrypted string, use the **encrypted** keyword. To enter a clear text community string that is not encrypted by the system, use neither of these keywords.

When the **snmp-server community** command is entered with the **SDROwner** keyword, SNMP access is granted only to the MIB object instances in the owner SDR.

When the **snmp-server community** command is entered with the **SystemOwner** keyword, SNMP access is granted to all SDRs in the system.

**Note**

In a non-owner SDR, a community name provides access only to the object instances that belong to that SDR, regardless of the access privilege assigned to the community name. Access to the owner SDR and system-wide access privileges are available only from the owner SDR.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
snmp	read, write

This example shows how to assign the string comaccess to SNMP, allowing read-only access, and to specify that IP access list 4 can use the community string:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server community comaccess ro 4
```

The following example shows how to assign the string mgr to SNMP, allowing read-write access to the objects in the restricted view:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server community mgr view restricted rw
```

This example shows how to remove the community comaccess:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#no snmp-server community comaccess
```

**Related Topics**

[snmp-server view](#), on page 701

## snmp-server community-map

To associate a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) community with an SNMP context, security name, or a target-list use the **snmp-server community-map** command in

global configuration

mode. To change an SNMP community mapping to its default mapping, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server community-map [{clear | encrypted}] community-string [context context-name]
[security-name security-name] [target-list target]
no snmp-server community-map [{clear | encrypted}] community-string
```

Syntax Description		
<b>clear</b>	(Optional)	Specifies that the <i>community-string</i> argument is clear text.
<b>encrypted</b>	(Optional)	Specifies that the <i>community-string</i> argument is encrypted text.
<i>community-string</i>		Name of the community.
<b>context</b> <i>context-name</i>	(Optional)	Name of the SNMP context to which this community name is to be mapped.
<b>security-name</b> <i>security-name</i>	(Optional)	Security name for this community. By default, the <i>string</i> is the security name.
<b>target-list</b> <i>target</i>	(Optional)	Name of the target list for this community.

**Command Default** The value of the *community-string* argument is also the security name.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **snmp-server community-map** command to map an SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c community name to one or more of the following:

- **context name**—Maps a community name to a specific SNMP context name. This allows MIB instances in an SNMP context to be accessed through SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c using this community name.
- **security name**—By default, the community name is used to authenticate SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c. Configure a security name for a community name to override the default and authenticate SNMP with the security name.
- **target**—Target list identifies a list of valid hosts from which SNMP access can be made using a specific security name. When such mapping is done for a particular community name, SNMP access is allowed only from hosts included in the target list.

Use the **clear** keyword to specify that the clear text community string you enter is displayed encrypted in the **show running** command output. To enter an encrypted string, use the **encrypted** keyword. To enter a clear text community string that is not encrypted by the system, use neither of these keywords.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

This example maps the community name “sample 2” to the SNMP context name “sample1”:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server community-map sample2 context sample1
```

### Related Topics

[snmp-server context](#), on page 612

[snmp-server target list](#), on page 652

## snmp-server contact

To set the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) system contact, use the **snmp-server contact** command in

global configuration

mode. To remove the system contact information, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server contact** *system-contact-string*

**no snmp-server contact**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>system-contact-string</i> String that describes the system contact information. The maximum string length is 255 alphanumeric characters.
---------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	No system contact is set.
------------------------	---------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Use the **snmp-server contact** command to set the system contact string. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the system contact information.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to specify a system contact string:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server contact Dial System Operator at beeper # 27345
```

### Related Topics

[snmp-server location](#), on page 639

## snmp-server context

To create a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) context, use the **snmp-server context** command in

global configuration

mode. To remove an SNMP context, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server context** *context-name*  
**no snmp-server context** *context-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>context-name</i> Name of the SNMP context.
---------------------------	-----------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
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This command creates an SNMP context. By default, all the SNMP MIB instances are in a default context. Create an SNMP context and map it to a particular feature to enable similar instances of the same object to co-exist in different SNMP contexts.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	snmp	read, write

This example creates a new SNMP context named “sample1.”

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server context sample1
```

### Related Topics

[snmp-server community-map](#), on page 609

[snmp-server vrf](#), on page 703



## snmp-server context mapping

To map an SNMP context with a protocol instance, topology or VRF entity, use the **snmp-server context mapping** command in global configuration mode.

**snmp-server context mapping** *context-name* [**feature** *feature-name*] [**instance** *instance-name*] [**topology** *topology-name*] [**vrf** *vrf-name*]

### Syntax Description

<b>context-name</b>	Name of the SNMP context.
<b>feature</b> <i>feature-name</i>	Specifies the protocol for which to map the context. Available options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>bridge</b>—Layer 2 VPN bridge</li> <li>• <b>vrf</b>—Virtual Routing and Forwarding</li> </ul>
<b>instance</b> <i>instance-name</i>	Maps the context to the specified protocol instance.
<b>topology</b> <i>topology-name</i>	Maps the context to the specified protocol topology.
<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	Maps the context to the specified VRF logical entity.

### Command Default

No context mappings exist by default.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 4.2.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

A device can support multiple instances of a logical network entity, such as protocol instances or VRFs. Most existing MIBs cannot distinguish between these multiple logical network entities. For example, the original OSPF-MIB assumes a single protocol instance on a device, but you can now configure multiple OSPF instances on a device.

The **snmp-server context mapping** command maps a context to a protocol instance, topology or VRF logical entity.



### Note

The **snmp-server context mapping** command does not work for OSPF and OSPFv3. Refer to the **snmp context** commands.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	snmp	read, write

This example illustrates how to map an snmp context to an OSPF instance:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server context mapping con5 feature ospf instance in1
```

#### Related Topics

[snmp context \(OSPFv3\)](#)

[show snmp context](#), on page 553

# snmp-server drop report acl

To apply an ACL policy for restricting an SNMPv3 unknown engine-id report to be sent out to NMS, use the **snmp-server drop report acl** command in the configuration mode.

**snmp-server drop report acl IPv4** *IPv4-acl-name* **IPv6** *IPv6-acl-name*

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<b>acl</b>	Specifies IP Access Control Lists (ACL) policy
	<b>IPv4</b> <i>IPv4-acl-name</i>	Defines an IPv4 ACL name.
	<b>IPv6</b> <i>IPv6-acl-name</i>	Defines an IPv6 ACL name.

**Command Default** Unknown engine-id reports will be sent to all polling stations (even if other ACLs are configured).

**Command Modes** Configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.2.3	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To drop an unknown engine-id report, you can either configure IPv4/IPv6 ACL name or both. When router is polled with wrong engine-id or no engine-id during a snmpv3 packet exchange, the unknown engine-id report will be sent based on the ACL policy that is configured.

Unknown engine-id reports will be sent only to polling station addresses that are permitted by ACL.

Task ID	Task	Operation
	snmp	read, write

## Example

This example shows how to configure the SNMP server to drop the unknown engine-id report:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # snmp-server drop report acl IPv4 nms-block IPv6 nms-block-ipv6
```

## snmp-server drop unknown-user

To avoid error PDUs being sent out of router when polled with incorrect SNMPv3 user name, use the **snmp-server drop unknown-user** command in the appropriate mode. If the configuration is not set, by default it will respond with error PDUs.

### snmp-server drop unknown-user

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>drop unknown-user</b> Drop the error PDUs to be sent when router is polled with incorrect SNMPv3 user name.
---------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	Unknown error PDUs will be sent when router is polled with incorrect SNMPv3 user name.
------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	XR config
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 6.2.3	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.
-------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	snmp	read, write

### Example

This example shows how to configure the SNMP server to drop the error PDUs:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # snmp-sever drop unknown-user
```

# snmp-server engineid local

To specify Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) engine ID on the local device, use the **snmp-server engineid local** command in

global configuration

mode. To return the engine ID to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server engineid local** *engine-id*

**no snmp-server engineid local** *engine-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>engine-id</i> Character string that identifies the engine ID. Consists of up to 24 characters in hexadecimal format. Each hexadecimal number is separated by a colon (:).				
<b>Command Default</b>	An SNMP engine ID is generated automatically.				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 2.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.				
<b>Task ID</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>snmp</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	snmp	read, write
Task ID	Operations				
snmp	read, write				

This example shows how to configure the SNMP engine ID on the local device:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server engineID local 00:00:00:09:00:00:00:a1:61:6c:20:61
```

## Related Topics

[show snmp engineid](#), on page 556

## snmp-server engineid remote

To specify a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) engine ID on a remote device, use the **snmp-server engineid remote** command in

global configuration

mode. To return the engine ID to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server engineid remote** *ip-address engine-id udp-port port*  
**no snmp-server engineid remote** *ip-address engine-id udp-port port*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of remote SNMP notification host
	<i>engine-id</i>	Character string that identifies the engine ID. Consists of up to 24 characters in hexadecimal format. Each hexadecimal number is separated by a colon (:).
	<b>udp-port port</b>	(Optional) Specifies the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port of the host to use. Range is from 1 to 65535. The default UDP port is 161.

**Command Default** An SNMP engine ID is generated automatically.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 4.2.0	Support for IPv6 was added.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The IP address of the remote host can be in either IPv4 or IPv6 format.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to configure the SNMP engine ID on the local device:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router(config)# snmp-server engineID remote 172.16.4.1
00:00:00:09:00:00:00:a1:61:6c:20:61
```

### Related Topics

[show snmp engineid](#), on page 556

[snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617

# snmp-server entityindex persist

To enable the persistent storage of ENTITY-MIB data across process restarts, switchovers, and device reloads, use the **snmp-server entityindex persist** command in

global configuration

mode. To disable the persistent storage of ENTITY-MIB data, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server entityindex persist**  
**no snmp-server entityindex persist**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.9.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	snmp	read, write

## Example

This example illustrates how to enable persistent storage of ENTITY-MIB indices:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server entityindex persist
```

## Related Topics

[snmp-server mibs cbqosmib persist](#), on page 642

## snmp-server group

To configure a new Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) group, or a table that maps SNMP users to SNMP views, use the **snmp-server group** command in

global configuration

mode. To remove a specified SNMP group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server group name {v1 | v2c | v3 {auth | noauth | priv}} [read view] [write view] [notify view] [context context-name] [access-list-name]
```

```
no snmp-server group name
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>name</i>	Name of the group.
	<b>v1</b>	Specifies a group that uses the SNMPv1 security model. The SNMP v1 security model is the least secure of the possible security models.
	<b>v2c</b>	Specifies a group that uses the SNMPv2c security model. The SNMPv2c security model is the second least secure of the possible security models.
	<b>v3</b>	Specifies a group that uses the SNMPv3 security model. The SNMP v3 security is the most secure of the possible security models.
	<b>auth</b>	Specifies authentication of a packet without encrypting it.
	<b>noauth</b>	Specifies no authentication of a packet.
	<b>priv</b>	Specifies authentication of a packet with encryption.
	<b>read</b> <i>view</i>	(Optional) Specifies a read view string (not to exceed 64 characters) that is the name of the view that allows only the contents of the agent to be viewed.
	<b>write</b> <i>view</i>	(Optional) Specifies a write view string (not to exceed 64 characters) that is the name of the view used to enter data and configure the contents of the agent.
	<b>notify</b> <i>view</i>	(Optional) Specifies a notify view string (not to exceed 64 characters) that is the name of the view used to specify a notify or trap.
	<b>context</b> <i>context-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the SNMP context to associate with this SNMP group and associated views.
	<i>access-list-name</i>	(Optional) Access list string (not to exceed 64 characters) that is the name of the access list.

**Command Default** See [Table 68: snmp-server group Default Descriptions, on page 621](#).

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.



Release	Modification
Release 3.2	The <b>access</b> keyword was removed.
Release 3.3.0	Support was added for the <b>context</b> <i>context-name</i> keyword and argument.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

This table describes the default values for the different views:

**Table 68: snmp-server group Default Descriptions**

Default	Definition
<b>read view</b>	Assumed to be every object belonging to the Internet (1.3.6.1) object identifier (OID) space, unless the user uses the <b>read</b> option to override this state.
<b>write view</b>	Nothing is defined for the write view (that is, the null OID). You must configure write access.
<b>notify view</b>	Nothing is defined for the notify view (that is, the null OID). If a view is specified, any notifications in that view that are generated are sent to all users associated with the group (provided an SNMP server host configuration exists for the user).

## Configuring Notify Views

Do not specify a notify view when configuring an SNMP group for the following reasons:

- The **snmp-server host** command autogenerates a notify view for the user, and then adds it to the group associated with that user.
- Modifying the notify view of the group affects all users associated with that group.

The notify view option is available for two reasons:

- If a group has a notify view that is set using SNMP, you may need to change the notify view.
- The **snmp-server host** command may have been configured before the **snmp-server group** command. In this case, reconfigure the **snmp-server host** command or specify the appropriate notify view.

Instead of specifying the notify view for a group as part of the **snmp-server group** command, use the following commands in global configuration mode:

- **snmp-server user**—Configures an SNMP user.
- **snmp-server group**—Configures an SNMP group, without adding a notify view.
- **snmp-server host**—Autogenerates the notify view by specifying the recipient of a trap operation.

## Working with Passwords and Digests

No default values exist for authentication or privacy algorithms when this command is configured. In addition, no default passwords exist. The minimum length for a password is one character, although we recommend using eight characters for security. A plain-text password or localized Message Digest 5 (MD5) password can be specified. Forgotten passwords cannot be recovered, and the user must be reconfigured.

### SNMP Contexts

SNMP contexts provide Virtual Private Network (VPN) users with a secure way of accessing MIB data. When a VPN is associated with a context, that VPN's specific MIB data exists in that context. Associating a VPN with a context enables service providers to manage networks with multiple VPNs. Creating and associating a context with a VPN enables a provider to prevent the users of one VPN from accessing information about users of other VPNs on the same networking device.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

The following example shows how to configure an SNMP version 3 group named group1 that requires the authentication of packets with encryption:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server group group1 v3 priv
```

### Related Topics

- [show snmp](#), on page 550
- [show snmp group](#), on page 560
- [snmp-server host](#), on page 623
- [snmp-server view](#), on page 701

## snmp-server host

To specify the recipient of a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notification operation, use the **snmp-server host** command in

global configuration

mode. To remove the specified host, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server host** *address* [{**clear** | **encrypted**}] [**informs**] [**traps**] [**version** {**1** | **2c** | **3** {**auth** | **noauth** | **priv**}}] *community-string* [**udp-port** *port*] [*notification-type*]

**nosnmp-server host** *address* [{**clear** | **encrypted**}] [**informs**] [**traps**] [**version** {**1** | **2c** | **3** {**auth** | **noauth** | **priv**}}] *community-string* [**udp-port** *port*] [*notification-type*]

### Syntax Description

<i>address</i>	Name or IP address of the host (the targeted recipient).
<b>clear</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the <i>community-string</i> argument is clear text.
<b>encrypted</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the <i>community-string</i> argument is encrypted text.
<b>informs</b>	(Optional) Specifies to send inform messages to this host.
<b>traps</b>	(Optional) Specifies that notifications should be sent as traps. This is the default.
<b>version</b>	(Optional) Specifies the version of the SNMP used to send the traps.
<b>1</b>	Specifies SNMPv1, the default.
<b>2c</b>	Specifies SNMPv2C.
<b>3</b>	Specifies SNMPv3. Version 3 is the most secure model because it allows packet encryption. If you specify the SNMPv3 keyword, you must specify the security level.
<b>auth</b>	Enables Message Digest 5 (MD5) algorithm and Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) packet authentication.
<b>noauth</b>	Specifies that the noAuthNoPriv security level applies to this host. This is the default security level for SNMPv3.
<b>priv</b>	Enables Data Encryption Standard (DES) packet encryption (also called “privacy”).
<i>community-string</i>	Password-like community string sent with the notification operation. We recommend defining this string using the <b>snmp-server community</b> command prior to using the <b>snmp-server host</b> command.
<b>udp-port</b> <i>port</i>	(Optional) Specifies the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port of the host to use. Range is from 1 to 65535. The default UDP port is 161.

*notification-type*

(Optional) Type of notification to be sent to the host. If no type is specified, all available notifications are sent. The notification type can be one or more of these keywords:

- **bgp** —Enables SNMP Border Gateway Protocol Version 4 (BGPv4) traps.
- **config** —Controls configuration notifications, as defined in the CISCO-CONFIG-MAN-MIB (enterprise 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.43.2). The notification type is (1) ciscoConfigManEvent.
- **copy-complete** —Enables CISCO-CONFIG-COPY-MIB ccCopyCompletion traps.
- **entity** —Controls Entity MIB modification notifications. This notification type is defined in the ENTITY-MIB (enterprise 1.3.6.1.2.1.47.2) as: (1) entConfigChange.
- **fabric** —Enables SNMP fabric traps.
- **fru-ctrl** —Enables SNMP entity field-replaceable unit (FRU) control traps.
- **mpls** —Enables SNMP Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) traps.
- **sensor** —Enables SNMP entity sensor traps.
- **snmp** —Enables SNMP traps.
- **syslog** —Controls error message notifications (Cisco-syslog-MIB). Specify the level of messages to be sent with the **logging history** command.

**Command Default**

This command is disabled by default. No notifications are sent.

The default UDP port is 161.

When this command is entered without keywords, the default is to send all trap types to the host.

If no version keyword is entered, the default is version 1.

If version 3 is specified, but the security level is not specified, the default security level is noauth.

**Command Modes**

Global configuration

**Command History**

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 4.1.0	The <b>informs</b> keyword was added.
Release 4.2.0	Support for IPv6 was added.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

SNMP notifications can be sent as traps. Traps are unreliable because the receiver does not send acknowledgments when it receives traps. The sender cannot determine if the traps were received. Traps are discarded as soon as they are sent. Traps are also sent only once.

When the **snmp-server host** command is not entered, no notifications are sent. To configure the device to send SNMP notifications, configure at least one **snmp-server host** command. When the command is entered without keywords, all trap types are enabled for the host.

To enable multiple hosts, issue a separate **snmp-server host** command for each host. You can specify multiple notification types in the command for each host.

When multiple **snmp-server host** commands are given for the same host and kind of notification (trap), each succeeding **snmp-server host** command overwrites the previous command. Only the last **snmp-server host** command is in effect. For example, if an **snmp-server host** command with the **traps** keyword is entered for a host and then another command with the **traps** keyword is entered for the same host, the second command replaces the first.

Either a host name or IP address can be used to specify the host. Both IPv4 and IPv6 IP address formats are supported.

The **snmp-server host** command is used with the **snmp-server engineid** command. Use the **snmp-server traps** command to specify which SNMP notifications are sent globally. For a host to receive most notifications, at least one **snmp-server traps** command and the **snmp-server host** command for that host must be enabled.

However, some notification types cannot be controlled with the **snmp-server traps** command. For example, some notification types are always enabled. Other notification types are enabled by a different command.

The availability of a notification-type depends on the device type and Cisco software features supported on the device.

To display which notification types are available on the system, use the question mark (?) online help function at the end of the **snmp-server host** command.

The **no snmp-server host** command used with no keywords disables traps.

Use the **clear** keyword to specify that the clear text community string you enter is displayed encrypted in the **show running** command output. To enter an encrypted string, use the **encrypted** keyword. To enter a clear text community string that is not encrypted by the system, use neither of these keywords.

If the **informs** keyword is used, the SNMP version can be only SNMPv2C or SNMPv3.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to send RFC 1157 SNMP traps to the host specified by the name myhost.cisco.com. Other traps are enabled, but only SNMP traps are sent because only the **snmp** keyword is specified in the **snmp-server host** command. The community string is defined as comaccess.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com comaccess snmp
```

This example shows how to send the SNMP traps to address 172.30.2.160:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps snmp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host 172.30.2.160 public snmp
```

This example shows how to enable the router to send all traps to the host, myhost.cisco.com, using the community string public:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com public
```

This example shows how to prevent traps from being sent to any host. The BGP traps are enabled for all hosts, but only the configuration traps are enabled to be sent to a host.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps bgp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host hostabc public config
```

This example shows how to send SNMPv3 informs to a host:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host 172.30.2.160 informs version 3
```

### Related Topics

[snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617

[snmp-server traps bgp](#), on page 667

[snmp-server inform](#), on page 631

# snmp-server ifindex persist

To enable ifIndex persistence globally on all Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) interfaces, use the **snmp-server ifindex persist** command in global configuration mode. To disable global interface persistence, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server ifindex persist**  
**no snmp-server ifindex persist**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** Global interface persistence is disabled.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **snmp-server ifindex persist** command to enable ifIndex persistence on all interfaces that have entries in the ifIndex table of the IF-MIB. When enabled, this command retains the mapping between the ifName object values and the ifIndex object values (generated from the IF-MIB) persistent during reloads, allowing for consistent identification of specific interfaces using SNMP. Applications such as device inventory, billing, and fault detection depend on this feature.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to enable ifIndex persistence globally:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server ifindex persist
```

## Related Topics

- [index persistence](#), on page 547
- [notification linkupdown](#), on page 548
- [show snmp interface](#), on page 564

## snmp-server ifmib ifalias long

To enable the ifAlias IF-MIB object to accept an interface alias name that exceeds the 64-byte default, use the **snmp-server ifmib ifalias long** command. Use the **no** form of this command to revert to the default length.

**snmp-server ifmib ifalias long**  
**no snmp-server ifmib ifalias long**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** Global interface persistence is disabled.  
 The alias name is 64 bytes in length.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **snmp-server ifmib ifalias long** command to enable the IF-MIB object ifAlias to accept an interface alias name that is greater than 64 bytes in length. The default length for the alias name is 64 bytes.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to enable the IF-MIB object ifAlias:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server ifmib ifalias long
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# exit
```

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:yes
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#
```



# snmp-server ifmib internal cache max-duration

To configure the refresh interval for the IF-MIB statistics cache, use the **snmp-server ifmib internal cache max-duration** command in global configuration mode. To revert to the default cache interval, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server ifmib internal cache max-duration** *timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>timeout</i> Length of time before the cache is refreshed. Values can range from 0 to 60 seconds. The default is 15.
---------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	<i>timeout</i> : 15 seconds
------------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.2.3	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
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The **snmp-server ifmib internal cache max-duration** command controls the refresh interval of the cache. If the *timeout* value in the **snmp-server ifmib internal cache max-duration** command is set to zero, the cache is disabled. By default, the counters are cached for 15 secs in the ifmib internal cache, after which it will be discarded.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to change the refresh interval for the IF-MIB statistics cache.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:routerrouter(config)# snmp-server ifmib internal cache max-duration 60
```

## Related Topics

[snmp-server ifmib stats cache](#), on page 630

## snmp-server ifmib stats cache

To enable retrieval of cached statistics instead of real-time statistics, use the **snmp-server ifmib stats cache** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server ifmib stats cache**  
**no snmp-server ifmib stats cache**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** Cached statistics are not enabled.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.2	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.4.0	This command was not supported.
	Release 3.5.0	This command was supported

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Cisco IOS XR statistics infrastructure maintains a cache of statistics for all interfaces. This cache is updated every 30 seconds. Use the **snmp-server ifmib stats cache** command to enable the IF-MIB to retrieve these cached statistics rather than real-time statistics. Accessing cached statistics is less CPU-intensive than accessing real-time statistics.

Task ID	Task Operations ID
	snmp read, write

This example shows how to enable the IF-MIB caches statistics:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server ifmib stats cache
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# exit
```

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:yes
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#
```

### Related Topics

[snmp-server ifmib internal cache max-duration](#), on page 629

# snmp-server inform

To configure Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) inform message options, use the **snmp-server inform** command in global configuration mode. To revert to the default informs options, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server inform {pending max-no | retries no-retries | timeout seconds}
no snmp-server inform {pending max-no | retries no-retries | timeout seconds}
```

Syntax Description	pending max-no	retries no-retries	timeout seconds
	Specifies the maximum number of inform messages to hold in the queue. The default is 25.	Specifies the retry count for inform messages. Values can be from 1 to 100. The default is three.	Specifies the inform message timeout value in seconds. The default is 15.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

To enable the sending of SNMP inform messages, use the **snmp-server host** command with the **informs** keyword. When SNMP server informs are enabled, the SNMP version can be only SNMPv2C or SNMPv3.

Task ID	Task	Operations
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to configure SNMP inform messages:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com informs comaccess
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server inform pending 40
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server inform retries 10
```

## Related Topics

[snmp-server host](#), on page 623

## snmp-server interface

To enable an interface to send Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap notifications and enter SNMP interface configuration mode, use the **snmp-server interface** command in global configuration mode. To disable the sending of SNMP trap notifications on an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server interface** *type interface-path-id*  
**no snmp-server interface** *type interface-path-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<i>interface-path-id</i>	Physical interface or virtual interface.
	<b>Note</b>	Use the <b>show interfaces</b> command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.
		For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<b>Command Default</b>	Ethernet interfaces are enabled to send SNMP trap notifications. SNMP trap notifications are disabled on all other physical and logical interfaces.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The following keywords were removed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ifindex</b></li> <li>• <b>clear</b></li> <li>• <b>persist</b></li> <li>• <b>enable</b></li> <li>• <b>trap</b></li> <li>• <b>link-status</b></li> </ul>
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p> <p>The <b>snmp-server interface</b> command enters SNMP interface configuration mode for you to configure the available SNMP options.</p>	



**Note** In references to a Management Ethernet interface located on a route processor card, the physical slot number is alphanumeric (RP0 or RP1) and the module is CPU0. Example: interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0.

**Task ID****Task ID**    **Operations**

snmp	read, write
------	----------------

This example shows how to assign ifIndex persistence on Packet-over-SONET/SDH (POS) interface 0/0/1/0:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server interface pos 0/0/1/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-snmp-if)#
```

**Related Topics**

- [show snmp interface](#), on page 564
- [snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617
- [snmp-server ifindex persist](#), on page 627

## snmp-server interface subset

To enter snmp-server interface subset configuration mode for a set of interfaces, use the **snmp-server interface subset** command in global configuration mode. To revert to the default interface settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server interface subset** *subset-number* **regular-expression** *expression*  
**no snmp-server interface subset** *subset-number*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>subset-number</i>	Identifying number of the interface subset, which also indicates its relative priority.
	<b>regular-expression</b> <i>expression</i>	Specifies for which subset of interfaces to enter snmp-server interface subset configuration mode. The <i>expression</i> argument must be entered surrounded by double quotes.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.9.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The *subset-number* argument is used to set the priority for an interface that matches more than one configured regular expressions. Lower values of the *subset-number* have a higher priority. If a single interface becomes part of a multiple-interface configured regular expression, the configuration with the lower *subset-number* value is applied.

Regular expressions have two constraints:

- Regular expressions must always be entered within double quotes to ensure that the CLI interprets each character correctly.
- All characters that are part of a regular expression are considered regular characters with no special meaning. In order to enter special characters, such as "\" or "?," they must be preceded by the backslash character "\." For example, to enter the regular expression ([A-Z][A-Z0-9]*)b[^>]*>(.*)<^1, you would enter ([A-Z][A-Z0-9]*)\b[^\>]*>(.*)<^1.

Refer to the *Understanding Regular Expressions, Special Characters, and Patterns* module in *Cisco IOS XR Getting Started Guide for the Cisco CRS Router* for more information regarding regular expressions.

From the snmp-server interface mode of a subset of interfaces, SNMP linkUp and linkDown notifications can be enabled or disabled using the **notification linkupdown disable** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	snmp	read, write

This example illustrates how to configure all Gigabit Ethernet interfaces:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# config
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server int subset 2
regular-expression "^Gig[a-zA-Z]+[0-9/]+\."
```

### Related Topics

- [notification linkupdown](#), on page 548
- [show snmp interface notification](#), on page 566
- [show snmp interface regular-expression](#), on page 568

## snmp-server ipv4 dscp

To mark packets with a specific differentiated services code point (DSCP) value, use the **snmp-server ipv4 dscp** command in global configuration mode. To remove matching criteria, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server ipv4 dscp** *value*  
**no snmp-server ipv4 dscp** [*value*]

### Syntax Description

*value* Value of the DSCP. The DSCP value can be a number from 0 to 63, or it can be one of the following keywords: **default**, **ef**, **af11**, **af12**, **af13**, **af21**, **af22**, **af23**, **af31**, **af32**, **af33**, **af41**, **af42**, **af43**, **cs1**, **cs2**, **cs3**, **cs4**, **cs5**, **cs6**, **cs7**.

### Command Default

The IP DSCP default value for SNMP traffic is 0.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **snmp-server ipv4 dscp** command to specify an IP DSCP value to give SNMP traffic higher or lower priority in your network.

### Task ID

Task ID	Operations
snmp	read, write

This example shows how to configure the DSCP value to af32:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server ipv4 dscp af32
```



## snmp-server ipv4 precedence

To mark packets with a specific precedence level to use for packet matching, use the **snmp-server ipv4 precedence** command in global configuration mode. To restore the system to its default interval values, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server ipv4 precedence value
no snmp-server ipv4 precedence [value]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<p><i>value</i> Value of the precedence. The precedence value can be a number from 0 to 7, or it can be one of the following keywords:</p> <p><b>critical</b> Set packets with critical precedence (5)</p> <p><b>flash</b> Set packets with flash precedence (3)</p> <p><b>flash-override</b> Set packets with flash override precedence (4)</p> <p><b>immediate</b> Set packets with immediate precedence (2)</p> <p><b>internet</b> Set packets with internetwork control precedence (6)</p> <p><b>network</b> Set packets with network control precedence (7)</p> <p><b>priority</b> Set packets with priority precedence (1)</p> <p><b>routine</b> Set packets with routine precedence (0)</p>
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<b>Command Default</b>	The IP Precedence default value for SNMP traffic is 0.
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
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<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 3.6.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.				

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
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Use the **snmp-server ipv4 precedence** command to specify an IP Precedence value to give SNMP traffic higher or lower priority in your network.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to set the precedence to 2:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server ipv4 precedence 2
```

# snmp-server location

To specify the system location for Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), use the **snmp-server location** command in

global configuration

mode. To remove the location string, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server location** *system-location*

**no snmp-server location**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>system-location</i> String indicating the physical location of this device. The maximum string length is 255 alphanumeric characters.				
<b>Command Default</b>	No system location string is set.				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 2.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.				
<b>Task ID</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>snmp</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	snmp	read, write
Task ID	Operations				
snmp	read, write				

This example shows how to specify a system location string:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server location Building 3/Room 214
```

## Related Topics

[snmp-server contact](#), on page 611

## snmp-server mibs cbqosmib cache

To enable and configure caching of the QoS MIB statistics, use the **snmp-server mibs cbqosmib cache** command in global configuration mode. To disable caching, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server mibs cbqosmib cache {refresh time time | service-policy count count}
no snmp-server mibs cbqosmib cache [{refresh time time | service-policy count count}]
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<b>refresh</b>	Enables QoS MIB caching with a specified cache refresh time.
	<b>time</b> <i>time</i>	Specifies the cache refresh time, in seconds. The <i>time</i> argument can be between 5 and 60. The default is 30.
	<b>service-policy</b>	Enables QoS MIB caching with a limited number of service policies to cache.
	<b>count</b> <i>count</i>	Specifies the maximum number of service policies to cache. The count argument can be between 1 and 5000.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.9.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task	Operation
	snmp	read, write

### Example

This example illustrates how to enable QoS MIB caching with a refresh time:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server mibs cbqosmib cache refresh time 45
```

This example illustrates how to enable QoS MIB caching with a service policy count limitation:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server mibs cbqosmib cache service-policy count 10
```

**Related Topics**

[snmp-server entityindex persist](#), on page 619

[snmp-server mibs cbqosmib persist](#), on page 642

## snmp-server mibs cbqosmib persist

To enable persistent storage of the CISCO-CLASS-BASED-QOS-MIB data across process restarts, switchovers, and device reloads, use the **snmp-server mibs cbqosmib persist** command in global configuration mode. To disable persistent storage of the MIB data, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server mibs cbqosmib persist**  
**no snmp-server mibs cbqosmib persist**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.9.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
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<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	snmp	read, write

### Example

This example illustrates how to enable persistent storage of CISCO-CLASS-BASED-QOS-MIB data:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server mibs cbqosmib persist
```

### Related Topics

[snmp-server entityindex persist](#), on page 619

# snmp-server mibs eventmib congestion-control

To configure the generation of SNMP traps when congestion exceeds configured thresholds, use the **snmp-server mibs eventmib congestion-control** command in global configuration mode. To restore the default values, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server mibs eventmib congestion-control type interface-path-id falling lower-threshold
interval sampling-interval rising upper-threshold
no snmp-server mibs eventmib congestion-control type interface-path-id
```

## Syntax Description

<i>type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-path-id</i>	Physical interface or virtual interface. <b>Note</b> Use the show interfaces command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.  For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<b>falling</b> <i>lower-threshold</i>	Specifies the lower threshold for which to determine whether an mteTriggerFalling SNMP Trap is generated.
<b>interval</b> <i>sampling-interval</i>	Specifies how often the congestion statistics are polled. The <i>interval</i> argument, in minutes, can be between 5 and 1440; it must be a multiple of 5.
<b>rising</b> <i>upper-threshold</i>	Specifies the upper threshold for which to determine whether an mteTriggerRising SNMP Trap is generated.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 4.2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



### Note

A maximum of 100 interfaces can be monitored for congestion.

Congestion configurations using the **snmp-server mibs eventmib congestion-control** command cannot be modified using SNMP SET and vice versa.

When the congestion between two intervals increases above the *upper-threshold* argument, an `mteTriggerRising` SNMP trap is generated. This trap is not generated until the congestion drops below the lower threshold and then rises above the upper threshold.

When the congestion between two intervals falls below the *lower-threshold* argument, and an SNMP `mteTriggerRising` trap was generated previously, an SNMP `mteTriggerFalling` trap is generated. The `mteTriggerRising` trap is not generated until the congestion goes above the upper threshold and then falls back below the lower threshold.

The *lower-threshold* value (falling) should be set to a value less than or equal to the *upper-threshold* value (rising).

The **snmp-server mibs eventmib congestion-control** command is configured on a specific interface and is supported on the following cards:

- 8-port 10 Gigabit Ethernet PLIM
- 16-port OC-48c/STM-16 POS/DPT PLIM
- 1-port OC-768c/STM-256 POS PLIM
- 4-port OC-192c/STM-64 POS/DPT PLIM
- All Ethernet SPAs
- 2-port and 4-port OC-3c/STM-1 POS SPAs
- 2-port, 4-port, and 8-port OC-12c/STM-4 POS SPAs
- 2-port and 4-port OC-48c/STM-16 POS/RPR SPAs
- 1-port OC-192c/STM-64 POS/RPR SPA

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to configure the generation of SNMP traps in response to congestion:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server mibs eventmib congestion-control pos 0/1/0/0
 falling 1 interval 5 rising 2
```



## snmp-server mibs eventmib packet-loss

To configure the generation of SNMP traps when packet loss exceeds configured thresholds, use the **snmp-server mibs eventmib packet-loss** command in global configuration mode. To restore the default values, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server mibs eventmib packet-loss type interface-path-id falling lower-threshold interval
sampling-interval rising upper-threshold
no snmp-server mibs eventmib packet-loss type interface-path-id
```

### Syntax Description

<i>type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-path-id</i>	Physical interface or virtual interface.  <b>Note</b> Use the show interfaces command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.  For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<b>falling</b> <i>lower-threshold</i>	Specifies the lower threshold for which to determine whether an mteTriggerFalling SNMP Trap is generated.
<b>interval</b> <i>sampling-interval</i>	Specifies how often the packet loss statistics are polled. The <i>interval</i> argument, in minutes, can be between 5 and 1440; it must be a multiple of 5.
<b>rising</b> <i>upper-threshold</i>	Specifies the upper threshold for which to determine whether an mteTriggerRising SNMP Trap is generated.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.9.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



#### Note

A maximum of 100 interfaces can be monitored for packet loss.

Packet loss configurations using the **snmp-server mibs eventmib packet-loss** command cannot be modified using SNMP SET and vice versa.

When the packet loss between two intervals increases above the *upper-threshold* argument, an `mteTriggerRising` SNMP trap is generated. This trap is not generated until the packet loss drops below the lower threshold and then rises above the upper threshold.

When the packet loss between two intervals falls below the *lower-threshold* argument, and an SNMP `mteTriggerRising` trap was generated previously, an SNMP `mteTriggerFalling` trap is generated. The `mteTriggerRising` trap is not generated until the packet loss goes above the upper threshold and then falls back below the lower threshold.

The *lower-threshold* value (falling) should be set to a value less than or equal to the *upper-threshold* value (rising).

The **snmp-server mibs eventmib packet-loss** command is configured on a specific interface and is supported on the following cards:

- 8-port 10 Gigabit Ethernet PLIM
- 16-port OC-48c/STM-16 POS/DPT PLIM
- 1-port OC-768c/STM-256 POS PLIM
- 4-port OC-192c/STM-64 POS/DPT PLIM
- All Ethernet SPAs
- 2-port and 4-port OC-3c/STM-1 POS SPAs
- 2-port, 4-port, and 8-port OC-12c/STM-4 POS SPAs
- 2-port and 4-port OC-48c/STM-16 POS/RPR SPAs
- 1-port OC-192c/STM-64 POS/RPR SPA

---

**Task ID**


---

**Task ID**


---

**Task ID**


---

**Operations**


---

snmp

---

read, write

This example shows how to configure the generation of SNMP traps in response to packet loss:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server mibs eventmib packet-loss pos 0/1/0/0
 falling 1 interval 5 rising 2
```

## snmp-server mibs sensormib cache

To enable and configure caching for sensor mib values, use **snmp-server mibs sensormib cache** command in global configuration mode. To restore the default values, use the **no** form of this command.

### **snmp-server mibs sensormib cache**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

---

**Command Default** None

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration mode.

---

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
Release 5.3.0	This command was introduced.

---

---

**Usage Guidelines** No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

### **Example**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server mibs sensormib cache
```

## snmp-server notification-log-mib

To configure the NOTIFICATION-LOG-MIB, use the **snmp-server notification-log-mib** command in global configuration

mode. To remove the specified configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server notification-log-mib** {**globalAgeOut** *time* | **globalSize** *size* | **default** | **disable** | **size** *size*}  
**no snmp-server notification-log-mib** {**globalAgeOut** | **globalSize** | **default** | **disable** | **size**}

Syntax Description	
<b>globalAgeOut</b> <i>time</i>	Specifies how much time, in minutes, a notification remains in the log. Values for the <i>time</i> argument can range from 0 to 4294967295; the default is 15.
<b>globalSize</b> <i>size</i>	Specifies the maximum number of notifications that can be logged in all logs. The default is 500.
<b>default</b>	Specifies to create a default log.
<b>disable</b>	Specifies to disable logging to the default log.
<b>size</b> <i>size</i>	Specifies the maximum number of notifications that the default log can hold. The default is 500.

**Command Default** NOTIFICATION-LOG-MIB notifications are not logged.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Logging of NOTIFICATION-LOG-MIB notifications begins when the default log is created. Named logs are not supported, therefore only the default log can be created.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

The following example creates a default log for notifications:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server notification-log-mib default
```

This example removes the default log:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# no snmp-server notification-log-mib default
```

This example configures the size of all logs to be 1500:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server notification-log-mib globalSize 1500
```

### Related Topics

[snmp-server community-map](#), on page 609

## snmp-server packetsize

To establish control over the largest Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) packet size permitted when the SNMP server is receiving a request or generating a reply, use the **snmp-server packetsize** command in

global configuration

mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server packetsize** *size*

**no snmp-server packetsize**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>size</i> Packet size, in bytes. Range is from 484 to 65500. The default is 1500.
---------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	<i>size</i> : 1500
------------------------	--------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
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Use the **snmp-server packetsize** command to establish control over the largest SNMP packet size permitted when the SNMP server is receiving a request or generating a reply.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to set the maximum size of SNMP packets to 1024 bytes:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server packetsize 1024
```

## snmp-server queue-length

To establish the message queue length for each trap host for Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), use the **snmp-server queue-length** command in

global configuration

mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server queue-length** *length*

**no snmp-server queue-length**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>length</b> Integer that specifies the number of trap events that can be held before the queue must be emptied. Range is from 1 to 5000.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	<i>length</i> : 100
------------------------	---------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p>
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Use the **snmp-server queue-length** command to define the length of the message queue for each trap host. After a trap message is successfully sent, Cisco IOS XR software continues to empty the queue at a throttled rate to prevent trap flooding.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to set the SNMP notification queue to 20 events:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server queue-length 20
```

## snmp-server target list

To create a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) target list, use the **snmp-server target list** command in

global configuration

mode. To remove an SNMP target list, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server target list target-list {vrf vrf-name | host hostname}
no snmp-server target list target-list
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>target-list</i>	Name of the target list.
	<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	Specifies the name of the VRF hosts included in the target list.
	<b>host</b> <i>hostname</i>	Assigns a hostname to the target list. The <i>hostname</i> variable is a name or IP address.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 4.2.0	Support for IPv6 was added.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use this command to create an SNMP target list and assign hosts to the list. When a target list is mapped to a community name using the **snmp-server community-map** command, SNMP access is restricted to the hosts in the target list (for that community name).

The host IP address can be in either IPv4 or IPv6 format.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	snmp	read, write

In this example, a new target list “sample3” is created and assigned to the vrf server “server2:”

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server target list sample3 vrf server2
```



**Related Topics**

[snmp-server community-map](#), on page 609

# snmp-server throttle-time

To specify the throttle time for handling incoming Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) messages, use the **snmp-server throttle-time** command in

global configuration

mode. To restore the throttle time to its default value, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server throttle-time** *time*  
**no snmp-server throttle-time**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>time</i> Throttle time for the incoming queue, in milliseconds. Values can be from 50 to 1000.
---------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	<i>time</i> : 0
------------------------	-----------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
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<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	snmp	read, write

In the following example, the throttle time is set to 500 milliseconds:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server throttle-time 500
```

## Related Topics

[snmp-server community-map](#), on page 609

# snmp-server timeouts subagent

To change the timeout used by the SNMP agent while it waits for a response from a subagent, use the **snmp-server timeouts subagent** command in

global configuration

mode. SNMP subagents are feature-specific entities that register with the SNMP agent and implement sets of MIB objects.

**snmp-server timeouts subagent** *timeout*  
**no snmp-server timeouts subagent** *timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>timeout</i> The timeout used by the SNMP agent when waiting for a response from a MIB module, in seconds. The default is 10.
---------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	<i>timeout</i> : 10
------------------------	---------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.8.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
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<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	snmp	read, write

In the following example, the timeout is set to 8 seconds:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server timeouts subagent 8
```

# snmp-server timeouts duplicate

To set the timeout value for the snmp-server duplicate request feature, use the **snmp-server timeouts duplicate** command in the appropriate mode. To delete the set value, use the **no** form of the command.

**snmp-server timeouts duplicate** *timeout-value*  
**no snmp-server timeouts duplicate** *timeout-value*

## Syntax Description

*timeout-value* Timeout value in seconds. Range is 0 to 20 seconds.

- 0- To Remove this feature support. i.e SNMP will process all the packets irrespective of duplicate (retry) Packets.
- 1- This is the default value, i.e if no configuration is present , then, the timeout value is set to 1. If any packet takes more than 1 second for getting processed, then the Duplicate drop feature is enabled.
- 2 to 20 - if the packet processing is done between 2 and 20 seconds, then the Duplicate drop feature is enabled.

## Command Default

1 second

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.1.1	This feature was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operation
snmp	read, write

## Example

This example shows how to use the **snmp-server timeouts duplicate** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # snmp-server timeouts duplicate 10
```

# snmp-server trap authentication vrf disable

To disable authentication traps on VPNs, use the **snmp-server trap authentication vrf disable** command in global configuration mode.

## **snmp-server trap authentication vrf disable**

### Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

### Command Default

Authentication traps are enabled on VPNs by default.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

### Task ID

Task ID	Operation
snmp	read, write

This example illustrates how to disable authentication traps on VPNs:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server trap authentication vrf disable
```

### Related Topics

[snmp-server vrf](#), on page 703

# snmp-server trap link ietf

To enable the varbind used for linkUp and linkDown SNMP traps to utilize the RFC 2863 standard varbind, use the **snmp-server trap link ietf** command in

global configuration

mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command..

**snmp-server trap link ietf**  
**nosnmp-server trap link ietf**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** The default varbind used is cisco.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

For more information about linkUP and linkDown notifications, see RFC 2863, *The Interface Group MIB*, and RFC 3418, *Management Information Base (MIB) for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)*.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to enable the RFC 2863 standard varbind:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# snmp-server trap link ietf
```

## Related Topics

[snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617

[snmp-server host](#), on page 623

[snmp-server traps bgp](#), on page 667

[snmp-server traps snmp](#), on page 692

[snmp-server traps syslog](#), on page 694

## snmp-server trap throttle-time

To specify the throttle time for handling more Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) traps, use the **snmp-server trap throttle-time** command in

global configuration

mode. To restore the throttle time to its default value, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server trap throttle-time** *time*  
**no snmp-server trap throttle-time**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>time</i> Throttle time in milliseconds. Values can be from 10 to 500.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	250
------------------------	-----

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	snmp	read, write

In the following example, the trap throttle time is set to 500 milliseconds:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server trap throttle-time 500
```

### Related Topics

[snmp-server throttle-time](#), on page 654

## snmp-server traps

To enable Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap notifications, use the **snmp-server traps** command in

global configuration

mode. To disable SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server traps** *notification-type*

**no snmp-server traps** [*notification-type*]



---

**Syntax Description**     *notification-type*

(Optional) Type of notification (trap) to enable or disable. If no type is specified, all notifications available on the device are enabled or disabled.

The notification type can be one or more of the following keywords:

**bfd**

Enables Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) traps.

**bgp**

Enables BGP4-MIB and CISCO-BGP4-MIB traps.

**bridgemib**

Enables SNMP traps for the Bridge MIB.

**config**

Controls configuration notifications, as defined in the CISCO-CONFIG-MAN-MIB (enterprise 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.43.2). The notification type is: (1) ciscoConfigManEvent.

**copy-complete**

Enables CISCO-CONFIG-COPY-MIB ccCopyCompletion traps.

**ds1**

Enables SNMP Cisco DS1 traps.

**ds2**

Enables SNMP Cisco DS2 traps.

**entity**

Controls Entity MIB modification notifications. This notification type is defined in the ENTITY-MIB (enterprise 1.3.6.1.2.1.47.2) as: (1) entConfigChange.

**ethernet**

Enables Ethernet link OAM and 802.1ag connectivity fault management traps.

**fabric bundle**

Enables SNMP fabric bundle traps.

**fabric plane**

Enables SNMP fabric plane state-change traps.

**flash insertion**

Enables ciscoFlashDeviceInsertedNotif.

**flash removal**

Enables ciscoFlashDeviceRemovedNotif.

**fru-ctrl**

Enables SNMP entity field-replaceable unit (FRU) control traps.

**hsrp**

Enables SNMP HSRP traps.

**ipsec tunnel start**

Enables SNMP IPsec tunnel start traps.

**ipsec tunnel stop**

Enables SNMP IPsec tunnel stop traps.

**isakmp**

Enables ISAKMP traps.

**l2vpn all**

Enables all Layer 2 VPN traps.

**l2vpn vc-down**

Enables Layer 2 VPN VC down traps.

**l2vpn vc-up**

Enables Layer 2 VPN VC up traps.

**mpls frr all**

Enables all MPLS fast reroute MIB traps.

**mpls frr protected**

Enables MPLS fast reroute tunnel protected traps.

**mpls ldp**

Enables SNMP Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) traps.

**mpls traffic-eng**

Enables SNMP MPLS traffic engineering traps.

**msdp peer-state-change**

Enables SNMP MSDP Peer state change traps.

**ntp**

Enables SNMP Cisco NTP traps.

**otn**

Enables SNMP Cisco optical transport network (OTN) traps.

**pim**

Enables SNMP PIM traps.

**rf**

Enables RF-MIB traps.

**sensor**

Enables SNMP entity sensor traps.

**snmp**

Enables SNMP traps.

**sonet**

Enables SONET traps.

**syslog**

Controls error message notifications (Cisco-syslog-MIB). Specify the level of messages to be sent with the **logging history** command.

**system**

Enables SNMP SYSTEMMIB-MIB traps.

**vpls**

Enables virtual private LAN service (VPLS) traps.

**vrrp events**

Enables Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) traps.

**Note** To display the trap notifications supported on a platform, use the online help ( ? ) function.

**Command Default**

SNMP notifications are disabled by default.

**Command Modes**

Global configuration

**Command History**

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.2	The <b>enable</b> keyword was removed from the command name.
Release 3.5.0	The following traps were introduced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>flash</b></li> <li>• <b>ipsec</b></li> <li>• <b>l2vpn</b></li> <li>• <b>mpls</b></li> </ul>
Release 3.6.0	The RF-MIB trap was introduced.
Release 3.8.0	The <b>bfd</b> , <b>bridgemib</b> , and <b>system</b> keywords were introduced.
Release 3.9.0	The <b>ds1</b> , <b>ds3</b> , <b>otn</b> , and <b>vrrp events</b> keywords were introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **snmp-server traps** command to enable trap requests for the specified notification types. To configure the router to send SNMP notifications, specify at least one **snmp-server traps** command. When the command is entered with no keyword, all notification types are enabled. When a notification type keyword is specified,

only the notification type related to that keyword is enabled. To enable multiple types of notifications, issue a separate **snmp-server traps** command for each notification type.

More information about individual MIBs can be found in the SNMP Object Navigator, available through cisco.com at <http://tools.cisco.com/Support/SNMP/do/BrowseMIB.do?local=en&step=2>.

The **snmp-server traps** command is used with the **snmp-server host** command. Use the **snmp-server host** command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP notifications.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

Some SNMP trap notifications require additional Task IDs as indicated in the following table:

Notification Type	Task ID	Operations
bfd	bgp	read, write
	ospf	read, write
	isis	read, write
	mpls-te	read, write
	snmp	read, write
bgp	bgp	read, write
copy-complete	config-services	read, write
ipsec	crypto	read, write
isakmp	crypto	read, write
l2vpn	l2vpn	read, write
mpls fr	mpls-ldp	read, write
	mpls-te	read, write
mpls l3vpn	ipv4	read, write
	mpls-ldp	read, write
	mpls-te	read, write
mpls ldp	mpls-ldp	read, write
	mpls-te	read, write
mpls traffic-eng	mpls-ldp	read, write
	mpls-te	read, write

Notification Type	Task ID	Operations
ospf	ospf	read, write
syslog	sysmgr	read, write
vpls	l2vpn	read, write

This example shows how to enable the router to send all traps to the host specified by the name myhost.cisco.com, using the community string defined as public:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com public
```

### Related Topics

[snmp-server host](#), on page 623

[snmp-server traps bgp](#), on page 667

[snmp-server traps snmp](#), on page 692

[snmp-server traps syslog](#), on page 694

## snmp-server traps bgp

To enable Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) state-change Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications, use the **snmp-server traps bgp** command in global configuration mode. To disable BGP state-change SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server traps bgp**  
**no snmp-server traps bgp**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** SNMP notifications are disabled by default.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The <b>enable</b> keyword was removed from the command name.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

SNMP notifications can be sent as traps.

Use the **snmp-server traps bgp** command to enable or disable BGP server state-change notifications, as defined in the BGP4-MIB (enterprise 1.3.6.1.2.1.15.7). The notifications types are:

- bgpEstablished
- bgpBackwardTransition

The BGP notifications are defined in the BGP-4 MIB as follows:

```

bgpTraps OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { bgp 7 }

bgpEstablished NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { bgpPeerLastError,
 bgpPeerState }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The BGP Established event is generated when the BGP FSM enters the ESTABLISHED
state."
 ::= { bgpTraps 1 }

bgpBackwardTransition NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { bgpPeerLastError,
 bgpPeerState }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The BGPBackwardTransition Event is generated when the BGP FSM moves from a higher
numbered state to a lower numbered state."
 ::= {bgpTraps 2}

```

For a complete description of these notifications and additional MIB functions, see the BGP4-MIB in the SNMP Object Navigator, available through [cisco.com at http://tools.cisco.com/Support/SNMP/do/BrowseMIB.do?local=en&step=2](http://tools.cisco.com/Support/SNMP/do/BrowseMIB.do?local=en&step=2).

The **snmp-server traps bgp** command is used with the **snmp-server host** command. Use the **snmp-server host** command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP notifications.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write
	bgp	read, write

The following example shows how to enable the router to send BGP state-change notifications to the host at the address `myhost.cisco.com` using the community string defined as `public`:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps bgp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com version 2c public
```

### Related Topics

- [snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617
- [snmp-server host](#), on page 623
- [snmp-server traps snmp](#), on page 692
- [snmp-server traps syslog](#), on page 694



## snmp-server traps mpls l3vpn

To enable the sending of MPLS Layer 3 VPN Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications, use the **snmp-server traps mpls l3vpn** command in global configuration mode. To disable MPLS Layer 3 VPN SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server traps mpls l3vpn {all | max-threshold-cleared | max-threshold-exceeded |
max-threshold-reissue-notif-time seconds | mid-threshold-exceeded | vrf-down | vrf-up}
no snmp-server traps mpls l3vpn
```

Syntax Description		
<b>all</b>		Enables all MPLS Layer 3 VPN traps.
<b>max-threshold-cleared</b>		Enables maximum threshold cleared traps.
<b>max-threshold-exceeded</b>		Enables maximum threshold exceeded traps.
<b>max-threshold-reissue-notif-time</b> <i>seconds</i>		Specifies the time interval for reissuing a maximum threshold notification, in seconds.
<b>mid-threshold-exceeded</b>		Enables mid-threshold exceeded traps.
<b>vrf-down</b>		Enables VRF down traps.
<b>vrf-up</b>		Enables VRF up traps.

**Command Default** SNMP notifications are disabled by default.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

The following example shows how to enable the device to send MPLS Layer 3 VPN traps:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps mpls l3vpn all
```

**Related Topics**

[snmp-server traps](#), on page 660

## snmp-server traps ospf errors

To enable Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) error Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications, use the **snmp-server traps ospf errors** command in global configuration mode. To disable OSPF error SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server traps ospf errors {authentication-failure | bad-packet | config-error |
virt-authentication-failure | virt-bad-packet | virt-config-error}
no snmp-server traps ospf errors {authentication-failure | bad-packet | config-error |
virt-authentication-failure | virt-bad-packet | virt-config-error}
```

Syntax Description	Option	Description
	<b>authentication-failure</b>	Enables SNMP traps for authentication failure errors on physical interfaces.
	<b>bad-packet</b>	Enables SNMP traps for bad packet errors on physical interfaces.
	<b>config-error</b>	Enables SNMP traps for configuration errors on physical interfaces.
	<b>virt-authentication-failure</b>	Enables SNMP traps for authentication failure errors on virtual interfaces.
	<b>virt-bad-packet</b>	Enables SNMP traps for bad packet errors on virtual interfaces.
	<b>virt-config-error</b>	Enables SNMP traps for configuration errors on virtual interfaces.

**Command Default** SNMP notifications are disabled by default.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

SNMP notifications can be sent as traps.

For a complete description of OSPF error notifications and additional MIB functions, see the OSPF-TRAP-MIB in the SNMP Object Navigator, available through cisco.com at <http://tools.cisco.com/Support/SNMP/do/BrowseMIB.do?local=en&step=2>.

The **snmp-server traps ospf errors** command is used with the **snmp-server host** command. Use the **snmp-server host** command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP notifications.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to enable the router to send OSPF error notifications to the host at the address myhost.cisco.com using the community string defined as public:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps ospf errors
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com version 2c public
```

### Related Topics

[snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617

[snmp-server host](#), on page 623

[snmp-server traps snmp](#), on page 692

[snmp-server traps syslog](#), on page 694

## snmp-server traps ospf lsa

To enable Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) link-state advertisement Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications, use the **snmp-server traps ospf lsa** command in global configuration mode. To disable OSPF link state SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server traps ospf lsa {lsa-maxage | lsa-originate}
no snmp-server traps ospf lsa {lsa-maxage | lsa-originate}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>lsa-maxage</b> Enables SNMP traps for link-state advertisement maxage.				
	<b>lsa-originate</b> Enables SNMP traps for new link-state advertisement origination.				
<b>Command Default</b>	SNMP notifications are disabled by default.				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 3.3.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.3.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 3.3.1	This command was introduced.				

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

SNMP notifications can be sent as traps.

For a complete description of OSPF link-state advertisement notifications and additional MIB functions, see the OSPF-TRAP-MIB in the SNMP Object Navigator, available through cisco.com at <http://tools.cisco.com/Support/SNMP/do/BrowseMIB.do?local=en&step=2>.

The **snmp-server traps ospf lsa** command is used with the **snmp-server host** command. Use the **snmp-server host** command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP notifications.

Task ID	Task Operations ID
	snmp read, write

This example shows how to enable the router to send OSPF link-state advertisement notifications to the host at the address myhost.cisco.com using the community string defined as public:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps ospf lsa lsa-maxage
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com version 2c public
```

### Related Topics

[snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617

[snmp-server host](#), on page 623

[snmp-server traps snmp](#), on page 692

[snmp-server traps syslog](#), on page 694

## snmp-server traps ospf retransmit

To enable Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) retransmission Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications, use the **snmp-server traps ospf retransmit** command in global configuration mode. To disable OSPF retransmission SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server traps ospf retransmit {packets | virt-packets}
no snmp-server traps ospf retransmit {packets | virt-packets}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>packets</b> Enables SNMP traps for packet retransmissions on physical interfaces.				
	<b>virt-packets</b> Enables SNMP traps for packet retransmissions on virtual interfaces.				
<b>Command Default</b>	SNMP notifications are disabled by default.				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 3.3.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.3.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 3.3.1	This command was introduced.				

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

SNMP notifications can be sent as traps.

For a complete description of OSPF retransmission notifications and additional MIB functions, see the OSPF-TRAP-MIB in the SNMP Object Navigator, available through cisco.com at <http://tools.cisco.com/Support/SNMP/do/BrowseMIB.do?local=en&step=2>.

The **snmp-server traps ospf retransmit** command is used with the **snmp-server host** command. Use the **snmp-server host** command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP notifications.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to enable the router to send OSPF retransmission notifications to the host at the address myhost.cisco.com using the community string defined as public:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps ospf retransmit packets
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com version 2c public
```

### Related Topics

[snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617

[snmp-server host](#), on page 623

[snmp-server traps snmp](#), on page 692

[snmp-server traps syslog](#), on page 694



## snmp-server traps ospf state-change

To enable Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications for Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) neighbor state change, use the **snmp-server traps ospf state-change** command in global configuration mode. To disable OSPF state-change SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server traps ospf state-change {if-state-change | neighbor-state-change | virtif-state-change |
virtneighbor-state-change}
no snmp-server traps ospf state-change {if-state-change | neighbor-state-change | virtif-state-change
| virtneighbor-state-change}
```

Syntax Description	if-state-change	Enables SNMP traps for OSPF non-virtual interface state changes.
	neighbor-state-change	Enables SNMP traps for OSPF neighbor state changes.
	virtif-state-change	Enables SNMP traps for OSPF virtual interface state changes.
	virtneighbor-state-change	Enables SNMP traps for OSPF virtual neighbor state changes.

**Command Default** SNMP notifications are disabled by default.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

SNMP notifications can be sent as traps.

Use the **snmp-server traps ospf state-change** command to enable or disable OSPF server state-change notifications, as defined in the MIB. One notification type is ospfNbrStateChange.

For example, the OSPF ospfNbrStateChange notification is defined in the OSPF MIB as follows:

```
! ospfNbrStateChange NOTIFICATION-TYPE
! OBJECTS {
! ospfRouterId, -- The originator of the trap
! ospfNbrIpAddress,
! ospfNbrAddressLessIndex,
! ospfNbrRtrId,
! ospfNbrState -- The new state
! }
! STATUS current
```

For a complete description of these notifications and additional MIB functions, see the OSPF-TRAP-MIB in the SNMP Object Navigator, available through cisco.com at <http://tools.cisco.com/Support/SNMP/do/BrowseMIB.do?local=en&step=2>.

The **snmp-server traps ospf state-change** command is used with the **snmp-server host** command. Use the **snmp-server host** command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP notifications.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

The following example shows how to enable the router to send OSPF state-change notifications to the host at the address myhost.cisco.com using the community string defined as public:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps ospf state-change neighbor-state-change
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com version 2c public
```

### Related Topics

- [snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617
- [snmp-server host](#), on page 623
- [snmp-server traps snmp](#), on page 692
- [snmp-server traps syslog](#), on page 694

## snmp-server traps ospfv3 errors

To enable Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Version 3 error Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications, use the **snmp-server traps ospfv3 errors** command in global configuration mode. To disable OSPFv3 error SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server traps ospfv3 errors [{bad-packet | config-error | virt-bad-packet | virt-config-error}]
no snmp-server traps ospfv3 errors [{bad-packet | config-error | virt-bad-packet | virt-config-error}]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>bad-packet</b>	Enables SNMP traps for bad packet errors on physical interfaces.
	<b>config-error</b>	Enables SNMP traps for configuration errors on physical interfaces.
	<b>virt-bad-packet</b>	Enables SNMP traps for bad packet errors on virtual interfaces.
	<b>virt-config-error</b>	Enables SNMP traps for configuration errors on virtual interfaces.
<b>Command Default</b>	SNMP notifications are disabled by default.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

SNMP notifications can be sent as traps.

For a complete description of OSPFv3 error notifications and additional MIB functions, see the OSPFV3-MIB in the SNMP Object Navigator, available through cisco.com at <http://tools.cisco.com/Support/SNMP/do/BrowseMIB.do?local=en&step=2>.

The **snmp-server traps ospfv3 errors** command is used with the **snmp-server host** command. Use the **snmp-server host** command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP notifications.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to enable the router to send OSPF error notifications to the host at the address myhost.cisco.com using the community string defined as public:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps ospfv3 errors
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com version 2c public
```

**Related Topics**

[snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617

[snmp-server host](#), on page 623

[snmp-server traps snmp](#), on page 692

[snmp-server traps syslog](#), on page 694

## snmp-server traps ospfv3 state-change

To enable Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications for Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Version 3 state changes, use the **snmp-server traps ospfv3 state-change** command in global configuration mode. To disable OSPFv3 state-change SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server traps ospfv3 state-change [{if-state-change | neighbor-state-change | nssa-state-change
| restart-helper-status-change | restart-status-change | restart-virtual-helper-status-change |
virtif-state-change | virtneighbor-state-change}]
no snmp-server traps ospfv3 state-change [{if-state-change | neighbor-state-change | nssa-state-change
| restart-helper-status-change | restart-status-change | restart-virtual-helper-status-change |
virtif-state-change | virtneighbor-state-change}]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>if-state-change</b>		Enables SNMP traps for OSPFv3 non-virtual interface state changes.
<b>neighbor-state-change</b>		Enables SNMP traps for OSPFv3 neighbor state changes
<b>nssa-state-change</b>		Enables SNMP traps for OSPFv3 not so stubby area (NSSA) status changes.
<b>restart-helper-status-change</b>		Enables SNMP traps for OSPFv3 restart helper status changes.
<b>restart-status-change</b>		Enables SNMP traps for OSPFv3 restart status changes.
<b>restart-virtual-helper-status-change</b>		Enables SNMP traps for OSPFv3 virtual helper restart status changes.
<b>virtif-state-change</b>		Enables SNMP traps for OSPFv3 virtual interface state changes.
<b>virtneighbor-state-change</b>		Enables SNMP traps for OSPFv3 virtual neighbor state changes.

**Command Default** SNMP notifications are disabled by default.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

SNMP notifications can be sent as traps.

Use the **snmp-server traps ospfv3 state-change** command to enable or disable the various OSPFv3 server state-change notifications, as defined in the MIB.

The **snmp-server traps ospfv3 state-change** command is used with the **snmp-server host** command. Use the **snmp-server host** command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP notifications.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

The following example shows how to enable the router to send OSPFv3 NSSA state-change notifications to the host at the address myhost.cisco.com using the community string defined as public:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps ospfv3 state-change nssa-state-change
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com version 2c public
```

### Related Topics

[snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617

[snmp-server host](#), on page 623

[snmp-server traps snmp](#), on page 692

[snmp-server traps syslog](#), on page 694

# snmp-server traps pim interface-state-change

To enable Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) interface status notification, use the **snmp-server traps pim interface-state-change** command in global configuration mode. To disable this command so no notification is sent, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server traps pim interface-state-change
no snmp-server traps pim interface-state-change
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.	
<b>Command Default</b>	Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications are disabled by default.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.3.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **snmp-server host** command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP notifications.

Use the **snmp-server traps pim interface-state-change** command to send notifications when a PIM interface changes status from up to down. When the status is up, the notification signifies the restoration of a PIM interface. When the status is down, the notification signifies the loss of a PIM interface.

PIM notifications are defined in the CISCO-PIM-MIB.my and PIM-MIB.my files that can be accessed from the SNMP Object Navigator, available through cisco.com at <http://tools.cisco.com/Support/SNMP/do/BrowseMIB.do?local=en&step=2>.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to use the **snmp-server traps pim interface-state-change** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps pim interface-state-change
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com version 2c public
```

## Related Topics

[snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617

[snmp-server host](#), on page 623

[snmp-server traps pim invalid-message-received](#), on page 685

[snmp-server traps pim neighbor-change](#), on page 687

[snmp-server traps pim rp-mapping-change](#), on page 689

[snmp-server traps snmp](#), on page 692

[snmp-server traps syslog](#), on page 694



# snmp-server traps pim invalid-message-received

To enable notifications for monitoring invalid Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) protocol operations, such as invalid register received and invalid join or prune received, use the **snmp-server traps pim invalid-message-received** command in global configuration mode. To disable this command so that no notification is sent, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server traps pim invalid-message-received
no snmp-server traps pim invalid-message-received
```

## Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

## Command Default

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications are disabled by default.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.2	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **snmp-server host** command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP notifications.

A router can receive a join or prune message in which the RP specified in the packet is not the RP for the multicast group. Or a router can receive a register message from a multicast group in which it is not the RP.

PIM notifications are defined in the CISCO-PIM-MIB.my and PIM-MIB.my files that can be accessed from the SNMP Object Navigator, available through cisco.com at <http://tools.cisco.com/Support/SNMP/do/BrowseMIB.do?local=en&step=2>.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
snmp	read, write

The following example shows how to use the **snmp-server traps pim invalid-message-received** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps pim invalid-message-received
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com version 2c public
```

## Related Topics

[snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617

[snmp-server host](#), on page 623

[snmp-server traps pim interface-state-change](#), on page 683

[snmp-server traps pim neighbor-change](#), on page 687  
[snmp-server traps pim rp-mapping-change](#), on page 689  
[snmp-server traps snmp](#), on page 692  
[snmp-server traps syslog](#), on page 694

# snmp-server traps pim neighbor-change

To enable Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) neighbor status down notifications, use the **snmp-server traps pim neighbor-change** command in global configuration mode. To disable PIM neighbor down notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server traps pim neighbor-change
no snmp-server traps pim neighbor-change
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.	
<b>Command Default</b>	PIM Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications are disabled by default.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **snmp-server traps pim neighbor-change** command to send notifications when a PIM neighbor changes status from up to down on an interface. Use the **snmp-server host** command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP notifications.

PIM notifications are defined in the CISCO-PIM-MIB.my and PIM-MIB.my files that can be accessed from the SNMP Object Navigator, available through cisco.com at <http://tools.cisco.com/Support/SNMP/do/BrowseMIB.do?local=en&step=2>.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to enable the router to send PIM neighbor status down notifications to the host at the address myhost.cisco.com using the community string defined as public:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps pim neighbor-change
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com version 2c public
```

## Related Topics

- [snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617
- [snmp-server host](#), on page 623
- [snmp-server traps pim interface-state-change](#), on page 683
- [snmp-server traps pim invalid-message-received](#), on page 685

[snmp-server traps pim rp-mapping-change](#), on page 689

[snmp-server traps snmp](#), on page 692

[snmp-server traps syslog](#), on page 694

# snmp-server traps pim rp-mapping-change

To enable notifications indicating a change in the rendezvous point (RP) mapping information due to either Auto-RP or bootstrap router (BSR) messages, use the **snmp-server traps pim rp-mapping-change** command in global configuration mode. To disable this command so no notification is sent, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server traps pim rp-mapping-change**  
**no snmp-server traps pim rp-mapping-change**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** PIM SNMP notifications are disabled by default.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.2	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **snmp-server host** command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP notifications.

PIM notifications are defined in the CISCO-PIM-MIB.my and PIM-MIB.my files that can be accessed from the SNMP Object Navigator, available through cisco.com at <http://tools.cisco.com/Support/SNMP/do/BrowseMIB.do?local=en&step=2>.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to use the **snmp-server traps pim rp-mapping-change** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps pim rp-mapping-change
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com version 2c public
```

## Related Topics

[snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617

[snmp-server host](#), on page 623

[snmp-server traps pim interface-state-change](#), on page 683

[snmp-server traps pim neighbor-change](#), on page 687

[snmp-server traps pim invalid-message-received](#), on page 685

[snmp-server traps snmp](#), on page 692

[snmp-server traps syslog](#), on page 694

## snmp-server traps rsvp

To enable the sending of Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) notifications, use the **snmp-server traps rsvp** command in global configuration mode. To disable RSVP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server traps rsvp {all | lost-flow | new-flow}
```

Syntax Description	all	lost-flow	new-flow
	Enables the sending of both new flow lost flow traps.	Enables the sending of traps when a flow is deleted.	Enables the sending of traps when a flow is created.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.9.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	mpls-te	read, write
	ouni	read, write
	snmp	read, write

This example illustrates how to enable all SNMP RSVP MIB traps.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps rsvp all
```

## snmp-server traps snmp

To enable the sending of RFC 1157 Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications, use the **snmp-server traps snmp** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable RFC 1157 SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server traps snmp [{authentication | coldstart | linkdown | linkup | warmstart}]
no snmp-server traps snmp [{authentication | coldstart | linkdown | linkup | warmstart}]
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>authentication</b>	(Optional) Controls the sending of SNMP authentication failure notifications.
	<b>linkup</b>	(Optional) Controls the sending of SNMP linkUp notifications
	<b>linkdown</b>	(Optional) Controls the sending of SNMP linkDown notifications
	<b>coldstart</b>	(Optional) Controls the sending of SNMP coldStart notifications.
	<b>warmstart</b>	(Optional) Controls the sending of SNMP warmStart notifications.

**Command Default** SNMP notifications are disabled by default.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The <b>enable</b> keyword was removed from the command name.
	Release 3.9.0	The <b>authentication</b> , <b>linkup</b> , <b>linkdown</b> , <b>coldstart</b> , and <b>warmstart</b> keywords were added.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **snmp-server traps snmp** command is used with the **snmp-server host** command. Use the **snmp-server host** command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP notifications.

The optional **authentication** keyword controls the sending of SNMP authentication failure notifications. In order to send notifications, you must configure at least one **snmp-server host** command. An authentication Failure (4) trap signifies that the sending device is the addressee of a protocol message that is not properly authenticated. The authentication method depends on the version of SNMP being used. For SNMPv1 or SNMPv2, authentication failure occurs for packets with an incorrect community string. For SNMPv3, authentication failure occurs for packets with an incorrect Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) or Message Digest



5 (MD5) authentication key or for a packet that is outside the authoritative SNMP engine's window, for example, the packets that are configured outside access lists or time ranges. In such an instance, only a report Protocol Data Unit (PDU) is generated, and authentication failure traps are not generated.

The optional **linkup** keyword controls the sending of SNMP linkUp notifications. The linkUp(3) trap signifies that the sending device recognizes one of the communication links represented in the agent's configuration coming up.

The optional **linkdown** keyword controls the sending of SNMP linkDown notifications. The linkDown(2) trap signifies that the sending device recognizes a failure in one of the communication links represented in the agent's configuration.

The **snmp-server traps snmp** command with the **linkup** or **linkdown** keywords globally enables or disables SNMP linkUp and linkDown traps. After enabling either of these traps globally, you can enable or disable these traps on specific interfaces using the **no notification linkupdown disable** command in interface configuration mode. According to RFC 2863, linkUp and linkDown traps are enabled for interfaces that do not operate on top of any other interface (as defined in the ifStackTable), and are disabled otherwise. This means that you do not have to enable linkUp and linkdown notifications on such interfaces. However, linkUp and linkDown notifications will not be sent unless you enable them globally using the **snmp-server traps snmp** command.

The optional **coldstart** keyword controls the sending of SNMP coldStart notifications. The coldStart(0) trap signifies that the sending device is reinitializing itself such that the agent's configuration or the protocol entity implementation may be altered.

The optional **warmstart** keyword controls the sending of SNMP coldStart notifications. The warmStart(1) trap signifies that the sending device is reinitializing itself such that neither the agent configuration nor the protocol entity implementation is altered.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to enable the device to send all traps to the host myhost.cisco.com using the community string defined as public:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps snmp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com public snmp
```

The following example shows how to enable only linkUp and linkDown traps:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps snmp linkup
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps snmp linkdown
```

### Related Topics

[snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617

[snmp-server host](#), on page 623

[snmp-server traps bgp](#), on page 667

[snmp-server traps syslog](#), on page 694

# snmp-server traps syslog

To enable Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications of Cisco-syslog-MIB error messages, use the **snmp-server traps syslog** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable these types of notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server traps syslog**  
**no snmp-server traps syslog**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** SNMP notifications are disabled by default.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The <b>enable</b> keyword was removed from the command name.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **snmp-server traps syslog** command is used with the **snmp-server host** command. Use the **snmp-server host** command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP notifications.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

The following example shows how to enable Cisco-syslog-MIB error message notifications to the host at the address myhost.cisco.com, using the community string defined as public:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps syslog
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com version 2c public
```

## Related Topics

- [snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617
- [snmp-server host](#), on page 623
- [snmp-server traps bgp](#), on page 667
- [snmp-server traps snmp](#), on page 692

## snmp-server trap-source

To specify the interface (and hence the corresponding IP address) from which a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap should originate, use the **snmp-server trap-source** command in

global configuration

mode. To remove the source designation, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server trap-source** *type interface-path-id*  
**no snmp-server trap-source**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<i>interface-path-id</i>	Physical interface or virtual interface.
	<b>Note</b>	Use the <b>show interfaces</b> command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.
		For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

**Command Default** No interface is specified.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When an SNMP trap is sent from a Cisco SNMP device, it has a notification address of the interface it happened to exit at that time. Use the **snmp-server trap-source** command to monitor notifications from a particular interface.



**Note** In references to a Management Ethernet interface located on a route processor card, the physical slot number is alphanumeric (RP0 or RP1) and the module is CPU0. Example: interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	snmp	read, write

The following example shows how to specify that the IP address for interface 0/0/1/0 is the source for all SNMP notifications:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server trap-source tengige 0/0/1/0
```

### Related Topics

[snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617

[snmp-server host](#), on page 623

[snmp-server traps bgp](#), on page 667

[snmp-server traps snmp](#), on page 692

[snmp-server traps syslog](#), on page 694

# snmp-server trap-timeout

To define how often to try resending trap messages on the retransmission queue, use the **snmp-server trap-timeout** command in

global configuration

mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server trap-timeout** *seconds*  
**no snmp-server trap-timeout** *seconds*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i> Integer that sets the interval for resending the messages, in seconds). Value can be from 1 to 1000.
---------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	<i>seconds</i> : 30
------------------------	---------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Before Cisco IOS XR software tries to send a trap, it looks for a route to the destination address. If there is no known route, the trap is saved in a retransmission queue. Use the **snmp-server trap-timeout** command to determine the number of seconds between retransmission attempts.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	snmp	read, write

The following example shows how to set an interval of 20 seconds to try resending trap messages on the retransmission queue:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server trap-timeout 20
```

## Related Topics

[snmp-server engineid local](#), on page 617

[snmp-server host](#), on page 623

[snmp-server traps bgp](#), on page 667

[snmp-server traps snmp](#), on page 692

[snmp-server traps syslog](#), on page 694

## snmp-server user

To configure a new user to a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) group, use the **snmp-server user** command in

global configuration

mode. To remove a user from an SNMP group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server user username groupname {v1 | v2c | v3 [auth {md5 | sha} {clear | encrypted}
auth-password [priv {3des | aes aes-bit-encryption | des56} {clear | encrypted} priv-password]]}
[{SDROwner | SystemOwner}] [access-list-name]
no snmp-server user username groupname
```

### Syntax Description

<i>username</i>	Name of the user on the host that connects to the agent. <b>Note</b> The recommended range for a user-defined username is 2-253 characters.
<i>groupname</i>	Name of the group to which the user belongs.
<b>v1</b>	Specifies that the SNMPv1 security model should be used.
<b>v2c</b>	Specifies that the SNMPv2c security model should be used.
<b>v3</b>	Specifies that the SNMPv3 security model should be used.
<b>auth</b>	(Optional) Specifies which authentication level should be used. If this keyword is used, you must specify an authentication level and an authorization password.
<b>md5</b>	Specifies the HMAC-MD5-96 authentication level.
<b>sha</b>	Specifies the HMAC-SHA-96 authentication level.
<b>clear</b>	Specifies that an unencrypted password follows.
<b>encrypted</b>	Specifies that an encrypted password follows.
<i>auth-password</i>	Authentication password, which is a string (not to exceed 64 characters) that enables the agent to receive packets from the host.
<b>priv</b>	(Optional) Specifies that encryption parameters follow.
<b>3des</b>	Specifies the 168-bit Triple Data Encryption Standard (3DES) level of encryption for the user.
<b>aes</b> <i>aes-bit-encryption</i>	Specifies the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) level of encryption for the user. Supported options are 128, 192 and 256 bit encryption.
<b>des56</b>	Specifies the 56-bit Data Encryption Standard (DES) level of encryption for the user.

<i>priv-password</i>	Privacy password, which can be clear or encrypted text, according to what is specified.
<b>SDROwner</b>	(Optional) Limits access to the agents for the owner secure domain router (SDR) only.
<b>SystemOwner</b>	(Optional) Provides system-wide access to the agents for all SDRs.
<i>access-list-name</i>	(Optional) Access list to be associated with this SNMP user. The <i>access-list-name</i> argument represents a value from 1 to 99, that is, the identifier of the standard IP access list.

**Command Default**

By default, access is limited to agents on the owner SDR only.

See also [Table 69: snmp-server user Default Descriptions, on page 700](#).

**Command Modes**

Global configuration

**Command History**

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.2	The <b>access</b> keyword was removed.  The <b>0</b> and <b>7</b> keywords were replaced by the <b>clear</b> and <b>encrypted</b> keywords, respectively.
Release 3.3.0	Optional keywords <b>LROwner</b> and <b>SystemOwner</b> were added.
Release 3.6.0	The <b>LROwner</b> keyword was changed to the <b>SDROwner</b> keyword.
Release 3.9.0	AES and 3DES encryption formats were supported.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

To use 3DES and AES encryption standards, you must have installed the security package (k9sec). For information on installing software packages, see *Upgrading and Managing Cisco IOS XR Software* in *System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*.

**Note**

Only one remote host can be assigned to the same username for SNMP version 3. If you configure the same username with different remote hosts, only the last username and remote host combination will be accepted and will be seen in the **show running** configuration. In the case of multiple SNMP managers, multiple unique usernames are required.

Table 69: snmp-server user Default Descriptions

Characteristic	Default
passwords	Text strings are assumed.
access lists	Access from all IP access lists is permitted.

### SDR and System-wide Access

When the **snmp-server user** command is entered with the **SDROwner** keyword, SNMP access is granted only to the MIB object instances in the owner SDR.

When the **snmp-server user** command is entered with the **SystemOwner** keyword, SNMP access is granted to all SDRs in the system .



**Note** In a non-owner SDR, user access is provided only to the object instances in that SDR, regardless of the access privilege assigned. Access to the owner SDR and system-wide access privileges are available only from the owner SDR.

### Task ID

#### Task ID Operations

snmp read,  
write

The following example shows how to enter a plain-text password for the string *abcd* for user2 in group2:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server user user2 group2 v3 auth md5 clear abcd
```

To learn if this user has been added to the configuration, use the **show snmp user** command.

If the localized Message Digest 5 (MD5) or Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) digest is known, specify that string instead of the plain-text password. The digest should be formatted as AA:BB:CC:DD where AA, BB, CC, and DD are hexadecimal values. The digest should also be exactly 16 octets long.

This example shows how to specify the command with a digest name of 00:11:22:33:44:55:66:77:88:99:AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server user user2 group2 v3 auth md5 encrypted
00:11:22:33:44:55:66:77:88:99:AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF
```

### Related Topics

[snmp-server group](#), on page 620



# snmp-server view

To create or update a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) view entry, use the **snmp-server view** command in

global configuration

mode. To remove the specified server view entry, use the **no** form of this command.

**snmp-server view** *view-name oid-tree* {**excluded** | **included**}

**no snmp-server view** *view-name oid-tree* {**excluded** | **included**}

## Syntax Description

*view-name* Label for the view record being updated or created. The name is used to reference the record.

*oid-tree* Object identifier (OID) of the ASN.1 subtree to be included or excluded from the view. To identify the subtree, specify a text string consisting of numbers, such as 1.3.6.2.4, or a word, such as *system*. Replace a single subidentifier with the asterisk (*) wildcard to specify a subtree family; for example 1.3.*.4.

**excluded** Excludes the MIB family from the view.

**included** Includes the MIB family in the view.

## Command Default

No view entry exists.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Other SNMP commands require a view as a keyword. Use the **snmp-server view** command to create a view to be used as keywords for other commands that create records including a view.

Instead of defining a view explicitly, you can rely on the following predefined views, which are supported by the SNMP agent:

### all

Predefined view indicating that a user can see all objects.

### CfgProt

Predefined view indicating that a user can see all objects except the SNMPv3 configuration tables.

### vacmViewTreeFamilyEntry

Predefined view indicating that a user can see the default configuration of vacmViewTreeFamilyEntry.

The predefined views supported on Cisco IOS XR software, however, do not match the predefined views specified in RFC 3415.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

This example creates a view that includes all objects in the MIB-II subtree:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server view mib2 1.3.6.1.2.1 included
```

This example shows how to create a view that includes all objects in the MIB-II system group and all objects in the Cisco enterprise MIB:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server view view1 1.3.6.1.2.1.1 included
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server view view1 1.3.6.1.4.1.9 included
```

This example shows how to create a view that includes all objects in the MIB-II system group except for sysServices (System 7) and all objects for interface 1 in the MIB-II interfaces group:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server view view1 1.3.6.1.2.1.1 included
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server view view1 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.7 excluded
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server view view1 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.*.1 included
```

### Related Topics

[show snmp view](#), on page 604

[snmp-server group](#), on page 620

## snmp-server vrf

To configure the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) properties of Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), use the **snmp-server vrf** command in

global configuration

mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server vrf vrf-name[host address [{clear | encrypted}][traps][version {1 | 2c | 3 security-level}]
community-string[udp-port port][context context-name]
no snmp-server vrf vrf-name
```

Syntax Description	
<i>vrf-name</i>	Name of the VRF.
<b>host</b> <i>address</i>	(Optional) Specifies the name or IP address of the host (the targeted recipient).
<b>clear</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the <i>community-string</i> argument is clear text.
<b>encrypted</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the <i>community-string</i> argument is encrypted text.
<b>traps</b>	(Optional) Specifies that notifications should be sent as traps. This is the default.
<b>version</b> { <b>1</b>   <b>2c</b>   <b>3</b> }	(Optional) Specifies the version of the SNMP used to send the traps. The default is SNMPv1. When the <b>version</b> keyword is used, one of these keywords must be specified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1</b>—SNMPv1</li> <li>• <b>2c</b>—SNMPv2C</li> <li>• <b>3</b>—SNMPv3</li> </ul>
<i>security-level</i>	(Optional) Security level for SNMPv3. Options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>auth</b>—authNoPriv</li> <li>• <b>noauth</b>—noAuthNoPriv</li> <li>• <b>priv</b>—authPriv</li> </ul>
<i>community-string</i>	Specifies the community string for SNMPv1 and SNMPv2, or the SNMPv3 user.
<b>udp-port</b> <i>port</i>	(Optional) Specifies the UDP port to which notifications should be sent.
<b>context</b> <i>context-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the context that must be mapped to VRF identified by value of the <i>vrf-name</i> argument.
<b>Command Default</b>	None
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 4.2.0	Support for IPv6 was added.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use this command to enter SNMP VRF configuration mode and configure an SNMP notification recipient on a VRF. You can also map a VRF to an SNMP context.

SNMP notification recipient that is reachable by way of a VRF can be configured. Notification is forwarded to the recipient represented by its address using the routing table instance identified by the VRF name.

The *address* argument can be either a host name or an IP address. Both IPv4 and IPv6 formats are supported.

Use the **clear** keyword to specify that the clear text community string you enter is displayed encrypted in the **show running** command output. To enter an encrypted string, use the **encrypted** keyword. To enter a clear text community string that is not encrypted by the system, use neither of these keywords.

An SNMP context identified by the value of the *context-name* argument can be mapped to a VRF in this mode. This context must be created using **snmp-server context** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

This example shows how to configure a host IP address for a VRF name:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server vrf vrfA
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-snmp-vrf)# host 12.21.0.1 traps version
2c public udp-port 2525
```

### Related Topics

[snmp-server context](#), on page 612

[snmp-server host](#), on page 623

# snmp test trap all

To send a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap message to the trap receivers for all supported traps, use the **snmp test trap all** command in

EXEC

mode.

## snmp test trap all

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC
----------------------	------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.9.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p>
-------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

To use the **snmp test trap** command, SNMP must be configured on the router. This command is not intended for testing scalability, performance, or high availability scenarios.

Use the **snmp test trap all** command to generate test traps for all supported traps. The following traps are supported:

- coldStart—SNMP agent Initializing and its configuration may have changed.
- warmStart—SNMP agent Initializing and its configuration is unaltered.
- linkUp—Interface ifOperStatus is Up.
- linkDown—Interface ifOperStatus is Down.
- clogMessage Generated—Syslog message generated.
- ciscoFlashDeviceInsertedNotif—Flash device inserted.
- ciscoFlashDeviceRemovedNotif—Flash device removed.
- ciscoRFProgressionNotif—RF state change.
- ciscoRFSwactNotif—Switchover.
- ciscoConfigManEvent—Command-line interface (CLI) configuration management event.
- newRoot—SNMP agent is a new root of the spanning tree.
- topologyChange—Bridge port has transitioned to the Forwarding state.
- cefcFanTrayOperStatus—Fan tray cefcFanTrayOperStatus is Up.

**snmp test trap all**

- `cefcModuleStatusChange`—Module `cefcModuleOperStatus` is OK (module up) or module `cefcModuleOperStatus` is Failed (module down).
- `entSensorThresholdNotification`—`entSensorValue` crossed the `entSensorthresholdValue`.
- `cefcPowerStatusChange`—Redundant PowerSupply fails.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	snmp	read

This example illustrates how to use the **snmp test trap all** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# snmp test trap all
```

**Related Topics**

[show snmp entity](#), on page 557

## snmp test trap entity

To send a test SNMP Entity trap message to the trap receivers, use the **snmp test trap entity** command in EXEC mode.

**snmp test trap entity** {fru {power status-change failed | module status-change {up | down} | fan-tray oper-status up} | sensor threshold-notification}[entity-index *index*]

Syntax Description		
<b>fru</b>		Sends a field replacement unit trap.
<b>power status-change failed</b>		Sends a cefcPowerStatusChange trap for the CISCO-ENTITY-FRU-CONTROL-MIB.
<b>module status-change {up   down}</b>		Sends a cefcModuleStatusChange trap for the CISCO-ENTITY-FRU-CONTROL-MIB.
<b>fan-tray oper-status up</b>		Sends a cefcFanTrayOperStatus trap for the CISCO-ENTITY-FRU-CONTROL-MIB.
<b>sensor</b>		Sends a sensor trap.
<b>threshold-notification</b>		Sends a entSensorThresholdNotification trap for the CISCO-ENTITY-SENSOR-MIB.
<b>entity-index</b> <i>index</i>		Specifies the physical index for which to generate the trap.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.9.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **snmp test trap entity** command tests the sending of Entity MIB traps. It is not intended for testing scalability, performance, or high availability scenarios. To use the **snmp test trap** command, SNMP must be configured on the router.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	snmp	read

This example illustrates how to use the **snmp test trap entity** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# snmp test trap entity sensor threshold index
```

### Related Topics

[show snmp entity](#), on page 557



## snmp test trap infra

To send a test Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Infra trap message to the trap receivers, use the **snmp test trap infra** command in

EXEC

mode.

**snmp test trap infra** {**bridge** {**new-root** | **topology-change**} | **config event** | **flash** {**device-inserted** | **device-removed**} | **redundancy** {**progression** | **switch**} | **syslog message-generated**}

Syntax Description		
	<b>bridge</b>	Sends a bridge trap.
	<b>new-root</b>	Sends a newRoot trap for the BRIDGE-MIB.
	<b>topology-change</b>	Sends a topologyChange trap for the BRIDGE-PORT.
	<b>config event</b>	Sends a ciscoConfigManEvent trap for the CISCO-CONFIG-MAN-MIB.
	<b>flash</b>	Sends a flash trap.
	<b>device-inserted</b>	Sends a ciscoFlashDeviceInsertedNotif trap for the CISCO-FLASH-MIB.
	<b>device-removed</b>	Sends a ciscoFlashDeviceRemovedNotif trap for the CISCO-FLASH-MIB.
	<b>redundancy</b>	Sends an RF trap.
	<b>progression</b>	Sends a ciscoRFProgressionNotif trap for the CISCO-RF-MIB.
	<b>switch</b>	Sends a ciscoRFSwactNotif trap for the CISCO-RF-MIB.
	<b>syslog message-generated</b>	Sends a clogMessageGenerated for the CISCO-SYSLOG-MIB.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.9.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **snmp test trap infra** command tests the sending of Infra MIB traps. It is not intended for testing scalability, performance, or high availability scenarios. To use this command, SNMP must be configured on the router.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operation
snmp	read

This example illustrates how to use the **snmp test trap infra** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# snmp test trap infra syslog message-generated
```

## snmp test trap interface

To send a test Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) interface trap message to the trap receivers, use the **snmp test trap interface** command in

EXEC

mode.

**snmp test trap interface** {**link-down** | **link-up**} **ifindex** *index*

Syntax Description	link-down	Sends a linkDown trap for the IF-MIB.
	link-up	Sends a linkUp trap for the IF-MIB.
	ifindex index	Specifies the interface index for which to send the IF-MIB trap.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.9.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **snmp test trap interface** command tests the sending of IF-MIB traps. It is not intended for testing scalability, performance, or high availability scenarios. To use this command, SNMP must be configured on the router.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	snmp	read

This example illustrates how to use the **snmp test trap interface** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# snmp test trap interface link-down
```

## snmp test trap snmp

To send a test Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap message to the trap receivers, use the **snmp test trap snmp** command in

EXEC

mode.

**snmp test trap snmp** {**cold-start** | **warm-start**}

Syntax Description	
<b>cold-start</b>	Sends a coldStart trap for the SNMPv2-MIB.
<b>warm-start</b>	Sends a warmStart trap for the SNMPv2-MIB.

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	EXEC
---------------	------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.9.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **snmp test trap snmp** command tests the sending of MIB traps. It is not intended for testing scalability, performance, or high availability scenarios. To use this command, SNMP must be configured on the router.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	snmp	read

The following example illustrates how to use the **snmp test trap snmp** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# snmp test trap snmp cold-start
```



## Network Configuration Protocol Commands

---

This chapter includes commands to configure the Network Configuration (Netconf) Protocol. More details on the Netconf protocol and the Yang model, please see the *System Security Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*.

- [clear netconf-yang agent session, on page 714](#)
- [clear netconf-yang agent rate-limit, on page 715](#)
- [netconf-yang agent ssh , on page 716](#)
- [netconf-yang agent session, on page 717](#)
- [netconf-yang agent rate-limit, on page 718](#)
- [show netconf-yang clients, on page 719](#)
- [show netconf-yang rate-limit, on page 720](#)
- [show netconf-yang statistics, on page 721](#)
- [ssh server netconf port, on page 723](#)
- [ssh server capability netconf-xml, on page 724](#)

# clear netconf-yang agent session

To clear the specified netconf agent session, use the **clear netconf-yang agent session** in EXEC mode.

**clear netconf-yang agent session** *session-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>session-id</i> The session-id which needs to be cleared.
---------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC mode
----------------------	-----------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 5.3.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command. The <b>show netconf-yang clients</b> command can be used to get the required session-id(s).
-------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	config-services	read, write

## Example

This example shows how to use the **clear netconf-yang agent session** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # clear netconf-yang agent session 32125
```

# clear netconf-yang agent rate-limit

To clear the set rate-limit statistics, use the **clear netconf-yang agent rate-limit** command in the appropriate mode.

**clear netconf-yang agent rate-limit**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.3.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	config-services	read, write

## Example

This example shows how to use the **clear netconf-yang agent rate-limit** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router # clear netconf-yang agent rate-limit
```

# netconf-yang agent ssh

To enable netconf agent over SSH (Secure Shell) , use the **netconf-yang agent ssh** command in Global Configuration mode. To disable netconf, use the **no** form of the command.

## netconf-yang agent ssh

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Global Configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.3.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** SSH is currently the supported transport method for Netconf.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	config-services	read, write

## Example

This example shows how to use the **netconf-yang agent ssh** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # netconf-yang agent ssh
```



## netconf-yang agent session

To set the session details (limits and timeouts) for a netconf-yang agent, use the **netconf-yang agent session** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the configured session limits and timeouts, use the **no** form of the command.

**netconf-yang agent session** { **limit** *value* | **absolute-timeout** *value* | **idle-timeout** *value* }

**no netconf-yang agent session** { **limit** *value* | **absolute-timeout** *value* | **idle-timeout** *value* }

Syntax Description	limit <i>value</i>	Sets the maximum count for concurrent netconf-yang sessions. Range is 1 to 1024.
	<b>absolute-timeout</b> <i>value</i>	Enables session absolute timeout and sets the absolute session lifetime. Range is 1 to 1440. Unit is minutes.
	<b>idle-timeout</b> <i>value</i>	Enables session idle timeout and sets the idle session lifetime. Range is 1 to 1440. Unit is minutes.

**Command Default** By default, no limits are set

**Command Modes** Global Configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.3.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	config-services	read, write

### Example

This command shows how to use the **netconf-yang agent session** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # netconf-yang agent session limit
```

# netconf-yang agent rate-limit

To set the rate-limit for the netconf yang agent, use the **netconf-yang agent rate-limit** command in the appropriate mode. To delete the set rate-limit, use the **no** form of the command.

**netconf-yang agent rate-limit** *bytes*  
**no netconf-yang agent rate-limit** *bytes*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>bytes</i> The number of bytes to process per second. Range is 4096-4294967295. It is based on the size of the request(s) from the client to the netconf server.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	By default, no limit is set
------------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global Configuration mode
----------------------	---------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 5.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.
	Use the <b>show netconf-yang rate-limit</b> command to check if the set limit is adequate.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	config-services	read, write

## Example

This example shows how to use the **netconf-yang agent rate-limit** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router # netconf-yang agent rate-limit 5000
```

# show netconf-yang clients

To display the client details for netconf-yang, use the **show netconf-yang clients** command in EXEC mode.

## show netconf-yang clients

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.3.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	config-services	read

## Example

This example shows how to use the **show netconf-yang clients** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # sh netconf-yang clients
Netconf clients
client session ID| NC version| client connect time| last OP time| last
OP type| <lock>|
 22969| 1.1| 0d 0h 0m 2s| 11:11:24|
close-session| No|
 15389| 1.1| 0d 0h 0m 1s| 11:11:25|
get-config| No|
```

**Table 70: Field descriptions**

Field name	Description
Client session ID	Assigned session identifier
NC version	Version of the Netconf client as advertised in the hello message
Client connection time	Time elapsed since the client was connected
Last OP time	Last operation time
Last OP type	Last operation type
Lock (yes or no)	To check if the session holds a lock on the configuration datastore

# show netconf-yang rate-limit

To display the statistics of the total data dropped , due to the set rate-limit, use the **show netconf-yang rate-limit** command in the appropriate mode.

**show netconf-yang rate-limit**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC
----------------------	------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 5.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.
-------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	config-services	read

## Example

This example shows how to use the **show netconf-yang rate-limit** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router # show netconf-yang rate-limit
rate-limit statistics
Total data dropped: 0 Bytes
```

# show netconf-yang statistics

To display the statistical details for netconf-yang, use the **show netconf-yang statistics** command in EXEC mode.

## show netconf-yang statistics

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.3.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	config-services	read

## Example

This example shows how to use the **show netconf-yang statistics** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # sh netconf-yang statistics
Summary statistics

```

time per request	# requests	total time	min time per request	max
other	0	0h 0m 0s 0ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms	
0h 0m 0s 0ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms			
close-session	4	0h 0m 0s 3ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms	
0h 0m 0s 1ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms			
kill-session	0	0h 0m 0s 0ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms	
0h 0m 0s 0ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms			
get-schema	0	0h 0m 0s 0ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms	
0h 0m 0s 0ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms			
get	0	0h 0m 0s 0ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms	
0h 0m 0s 0ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms			
get-config	1	0h 0m 0s 1ms	0h 0m 0s 1ms	
0h 0m 0s 1ms	0h 0m 0s 1ms			
edit-config	3	0h 0m 0s 2ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms	
0h 0m 0s 1ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms			
commit	0	0h 0m 0s 0ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms	
0h 0m 0s 0ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms			
cancel-commit	0	0h 0m 0s 0ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms	
0h 0m 0s 0ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms			
lock	0	0h 0m 0s 0ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms	
0h 0m 0s 0ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms			
unlock	0	0h 0m 0s 0ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms	
0h 0m 0s 0ms	0h 0m 0s 0ms			

## show netconf-yang statistics

```

discard-changes 0 | 0h 0m 0s 0ms | 0h 0m 0s 0ms |
 0h 0m 0s 0ms | 0h 0m 0s 0ms |
validate 0 | 0h 0m 0s 0ms | 0h 0m 0s 0ms |
 0h 0m 0s 0ms | 0h 0m 0s 0ms |
xml parse 8 | 0h 0m 0s 4ms | 0h 0m 0s 0ms |
 0h 0m 0s 1ms | 0h 0m 0s 0ms |
netconf processor 8 | 0h 0m 0s 6ms | 0h 0m 0s 0ms |
 0h 0m 0s 1ms | 0h 0m 0s 0ms |

```

**Table 71: Field descriptions**

Field name	Description
Requests	Total number of processed requests of a given type
Total time	Total processing time of all requests of a given type
Min time per request	Minimum processing time for a request of a given type
Max time per request	Maximum processing time for a request of a given type
Avg time per request	Average processing time for a request type

# ssh server netconf port

To configure a port for the netconf SSH server, use the **ssh server netconf port** command in Global Configuration mode. To return to the default port, use the **no** form of the command.

**ssh server netconf port** *port number*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>port</b> Port number for the netconf SSH server (default port number is 830). <i>port-number</i>								
<b>Command Default</b>	The default port number is 830.								
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global Configuration mode								
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 2.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Release 3.8.0</td> <td>The <b>vrf</b> keyword was supported.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Release 6.0</td> <td>The <b>ssh server netconf</b> command is no longer auto completed to configure the default port. This command is now optional</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.	Release 3.8.0	The <b>vrf</b> keyword was supported.	Release 6.0	The <b>ssh server netconf</b> command is no longer auto completed to configure the default port. This command is now optional
Release	Modification								
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.								
Release 3.8.0	The <b>vrf</b> keyword was supported.								
Release 6.0	The <b>ssh server netconf</b> command is no longer auto completed to configure the default port. This command is now optional								
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Starting with IOS-XR 6.0.0 it is no longer sufficient to configure a netconf port to enable netconf subsystem support. ssh server netconf needs to be at least configured for one vrf.								
<b>Task ID</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>crypto</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	crypto	read, write				
Task ID	Operations								
crypto	read, write								
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to use the ssh server netconf port command with port 831:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# <b>configure</b> RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# <b>ssh server netconf port 831</b></pre>								
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ssh server netconf</td> <td>Configures the vrf(s), where netconf subsystem requests are to be received.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>netconf-yang agent ssh</td> <td>Configures the <b>ssh netconf-yang backend</b> for the netconf subsystem (Required to allow the system to service netconf-yang requests).  For more information, see the <i>Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference</i>.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	ssh server netconf	Configures the vrf(s), where netconf subsystem requests are to be received.	netconf-yang agent ssh	Configures the <b>ssh netconf-yang backend</b> for the netconf subsystem (Required to allow the system to service netconf-yang requests).  For more information, see the <i>Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference</i> .		
Command	Description								
ssh server netconf	Configures the vrf(s), where netconf subsystem requests are to be received.								
netconf-yang agent ssh	Configures the <b>ssh netconf-yang backend</b> for the netconf subsystem (Required to allow the system to service netconf-yang requests).  For more information, see the <i>Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference</i> .								

## ssh server capability netconf-xml

To enable NETCONF reach XML subsystem via port 22, use the **ssh server capability netconf-xml** command in the Global Configuration mode. Use **no** form of this command to disable NETCONF reach XML subsystem.

**ssh server capability netconf-xml**

---

### Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

---

### Command Default

Port 22 is the default port.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

---

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.4	This command was introduced.

---

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

---

### Task ID

Task ID	Operations
crypto	read, write

---





## Software Entitlement Commands

---

For detailed information about software entitlement concepts, configuration tasks, and examples, see the *Software Entitlement on Cisco IOS XR Software* module in *System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*.

- [clear license, on page 726](#)
- [clear license log, on page 727](#)
- [hw-module linecard throughput, on page 728](#)
- [license, on page 730](#)
- [license add, on page 731](#)
- [license backup, on page 733](#)
- [license move, on page 734](#)
- [license move slot, on page 736](#)
- [license pool create, on page 738](#)
- [license pool remove, on page 739](#)
- [license remove, on page 740](#)
- [license restore, on page 742](#)
- [license save credential, on page 743](#)
- [show hw-module linecard throughput, on page 745](#)
- [show license, on page 747](#)
- [show license active, on page 749](#)
- [show license allocated, on page 751](#)
- [show license available, on page 753](#)
- [show license backup, on page 755](#)
- [show license chassis, on page 757](#)
- [show license evaluation, on page 758](#)
- [show license expired, on page 760](#)
- [show license features, on page 762](#)
- [show license file, on page 763](#)
- [show license log, on page 765](#)
- [show license pools, on page 767](#)
- [show license udi, on page 769](#)
- [show license status, on page 771](#)

# clear license

To delete all licenses from the router persistent storage, use the **clear license** command in administration EXEC mode.

**clear license**

---

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

---

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **clear license** command removes all licenses from the router persistent storage.

---

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	execute

---

In the following example, all licenses are removed from the router:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# clear license
```

# clear license log

To clear the operational or administrative logs for the license system, use the **clear license log** command in administration EXEC mode.

```
clear license log {operational | administration}
```

## Syntax Description

**operational** Clears the operational logs for the license system.

**administration** Clears the administration logs for the license system.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clear license log** command to clear either the operational or administrative logs for the license system. To view the logs, use the **show license log** command. The license log does not persist between reloads.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
pkg-mgmt	read

The following example illustrates how to use the **clear license log** command to clear the operational logs:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# clear license log operational
```

## Related Topics

[show license log](#), on page 765

# hw-module linecard throughput

To configure the throughput for a modular services card (MSC), use the **hw-module linecard throughput** command in global configuration mode. To revert to the default throughput, use the **no** form of this command.

```
hw-module linecard throughput {20g | 40g} location node-id
no hw-module linecard throughput {20g | 40g} location node-id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>20g   40g</b>	Specifies whether the node should operate at 40 Gbps or 20 Gbps.
	<b>location node-id</b>	Specifies the node to configure. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

**Command Default** The default throughput is 20 Gbps.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The default throughput is 20 Gbps. If you upgrade your release from one that does not support software entitlement to one that does, and you have MSCs in your router operating at 40 Gbps, an implicit license is added to your router so that you can continue to operate at 40 Gbps for a limited period of time. You must, however, use the **hw-module linecard throughput** command to enable the MSC throughput to 40 Gbps. Otherwise, your cards continue to operate at 20 Gbps.

Implicit licenses expire after a set period of time. You should install permanent licenses for all MSCs that you want to operate at 40 Gbps. Refer to the *Software Entitlement on Cisco IOS XR Software* module in *System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	interface	read, write

The following example shows how to configure a node to operate at 40 Gbps:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# hw-module linecard throughput 40 location 0/6/0
```

**Related Topics**

[show hw-module linecard throughput](#), on page 745

# license

To configure a license to be used for specific slots or for any slots, use the **license** command in administration configuration mode. To remove the configuration of the license, use the **no** form of this command.

```
license feature-id [{type [{evaluation | permanent}] | location node-id}]
no license feature-id [{type [{evaluation | permanent}] | location node-id}]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>feature-id</i>	Identifier for the feature.
<b>type</b> [ <b>evaluation</b>   <b>permanent</b> ]	(Optional) Specifies whether the license is evaluation or permanent.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies the location of the card. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

## Command Default

Licenses are not configured.

## Command Modes

Administration configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 4.0.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

If the **license** command is not configured during a license acquisition, the acquisition fails. This command is required to be configured for every licensed feature starting in Cisco IOS XR Release 4.0.0.

Licenses can be optionally configured as either permanent or evaluation. If no location is specified, the license is considered a flexible license available for any location. When a specific location is configured, the feature allowed by the license is considered slot-specific and bound to specific slots only.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operation
pkg-mgmt	read, write

The following example shows how to configure a license to a specific slot:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(admin-config)# license A9K-ADV-VIDEO-LIC type permanent
location 0/1/cpu0
```

## Related Topics

[show license](#), on page 747

# license add

To add a license to a secure domain router (SDR) license pool, use the **license add** command in administration EXEC mode.

```
license add [tar] license-name [sdr sdr-name]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>tar</b>	(Optional) Indicates that the license file is contained in a tar file.
<i>license-name</i>	Name and location of the license file to be added. The license file can be local to the system or a remote file on a TFTP server.
<b>sdr</b> <i>sdr-name</i>	(Optional) Adds the license to the specified SDR license pool. The default is owner. The <i>sdr-name</i> argument is the name assigned to the SDR.

## Command Default

License is added to the owner SDR.

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.
Release 4.0.0	The <b>tar</b> keyword was added.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **license add** command to add a license to an SDR license pool. The license file can be local to the system or a remote file on a TFTP server. The license file is stored in persistent storage on the router.

To acquire a license file, you must provide a manufacturing supplied product authorization key (PAK) and the license unique device identifier (UDI) of the chassis to the license registration tool at: <https://tools.cisco.com/SWIFT/Licensing/RegistrationServlet>. To obtain the UDI of your chassis, use the **show license udi** command.

By default, there is one license pool available. You can create specific license pools using the **license pool create** command. If a license is available for a specific SDR license pool, it cannot be used in another SDR, unless it is moved from one SDR license pool to another. Use the **license move** command.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
pkg-mgmt	execute

The following example shows how to add a software license to the owner SDR:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# license add disk1:/P1-LIC-8_TBA09370035_20070207195224661.lic
```

```
License command "license add disk1:/P1-LIC-8_TBA09370035_20070207195224661.lic
sdr Owner" completed successfully.
```

### Related Topics

[license move](#), on page 734

[show license udi](#), on page 769

[license pool create](#), on page 738



# license backup

To back up all licenses contained on the persistent storage of the router, use the **license backup** command in administration EXEC mode.

**license backup** *backup-file*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>backup-file</i> Name and location of the backup file to be created or modified. This can be a local file, or a remote file on a TFTP or rcp server.				
<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration EXEC				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 3.5.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.				

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **license backup** command to back up the licenses stored in the persistent storage on the router. We recommend this so that you can restore the licenses at one time while recovering from a failed disk situation. The destination location can be local to the system; in other words, a flash disk or hard disk. Alternatively, it can be a remote file on a TFTP or rcp server. The license information includes the licenses as well as the operational information, such as the slot the licenses are allocated to and the current license operation identifier.

If the backup file already exists, you are prompted to confirm before the file is overwritten.

When licenses are backed up, they can be restored as required using the **license restore** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	execute

The following example shows how to back up the licenses on a router:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# license backup disk1:/license_back
```

License command "license backup disk1:/license_back" completed successfully.

## Related Topics

[license restore](#), on page 742

[show license backup](#), on page 755

# license move

To move a license from one secure domain router (SDR) license pool to another, use the **license move** command in administration EXEC mode.

**license move** *feature-id* {**all***count*} **sdr** *source-sdr-name* **sdr** *dest-sdr-name* [{**evaluation** | **permanent**}]

## Syntax Description

<i>feature-id</i>	Identifier for the feature entitled in the licenses to be moved. You can display available licenses using the <b>show license</b> command.
<b>all</b>	Specifies to move all available licenses with the specific feature identifier.
<i>count</i>	Number of licenses to move.
<b>sdr</b> <i>source-sdr-name</i>	Specifies the SDR license pool from which to move the specified licenses. The <i>source-sdr-name</i> argument is the name assigned to the SDR.
<b>sdr</b> <i>dest-sdr-name</i>	Specifies the SDR license pool to which the license should be moved. The <i>source-sdr-name</i> argument is the name assigned to the SDR.
<b>evaluation</b>	Specifies to move an evaluation license.
<b>permanent</b>	Specifies to move a permanent license.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.9.0	The evaluation and permanent keywords were added.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

By default, there is only one license pool available. If you have created multiple license pools, you can use the **license move** command to move the license to a different SDR license pool.

The **license move** command is used only to move licenses between SDR license pools on the same router. To move licenses between routers, you must first remove the license from the original router using the **license remove** command, and then add it to the new router using the **license add** command. To move licenses between routers, you also need to generate a new license key on Cisco.com. The license registration tool is located at <https://tools.cisco.com/SWIFT/Licensing/RegistrationServlet>.

Licenses can be moved only if they are in the available state. In other words, you have to clear the feature configuration before a license can be released back to the appropriate license pool.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	execute

The following example shows how to move a license from one license pool to another:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# license move crs-msc-40g sdr owner sdr mysdr
```

### Related Topics

[license add](#), on page 731

[show license](#), on page 747

# license move slot

To move a license from one slot to another, use the **license move slot** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**license move** *feature-id* **slot** [*count*] **from** {*node-id* | **allocated**} **to** {*node-id* | **available**}[**{evaluation** | **permanent**}]

## Syntax Description

<i>feature-id</i>	Identifier for the feature entitled in the licenses to be moved. You can display available licenses using the <a href="#">show license, on page 747</a> command.
<i>count</i>	Number of licenses to move. This argument cannot be used in conjunction with the <b>allocated</b> and <b>available</b> keywords.
<b>from</b>	Specifies from where to move the specified licenses.
<i>node-id</i>	Specific node from which to move the license.
<b>allocated</b>	Specifies to move all allocated licenses with the specific feature identifier. This keyword must be used in conjunction with the <b>available</b> keyword.
<b>to</b>	Specifies to where to move the specified licenses.
<i>node-id</i>	Specific node to which to move the license.
<b>available</b>	Specifies to move the specified allocated licenses into the available state. This keyword must be used in conjunction with the <b>allocated</b> keyword.
<b>evaluation</b>	Specifies to move an evaluation license.
<b>permanent</b>	Specifies to move a permanent license.

## Command Default

One license is moved.

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.9.0	The evaluation and permanent keywords were added.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **license move slot** command moves slot-based licenses from one slot to another slot on the same router.

Use the **allocated** keyword to move all allocated licenses into the available state. The **allocated** keyword must be used in conjunction with the **available** keyword. If no allocated licenses are available that match the feature identifier, the **license move slot** command revokes used licenses on the given slot.

If licenses are going to be revoked on the source card, a warning prompt is displayed.

Licenses can be moved only if they are in the available state. In other words, you have to clear the feature configuration before a license can be released back to the appropriate license pool.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	execute

The following example shows how to move a license from one slot to another:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# license move crs-msc-40g slot 1 from 0/1/cpu0 to 0/4/cpu0
```

The following example shows how to move all licenses to the available state:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# license move crs-msc-40g slot from allocated to available
```

### Related Topics

[license add](#), on page 731

[show license](#), on page 747

# license pool create

To create a new SDR license pool, use the **license pool create** command in administration EXEC mode.

```
license pool create sdr sdr-name
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>sdr <i>sdr-name</i></b> Creates a license pool on the specified SDR. The <i>sdr-name</i> argument is the name assigned to the SDR.
---------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values
------------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration EXEC
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Before the **license pool create** command can be used, the SDR must exist.

By default, there is only one license pool available. You can create a license pool for each SDR on the router. If there were any licenses in use on nodes in the SDR prior to creating the pool, the licenses are automatically moved to the newly created license pool.

When a license is associated with a specific SDR license pool, you cannot use it for entitlement on another SDR. To move a license from one license pool to another, use the **license move** command. Use the **license add** command to add licenses to the newly created license pool.

To remove an SDR license pool, use the **license pool remove** command.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	pkg-mgmt	execute

The following example shows how to create a new license pool for an SDR:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# license pool create sdr mysdr

License command "license pool create mysdr" completed successfully.
```

## Related Topics

[license add](#), on page 731

[license move](#), on page 734

[license pool remove](#), on page 739

# license pool remove

To remove a secure domain router (SDR) license pool, use the **license pool remove** command in administration EXEC mode.

```
license pool remove sdr sdr-name
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>sdr</b> <i>sdr-name</i> Creates a license pool on the SDR specified by <i>sdr-name</i> . The <i>sdr-name</i> argument is the name assigned to the SDR.
---------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values
------------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration EXEC
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

By default, there is only one license pool available. If you have created multiple license pools, you can use the **license pool remove** command to remove them as desired. You cannot remove the default license pool in the owner SDR.

If you remove a license pool that contains licenses, the licenses are automatically returned to the owner SDR license pool.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	pkg-mgmt	execute

The following example shows how to remove an SDR license pool:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# license pool remove sdr mysdr

License command "license pool remove sdr mysdr" completed successfully.
```

## Related Topics

[license pool create](#), on page 738

# license remove

To remove a license permanently from a router, use the **license remove** command in administration EXEC mode.

```
license remove feature-id {id | ticket permission-ticket rehost-ticket} [sdr sdr-name] {evaluation | permanent}
```

## Syntax Description

<i>feature-id</i>	Identifier for the feature entitled in the licenses to be removed. You can display available features using the show license command.
<b>id</b>	Specifies to remove licenses using a unique identifier of the license.
<b>sdr</b> <i>sdr-name</i>	Removes the license from the specified SDR license pool.
<b>evaluation</b>	Specifies to move an evaluation license.
<b>permanent</b>	Specifies to move a permanent license.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.9.0	The evaluation and permanent keywords were added.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **license remove** command permanently removes a license from the router and outputs a key or rehost ticket that can be used to prove that the license has been removed. This command accepts a permission ticket, obtained from CCO, that includes the UDI, feature ID and count of licenses to remove. Refer to the license registration tool on CCO for more information: <https://tools.cisco.com/SWIFT/Licensing/RegistrationServlet>.

If you use a permission ticket that was previously used, the same rehost ticket is created, but no licenses are removed.

Licenses can be removed only if they are in the available state. In other words, you have to clear the feature configuration before that the license can be released back to the appropriate license pool.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operation
pkg-mgmt	execute



### Example

The following example shows how to remove a license from a license pool:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# license remove crs-msc-40g ticket
disk1:/my_permission disk1:/40g_rehost
```

### Related Topics

[show license](#), on page 747

# license restore

To restore the licenses on a router using an earlier backup copy, use the **license restore** command in administration EXEC mode.

**license restore** *backup-file*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>backup-file</i> Name and location of the backup file to be used for the license restore. This can be a local file, or a remote file on a TFTP or rcp server.
---------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values
------------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration EXEC
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

The **license restore** command restores the licenses on the router using an earlier backup copy that was created using the **license backup** command. The source location can be local to the system, in other words, a flash disk or hard disk. Alternatively, it can be a remote file on a TFTP or rcp server.

Before the licenses are restored, the license manager verifies the following:

- The backup format is valid.
- The licenses are issued for the chassis where the CLI is being run.
- The license operation identifier in the backup file matches the one on the router EEPROM.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	pkg-mgmt	execute

The following example shows how to move a license from one license pool to another:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# license restore disk1:/license_back
```

```
Info: This command will erase all existing licenses.
Info: It is strongly recommended to backup existing licenses first. Do you wish to
proceed? [yes/no]: y
```

```
License command "license restore disk1:/license_back" completed successfully.
```

## Related Topics

[license backup](#), on page 733

# license save credential

To retrieve the router credentials and save them to a specified location, use the **license save credential** command in administration EXEC mode.

**license save credential** *file-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>file-name</i> Name and location of file where the credentials are saved.
---------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration EXEC
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.0.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The following device credentials are saved:

- OPID
- SN—Serial number attached to the chassis.
- UDI—Universal device identifier; the Cisco wide identifier that contains the product ID, serial number, and version.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	pkg-mgmt	execute

## Example

The following example shows how to save the credentials to a file:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router:router(admin)# license save credential disk1:/cred_file
```

The following example shows the typical information saved to the credential file:

```
Wed Aug 4 12:20:19.544 DST
Device credentials:
 OPID :5
 SN :FOX1232H67M
 PID :ASR-9010-AC
```

**Related Topics**

[show license chassis](#), on page 757

[show license udi](#), on page 769

# show hw-module linecard throughput



**Note** Effective with Cisco IOS XR Release 4.0.0, the **show hw-module linecard throughput** command was removed.

To display the throughput of modular services cards (MSCs) in the Cisco CRS-1 router, use the **show hw-module linecard throughput** command in EXEC mode.

**show hw-module linecard throughput** [**location** *node-id*]

**Syntax Description** **location** *node-id* Specifies the node for which to display the throughput. The *node-id* argument is expressed in *rack/slot/module* notation.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 4.0.0	This command was removed.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show hw-module linecard throughput** command to determine if MSCs are running at 40 Gbps or 20 Gbps throughput.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	interface	read
	drivers	read

The following example displays sample output from the **show linecard throughput** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show hw-module linecard throughput
```

```
Mon Aug 17 04:48:48.760 DST
```

```
----- Throughput -----
Location Lic Acquired Configured Operating

0/1/CPU0 Yes -- 40G
```

0/6/CPU0      Yes      --      40G

**Table 72: show hw-module linecard throughput Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Location	Indicates the specific card location.
Configured	Indicates whether or not the feature is configured on this card.
Lic Acquired	Indicates whether or not a license is acquired for the card.
Operating	Indicates if the MSC is operating at 40 Gbps or 20 Gbps.

### Related Topics

[hw-module linecard throughput](#), on page 728

# show license

To display all license information, use the **show license** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

```
show license [{feature-id | location node-id | sdr sdr-name}]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>feature-id</i>	(Optional) Identifier for the feature entitled in the licenses to be displayed.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies the location of the card. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<b>sdr</b> <i>sdr-name</i>	(Optional) Displays the licenses in the specified SDR license pool. The <i>sdr-name</i> argument is the name assigned to the SDR.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC

EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show license** command displays all license information. Alternatively, you can display license information for a specific feature identifier, slot location, or SDR by using the available options.

If the feature process has supplied an opaque string while checking out the license, that string is displayed next to the feature identifier in the command output.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show license** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show license

FeatureID: CRS-MS-40G
 (Slot based, Implicit[Remaining time: 81 days])
 Total licenses 2

Available for use 0
Allocated to location 2
Active 0
```

```

Pool: Owner
Total licenses in pool: 2
Status: Available 0 Operational: 2

Locations with licenses: (Active/Allocated) [SDR]
 0/0/CPU0 (0/1) [Owner]
 0/1/CPU0 (0/1) [Owner]

```

**Table 73: show license Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
FeatureID	Feature to which the licenses apply. The type of license is designated as one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent licenses—Enable a designated feature permanently as long as the license resides on the router.</li> <li>• Evaluation or metered licenses—Enable a feature for a limited period of time.</li> <li>• Implicit licenses—Metered licenses that are included with the software image (upgrade or initial installation).</li> </ul>
Total licenses	Number of licenses on the router.
Available for use	Number of licenses that are not currently active.
Allocated to location	Number of licenses allocated to a slot but not used.
Active	Number of licenses currently checked out or being used by applications.
Pool	License pool to which the licenses belong.
Total licenses in pool	Number of licenses in the specific pool.
Status	Indicates the number of licenses in each state. Licenses can have the following states: <p>Available—License is available in the pool and can be assigned to a slot/feature process. For example, a recently added 40-Gbps license to the router is available before it gets checked out by a card.</p> <p>Allocated—License is assigned to a slot but is unused. In other words, the feature process is not using the license. For example, a 40-Gbps license is allocated to slot 5 if the license was previously used but the card is currently in the shutdown state.</p> <p>Active—Feature process has checked out a license. Generally this happens when the feature is actively using the license. For example, if a card is in IOS XR RUN state and is passing traffic at 40 Gbps, a 40-Gbps license is in the used state in that slot.</p> <p>Operational—All licenses that are either active or allocated.</p> <p>Expired—License has expired. This is applicable only for evaluation licenses or licenses granted by Cisco.</p>
Locations with licenses	Slot where the licenses are being used, followed by an indication of whether the license is active or allocated, and to which license pool it belongs.



## show license active

To display license information for all licenses that are currently checked out or being used by an application, use the **show license active** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

```
show license active [{feature-id | location node-id | sdr sdr-name}]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>feature-id</i>	(Optional)	Identifier for the feature entitled in the licenses to be displayed.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional)	Specifies the location of the card. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<b>sdr</b> <i>sdr-name</i>	(Optional)	Displays the licenses in the specified secure domain router (SDR) license pool. The <i>sdr-name</i> argument is the name assigned to the SDR.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC  
EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show license active** command displays all license information regarding licenses that are currently checked out or being used by an application. You can display the information for a specific feature identifier, slot location, or SDR by using the available options.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	read

The following example displays sample output from the **show license active** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show license active

FeatureID: CRS-MS-40G

(Slot based, Implicit[Remaining time: 90 days])
 Status: Active 2
 SDR: Owner
 Operational: 2

Location: 0/1/CPU0 1
```

```
0/6/CPU0 1
```

See [Table 73: show license Field Descriptions, on page 748](#) for a description of the significant fields shown in the display.

# show license allocated

To display license information for all licenses allocated to a slot but not used, use the **show license allocated** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show license allocated** [{*feature-id* | **location** *node-id* | **sdr** *sdr-name*}]

Syntax Description	
<i>feature-id</i>	(Optional) Identifier for the feature entitled in the licenses to be displayed.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies the location of the card. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<b>sdr</b> <i>sdr-name</i>	(Optional) Displays the licenses in the specified secure domain router (SDR) license pool. The <i>sdr-name</i> argument is the name assigned to the SDR.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC  
EXEC

**Command History**

Release	Modification
Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show license allocated** command displays all license information regarding licenses that are allocated to a slot but are not currently being used. You can display the information for a specific feature identifier, slot location, or SDR by using the available options.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
pkg-mgmt	read

The following example displays sample output from the **show license allocated** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show license allocated

FeatureID: CRS-MS-40G

(Slot based, Permanent)
Status: Allocated 1
 SDR: Owner
 Status: Operational: 1
 Locations with licenses: (Active/Allocated)
 0/1/CPU0 (0/1)
```

```
FeatureID: XC-L3VPN (Slot based, Permanent)
No allocated licenses.
```

See [Table 73: show license Field Descriptions, on page 748](#) for a description of the significant fields shown in the display.

# show license available

To display all licenses that are not currently in use or allocated to specific slots, use the **show license available** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show license available** {*feature-id* | **location** *node-id* | **sdr** *sdr-name*}

Syntax Description		
<i>feature-id</i>	Identifier for the feature entitled in the licenses to be displayed.	
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Specifies the location of the card. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.	
<b>sdr</b> <i>sdr-name</i>	Displays the licenses in the specified secure domain router (SDR) license pool. The <i>sdr-name</i> argument is the name assigned to the SDR.	

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC  
EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show license available** command displays all licenses that currently are not being used or allocated to a specific slot. You can display only licenses with a specific feature identifier, slot location, or SDR by using the available options.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	read

The following example displays sample output from the **show license available** command with only implicit licenses available:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show license available

FeatureID: CRS-MS-40G

 (Slot based, Implicit[Remaining time: 90
 days]) Status: Available 0 SDR: Owner Status: Available 0 Location: 0/1/CPU0 1 0/6/CPU0 1
```

The following example displays sample output from the **show license available** command with permanent licenses installed:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show license available

FeatureID: CRS-MS-40G

 (Slot based, Permanent)
 Status: Available 7
 SDR: Owner Status:
 Available 7

FeatureID: XC-L3VPN (Slot based, Permanent)
 Status: Available 8
 SDR: Owner
 Status: Available 8
```

See [Table 73: show license Field Descriptions, on page 748](#) for a description of the significant fields shown in the display.

# show license backup

To display the backup license file, use the **show license backup** command in administration EXEC mode.

```
show license backup file-name
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>file-name</i> Name of the backup license file.
---------------------------	---------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values
------------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration EXEC
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show license backup** command displays the UDI information and license summary of a backup database, so that you can confirm the contents of a particular backup file before restoring it. Create the backup license file using the **license backup** command. Restore licenses from a backup using the **license restore** command.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	pkg-mgmt	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show license backup** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show license backup disk1:/license_back

Local Chassis UDI Information:
 S/N : TBA09370035
 Operation ID : 5
 Licenses :

FeatureID Type #installed
CRS-MS-40G Slot based, Permanent 2
XC-L3VPN Slot based, Permanent 1
```

**Table 74: show license backup Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
S/N	Chassis serial number.

Field	Description
Operation ID	License operation ID number. The license operation ID is incremented by the license manager every time there is a successful license add or remove operation.
FeatureID	Feature to which the licenses apply.
Type	Type of license: slot-based or chassis-based; permanent, evaluation, or implicit.
#installed	Number of such licenses installed.

**Related Topics**

[license backup](#), on page 733

[license restore](#), on page 742



# show license chassis

To display all licenses with their serial number information, use the **show license chassis** command in administration EXEC mode.

**show license chassis**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	pkg-mgmt	read

## Example

The following example illustrates sample output from the **show license chassis** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show license chassis
Fri Sep 25 03:50:28.152 DST

FeatureID: CRS-MS-40G-IMP (Slot based, Implicit[Remaining time: unlimited])
Total licenses 2
Available for use 0
Allocated to location 0
Active 2
Pool: Owner
Total licenses in pool: 2
Status: Available 0 Operational: 2
Locations with licenses: (Active/Allocated) [SDR]
 0/6/CPU0 (1/0) [Owner]
 0/1/CPU0 (1/0) [Owner]

S/N Information:
S/N TBA09370035: 0 licenses
```

# show license evaluation

To display information about any evaluation licenses currently allocated, available, or in use, use the **show license evaluation** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show license evaluation** [{*feature-id* | **location** *node-id* | **sdr** *sdr-name*}]

Syntax Description	
<i>feature-id</i>	(Optional) Identifier for the feature entitled in the licenses to be displayed.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies the location of the card. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<b>sdr</b> <i>sdr-name</i>	(Optional) Displays the licenses in the specified secure domain router (SDR) license pool. The <i>sdr-name</i> argument is the name assigned to the SDR.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC  
EXEC

**Command History**

Release	Modification
Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show license evaluation** command displays information regarding any evaluation licenses that are currently allocated, available, or in use, including the number of days left until they expire. You can display the information for a specific feature identifier, slot location, or SDR by using the available options.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
pkg-mgmt	read

The following example displays sample output from the **show license evaluation** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show license evaluation

FeatureID: XC-L3VPN (Non slot based, Evaluation[Valid])
Valid for 2day(s) from 15:13:16 Nov 17 2006
Remaining time: 1 day(s) 21:07:46
Status: Available 6 Allocated 0 Active 0
 SDR: Owner
 Status: Available 6 Operational: 0
```

See [Table 73: show license Field Descriptions, on page 748](#) for a description of the significant fields shown in the display.

# show license expired

To display information regarding evaluation licenses that have expired, use the **show license expired** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show license expired** [{*feature-id* | **location** *node-id* | **sdr** *sdr-name*}]

Syntax Description	
<i>feature-id</i>	(Optional) Identifier for the feature entitled in the licenses to be displayed.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies the location of the card. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<b>sdr</b> <i>sdr-name</i>	(Optional) Displays the licenses in the specified secure domain router (SDR) license pool. The <i>sdr-name</i> argument is the name assigned to the SDR.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC  
EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show license expired** command displays information regarding evaluation licenses that have expired. You can display the information for a specific feature identifier, slot location, or SDR by using the available options.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	read

The following example displays sample output from the **show license expired** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show license expired

FeatureID: XC-L3VPN (Non slot based, Evaluation[Expired])

Status: Available 6 Allocated 0 Active 0

SDR: Owner

Status: Available 6 Operational: 0
```

See [Table 73: show license Field Descriptions, on page 748](#) for a description of the significant fields shown in the display.

## show license features

To display all features that can be licensed on the router, use the **show license features** command in administration EXEC mode.

**show license features**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.9.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	pkg-mgmt	read

# show license file

To display all the XML license files that have been added to a router, use the **show license file** command in administration EXEC mode.

## show license file

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.0.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	pkg-mgmt	read

## Example

The following example shows sample output from the **show license file** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show license file

Wed Aug 4 03:01:53.506 DST
License File Info:

Store Name: Permanent
Store Index: 1
License Line:11 A9K-ADV-OPTIC-LIC 3.9 LONG NORMAL STANDALONE EXCL 1_KEYS INFINITE_KEYS
NEVER NEVER NiL SLM_CODE CL_ND_LCK NiL *14BF288N4WTJ7GU400 NiL NiL NiL 5_MINS
<UDI><PID>ASR-9010-AC</PID><SN>FOX1232H67M</SN></UDI><SEQ>0</SEQ>
q:1jK6WAO14odlxDXWnQ3J6xDiU1o1aCgQLgCXrnqsLmnGfo78DkiH9E0GWQzabIVe4jB9EUrAe5u:
N8eDRPXcfZjGwcgBECfKU40PobqbfQVkeVa:LRyQG2poKwPPHYaRvym0MMluk7n46Awe6GZJcBLX
Store Name: Permanent
Store Index: 2
License Line:11 A9K-ADV-VIDEO-LIC 3.9 LONG NORMAL STANDALONE EXCL 1_KEYS INFINITE_KEYS
NEVER NEVER NiL SLM_CODE CL_ND_LCK NiL *14BF288N4WTJ7GU400 NiL NiL NiL 5_MINS
<UDI><PID>ASR-9010-AC</PID><SN>FOX1232H67M</SN></UDI><SEQ>1</SEQ>
,WGRW73h2JqIhAwAt6dQVhKICQaivZh:eW4ZYJ2c6wLlE1ln0f9eEsU2hvw6V1KKLro0S2AeLSrBp85nJLO
8yCvmzUnQrCYojSFHAcpu2aRmfFVxR1BNBMUf7Ik,Urcg16fMaLQc58X0JFUUpwM86Hkz2LV
Store Name: Permanent
Store Index: 3
License Line:11 A9K-AIP-LIC-B 3.9 LONG NORMAL STANDALONE EXCL 1_KEYS INFINITE_KEYS
```

## show license file

```

NEVER NEVER NiL SLM_CODE CL_ND_LCK NiL *14BFZ88N4WTJ7GU400 NiL NiL NiL 5_MINS
<UDI><PID>ASR-9010-AC</PID><SN>FOX1232H67M</SN></UDI><SEQ>2</SEQ>
7:Pr2QJwiHdoYnhjRPs13i09kpWOj:
, sNex7JziswOf7A9IDCzuZ48e4qRl4QSFELQhLwt6rfWUbKt4Yt, OoXV876r1M:3APZS4pPxzNQd03NwVak0HP,
YZq7jRh8H, HEVwf2FrNcwqEpVdEpkS4tiufs

Store Name: Permanent
Store Index: 4
License Line:11 A9K-AIP-LIC-E 3.9 LONG NORMAL STANDALONE EXCL 1_KEYS INFINITE_KEYS
NEVER NEVER NiL SLM_CODE CL_ND_LCK NiL *14BFZ88N4WTJ7GU400 NiL NiL NiL 5_MINS
<UDI><PID>ASR-9010-AC</PID><SN>FOX1232H67M</SN></UDI><SEQ>3</SEQ> F44b2Phw6KdqjSnFPU,
QL7oJjk9q1syjp1XuD3wZBGfDb0TsUx:QPDKx5ee:xrbOf7ib, OxtDNojwpFbdGMQt8VoO2sAkpaK7ezSyVD:I:
46VvFYd4:WsO87aa8kVgRJGM3RsixQ1tiKk7deWfIygtlofr

Store Name: Permanent
Store Index: 5
License Line:11 A9K-ivRF-LIC 3.9 LONG NORMAL STANDALONE EXCL 1_KEYS INFINITE_KEYS NEVER
NEVER NiL SLM_CODE CL_ND_LCK NiL *14BFZ88N4WTJ7GU400 NiL NiL NiL 5_MINS
<UDI><PID>ASR-9010-AC</PID><SN>FOX1232H67M</SN></UDI><SEQ>4</SEQ> oYkhxBsT:bmcqh3CU9EbLb,
1LKLtOknjPwjf7k83X7f0Xy:DZflBXjgnTozUn7FCf0Jaya9L81hhS73k4AtrtVOsKvDmh7EdGWAu2WI78E3VnEfZka:
uSHTBxhNpQ1Blpf0qj5UTH8QxLz6psFsi, KwVd

```



# show license log

To display the operational or administrative logs for the license system, use the **show license log** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

```
show license log {operational | administration} {request-id|feature-id | sdr sdr-name}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>operational</b>	Displays the operational logs for the license system.	
<b>administration</b>	Displays the administration logs for the license system.	
<i>request-id</i>	Identifier of a particular log entry.	
<i>feature-id</i>	Identifier for the feature entitled in the licenses to be displayed.	
<b>sdr</b> <i>sdr-name</i>	Displays the licenses in the specified secure domain router (SDR) license pool. The <i>sdr-name</i> argument is the name assigned to the SDR.	

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC  
EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show license log** command displays the operational or administrative logs for the license system. The administrative log displays all licenses that are added, removed, or moved along with a timestamp and username of the person who initiated the request. This log persists across reloads. The operation log displays when a license was checked out or released by a feature. The license release can be done by the license manager if it detects that the feature is not responding. This log does not persist between reloads.

You can display license information for a specific feature identifier or SDR by using the available options.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	read

The following example displays sample output from the **show license log** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show license log operational
#ID :SDR :FeatureID :NodeID :Time: Log
```

```
1 :Owner :CRS-MS-40G

 :0/6/CPU0 :Tue Feb 6 21:33:16 2007:
 license_acquire: opaque_string , result(No error)
2 :Owner :CRS-MS-40G

 :0/1/CPU0 :Tue Feb 6 21:33:16 2007:
 license_acquire: opaque_string , result(No error)
```

See [Table 73: show license Field Descriptions, on page 748](#) for a description of the significant fields shown in the display.

# show license pools

To display the currently configured set of license pools, use the **show license pools** command in administration EXEC mode.

**show license pools [detail]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays the locations of the licenses in each pool.
---------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values
------------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration EXEC
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show license pools** command displays all license pools, and the features that are enabled with the licenses in each pool. By default, all licenses are contained in the owner SDR pool. If you have created SDR license pools with the **license pool create** command, you can place licenses in separate pools.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	pkg-mgmt	read

The following example displays sample output from the **show license pools** command. In this example, the owner SDR has both 40-Gbps and Layer_3 VPN licenses, while the SDR sdr2 has only 40-Gbps licenses.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show license pools

Pool Name Feature
=====
Owner CRS-MSC-40G XC-L3VPN

sdr2 CRS-MSC-40G
```

**Table 75: show license pools Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Owner	SDR license pool.

Field	Description
Feature	Feature that is enabled in the specified license pool.

**Related Topics**

[license pool create](#), on page 738

# show license udi

To display unique device identifier (UDI) information for the router, use the **show license udi** command in administration EXEC mode.

**show license udi**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show license udi** command displays the complete UDI of the router to which any license is associated. The UDI comprises the chassis serial number, along with a license operation ID number. The UDI is used to acquire a license file using the license registration tool on CCO. The license tool is located at <https://tools.cisco.com/SWIFT/Licensing/RegistrationServlet?>

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	read

The following example displays sample output from the **show license udi** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show license udi

Local Chassis UDI Information:
PID : CRS-8-LCC
S/N : TBA09370035
Operation ID : 1
```

**Table 76: show license udi Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
PID	Product ID number.
S/N	Chassis serial number.

Field	Description
Operation ID	License operation ID number. The license operation ID is incremented by the license manager every time there is a successful license add or remove operation.

# show license status

To display the status of all relevant licenses, use the **show license status** command. On Cisco IOS XR, this command runs in Administration mode, and on Cisco IOS XR 64-bit, it runs in EXEC mode.

## show license status

### Usage Guidelines

This command has no keywords or arguments.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Administration for Cisco IOS XR

EXEC for Cisco IOS XR 64-bit

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 4.0.0	This command was introduced on Cisco IOS XR.
Release 6.2.1	This command was supported on Cisco IOS XR 64-bit.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

### Task ID

Task ID	Operation
pkg-mgmt	read

## Example

The following example shows output for the **show license status** command on Cisco IOS XR:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show license status

Sun Jul 18 05:25:09.855 DST
License Type Supported
 permanent Non-expiring node-locked licenses
 evaluation Expiring node-locked licenses

License Operation Supported
 add Add license file to the system
 backup Backup License
 move Move licenses
 pool License pool creation
 remove Remove license file
 restore Restore backedup licenses

Device Status
 Device Credential type: IMAGE
 Device Credential Verification: PASS
 Rehost Type: Hardware
```

The following example shows output for the **show license status** command on Cisco IOS XR 64-bit:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # show license status

Smart Licensing is ENABLED
 Initial Registration: SUCCEEDED on Fri Dec 08 2017 15:42:43 UTC
 Last Renewal Attempt: None
 Next Renewal Attempt: Wed Jun 06 2018 15:45:33 UTC
 Registration Expires: Sat Dec 08 2018 15:39:56 UTC

License Authorization:
 Status: OUT OF COMPLIANCE on Fri Dec 08 2017 15:45:34 UTC
 Last Communication Attempt: SUCCEEDED on Fri Dec 08 2017 15:45:34 UTC
 Next Communication Attempt: Sat Dec 09 2017 03:45:33 UTC
 Communication Deadline: Thu Mar 08 2018 15:39:58 UTC
```





## Software Package Management Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco IOS XR commands used to add packages to a router storage device, activate or deactivate packages, upgrade or downgrade existing packages, and display information about packages.

For detailed information about the concepts and tasks necessary to manage Cisco IOS XR software see *Cisco IOS XR Getting Started Guide for the Cisco CRS Router*.

- [clear install boot-options, on page 775](#)
- [clear install label, on page 776](#)
- [clear install log-history oldest, on page 777](#)
- [clear install rollback oldest, on page 779](#)
- [install abort, on page 781](#)
- [install activate, on page 783](#)
- [install add, on page 793](#)
- [install attach, on page 800](#)
- [install auto-abort-timer stop, on page 802](#)
- [install boot-options, on page 803](#)
- [install commit, on page 805](#)
- [install deactivate, on page 807](#)
- [install label, on page 813](#)
- [install remove, on page 816](#)
- [install rollback to, on page 819](#)
- [install verify healthcheck, on page 823](#)
- [install verify packages, on page 826](#)
- [show install, on page 829](#)
- [show install active, on page 832](#)
- [show install audit, on page 841](#)
- [show install auto-abort-timer, on page 844](#)
- [show install boot-options, on page 845](#)
- [show install health, on page 847](#)
- [show install inactive, on page 849](#)
- [show install issu inventory, on page 853](#)
- [show install issu stage, on page 854](#)
- [show install log, on page 855](#)
- [show install package, on page 862](#)
- [show install pie-info, on page 865](#)

- [show install request](#), on page 872
- [show install rollback](#), on page 874
- [show install which](#), on page 878
- [show issu-warm-reload control-protocol trace](#), on page 882
- [show zapdisk locations](#), on page 884
- [zapdisk start location](#), on page 885

# clear install boot-options

To clear the boot options for a specified location or for all locations, use the **clear install boot-options** command in administration EXEC mode.

```
clear install boot-options [location {node-id | all}]
```

## Syntax Description

**location** {*node-id* | **all**} (Optional) Specifies a node. The *node-id* argument is expressed in the *rack/slot/module* notation. The **all** keyword specifies all nodes.

## Command Default

If no location is specified, the **clear install boot-options** command prompts you for confirmation and clears boot options for all locations.

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clear install boot-options** command to clear boot options that were set using the **install boot-options** command.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
pkg-mgmt	read, write

The following example shows how to clear the boot options for all locations:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)#clear install boot-options
Install operation 4 '(admin) clear install boot-options location all' started
by user 'salevy' via CLI at 14:03:34 DST Sat Mar 15 2008.
Proceed with clearing boot options for all nodes? [confirm]
Install operation 4 completed successfully at 14:03:49 DST Sat Mar 15 2008.
```

## Related Topics

[install boot-options](#), on page 803

[show install boot-options](#), on page 845

# clear install label

To clear a label from an installation rollback point, use the **clear install label** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**clear install label** *label*

---

**Syntax Description**     *label* Label defined for an installation rollback point.

---



---

**Command Default**     No default behavior or values

---



---

**Command Modes**     EXEC  
Administration EXEC

---



---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines**     To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clear install label** command to remove a label associated with an installation rollback point. Labels are assigned using the **install label** command.

---

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	read, write

---

In the following example, the label `brians_smu` is removed from the associated installation rollback point.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clear install label brians_smu
```

```
Install operation 6 'clear install label brians_smu' started by user 'usr'
on SDR Owner via CLI at 09:28:04 DST Thu Aug 09 2007.
Install operation 6 completed successfully at 09:28:04 DST Thu Aug 09 2007.
```

## Related Topics

[install label](#), on page 813

# clear install log-history oldest

To clear the oldest log items from the installation history log, use the **clear install log-history oldest** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**clear install log-history oldest** *number*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>number</i> Specifies the number of log entries to clear. The oldest log entries are cleared.
---------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values
------------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC Administration EXEC
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Enter the **clear install log-history oldest** command in EXEC mode to clear the oldest installation history log entries only for the current secure domain router (SDR) user. (The log entries for the admin user are not cleared.)

Enter the **clear install log-history oldest** command in administration EXEC mode to clear the oldest installation history log entries for all users. (This command impacts all users when entered in administration EXEC mode.)

Use the *number* argument to specify the number of the old log entries to be deleted.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	pkg-mgmt	read, write

In the following example, the two oldest installation log history entries are cleared. Because this command is entered in EXEC mode, only the log entries for the current SDR user are deleted:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clear install log-history oldest 2
```

```
Install operation 5 'clear install log-history oldest 2' started by user
'user_b' at 13:28:27 UTC Sat Aug 26 2006.
Info: Successfully deleted the following historylog points:
Info: 1, 2
Install operation 5 completed successfully at 13:28:29 UTC Sat Aug 26 2006.
```

In the following example, the five oldest installation log history entries are cleared for all users in the system. Because this command is entered in administration EXEC mode, the log entries for all SDR users are deleted:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# clear install log-history oldest 5

Install operation 6 '(admin) clear install log-history oldest 5' started by
user 'user_b' at 13:35:50 UTC Sat Aug 26 2006.
Info: Successfully deleted the following historylog points:
Info: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Install operation 6 completed successfully at 13:35:50 UTC Sat Aug 26 2006.
```

### Related Topics

[show install log](#), on page 855

[clear install rollback oldest](#), on page 779

# clear install rollback oldest

To delete saved installation points from the installation buffer, use the **clear install rollback oldest** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**clear install rollback oldest** *points*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>points</i> Number of saved installation points to delete, beginning with the oldest saved installation point.	
<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values	
<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC Administration EXEC	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The command was made available in administration EXEC mode.
	Release 3.4.0	Support was added for EXEC mode.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enter the <b>clear install rollback oldest</b> command in administration EXEC mode to delete the saved installation points for all secure domain routers (SDRs).</li> <li>Enter the <b>clear install rollback oldest</b> command in EXEC mode to delete the saved installation points for the SDR to which you are logged in.</li> </ul>	
<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	pkg-mgmt	read, write

In the following example, the **show install rollback ?** command is used to display the available rollback points. The **clear install rollback oldest 2** command is then used to delete the two oldest rollback points. The **show install rollback ?** command is used again to display the remaining rollback points.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show install rollback ?

0 ID of the rollback point to show package information for
2 ID of the rollback point to show package information for
4 ID of the rollback point to show package information for
9 ID of the rollback point to show package information for
```

```
10 ID of the rollback point to show package information for

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# clear install rollback oldest 2

Install operation 11 'clear install rollback oldest 2' started by user 'user_b'
at 18:11:19 UTC Sat Apr 08 2006.
Info: Successfully deleted the following rollback points:
Info: 0, 2
Install operation 11 completed successfully at 18:11:21 UTC Sat Apr 08 2006.

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show install rollback ?

 4 ID of the rollback point to show package information for
 9 ID of the rollback point to show package information for
10 ID of the rollback point to show package information for
```

### Related Topics

[show install log](#), on page 855

[install rollback to](#), on page 819

[show install rollback](#), on page 874



# install abort

To abort an installation transaction, use the **install abort** command in administration EXEC mode.

```
install abort [request-id]
```

## Syntax Description

*request-id* (Optional) Request ID assigned to an installation operation.

## Command Default

Abort the current installation operation.

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
Release 4.0.0	This command was removed from EXEC mode.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **install abort** command to halt a software installation operation that is in process or that has been suspended.

Only activation, deactivation, and rollback operations can be aborted. Specifically, the **install abort** command cannot be aborted, but the **install add** command with the **activate** keyword can be aborted.

Use the **install abort** command with the *request-id* argument to halt a specific installation operation if the *request-id* is currently in process.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
pkg-mgmt	read, write

The following example shows how to halt an installation operation:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install abort
```

```
Info: Please confirm your 'install abort' request by pressing Enter or y, or pressing n to
cancel it.
```

```
Do you really want to abort install operation 15? [confirm] <enter>
```

```
Abort confirmed.
```

```
Please check console to verify the operation is aborted.
```

## Related Topics

[install activate](#), on page 783

[install add](#), on page 793

[install deactivate](#), on page 807

# install activate

To add software functionality to the active software set, use the **install activate** command in Admin EXEC mode or EXEC mode.

```
install activate {device:package | id add-id} [auto-abort-timer time] [location node-id] [issu]
[if-active] [admin-profile] [{asynchronous | synchronous}] [parallel-reload] [prompt-level {default
| none}] [test] [pause sw-change]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>device:package</i>	<p>Device and package, expressed in concatenated form (for example, disk0:hfr-mgbl-4.0.0).</p> <p>For the <i>device</i> argument, the value is a specified storage device, typically disk0:. This is the local storage device where the package was added with the <b>install add</b> command.</p> <p>Press <b>?</b> after a partial package name to display all possible matches available for activation. If there is only one match, press the <b>Tab</b> key to fill in the rest of the package name. Up to 16 device–package pairs can be specified.</p> <p><b>Note</b> Multiple packages can be activated at one time. Up to 16 packages can be specified in a single <b>install activate</b> command. Multiple packages can be specified using the wildcard syntax, for example, <b>harddisk:*4.0*</b>. If multiple Software Maintenance Upgrades (SMUs) are activated, some SMUs may require a reload. If the operation requires a node reload, the user is prompted before the installation operation occurs.</p>
<b>id</b> <i>add-id</i>	<p>Specifies the ID number of an <b>install add</b> operation. The command activates all packages that were added in the specified <b>install add</b> operation. The ID number of an <b>install add</b> operation is indicated in the syslog displayed during the operation and in the output of the <b>show install log</b> command. Up to 16 <b>install add</b> operations can be specified.</p>
<b>auto-abort-timer</b> <i>time</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies an abort timer value, in minutes, which when expired loads the last committed loadpath.</p>

<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Activates a package on the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.  <b>Note</b> A package cannot be activated on a single node unless some version of the package being activated is already active on all nodes. For example, a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) package cannot be active on only one node. If a version of the MPLS package is already active on all nodes, an MPLS package then could be upgraded or downgraded on a single node.  <b>Note</b> To activate a package on all supported nodes, do not specify a location.
<b>issu</b>	Performs an in-service software upgrade.
<b>admin-profile</b>	(Optional. Administration EXEC mode only) Activates the package only for the admin-plane nodes. Admin plane nodes provide system-wide functionality and do not belong to a specific SDR. Examples of admin-plane nodes are fabric cards and service processor modules (SPs). The <b>admin-profile</b> keyword is used to update admin-plane resources without impacting the routing nodes in any SDRs.
<b>if-active</b>	(Optional. Administration EXEC mode only) Activates an optional package or SMU for an optional package only if an earlier version of the package is already active. Use the <b>if-active</b> keyword when SDRs have different sets of active software packages.
<b>asynchronous</b>	(Optional) Performs the command in asynchronous mode. In asynchronous mode, the command runs in the background, and the EXEC prompt is returned as soon as possible. This is the default mode.
<b>synchronous</b>	(Optional) Performs the command in synchronous mode. This mode allows the installation process to finish before the prompt is returned.
<b>parallel-reload</b>	(Optional) Forces all cards on the router to reload at the same time and then come up with the new software, rather than proceeding according to the option encoded in the install package.
<b>prompt-level</b> { <b>default</b>   <b>none</b> }	(Optional) Specifies when you are prompted for input during the procedure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>default</b>—You are prompted only when input is required by the operation.</li> <li>• <b>none</b>—You are never prompted.</li> </ul>
<b>test</b>	(Optional) Verifies the effects of proposed operations without making changes to the Cisco IOS XR software.

---

**pause sw-change** (Optional) Pauses the operation after the preparatory stage and before locking the configuration for the actual software change. While the operation is paused, you can perform configuration changes. You control the resumption of the operation from the command-line interface (CLI) prompt.

---

**Command Default**

If the **install prepare** command was not executed prior to **install activate**, executing the **install activate** command without any keywords aborts the process.

- Package is activated for all supported nodes on all SDRs in the system.
- Operation is performed in asynchronous mode: The **install activate** command runs in the background, and the EXEC prompt is returned as soon as possible.

**Command Modes**

Admin EXEC mode  
EXEC mode

**Command History**

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.2	This command was moved from EXEC mode to administration EXEC mode.
Release 3.3.0	Support was added for the <b>SDR <i>sdr-name</i></b> keyword and argument. Support was added for the <b>noprompt</b> keyword.
Release 3.4.0	Support was added for EXEC mode. Support was added for the <b>if-active</b> keyword in administration EXEC mode.
Release 3.5.0	Support was added for the <b>auto-abort-timer</b> keyword.
Release 3.6.0	Support was added for the <b>prompt-level</b> and <b>parallel-reload</b> keywords. Support was added for wildcard syntax when specifying packages to be activated. Support was removed for the <b>noprompt</b> keyword.
Release 3.7.0	Support was added for the <b>id <i>add-id</i></b> keyword and argument. Disruption during multiple SMU activation was reduced, requiring reloads in fewer cases.
Release 3.8.0	Support was added for the <b>pause sw-change</b> keywords.
Release 4.0.0	This command was removed from EXEC mode. Support for the <b>sdr</b> keyword was removed.

Release	Modification
Release 4.1.0	The auto-abort timer was changed to enabled by default. The <b>off</b> keyword was added to disable the auto-abort timer.  The <b>issu</b> keyword was added.

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **install activate** command to activate software packages or SMUs for all valid cards. Information within the package is used to verify compatibility with the target cards and with the other active software. Actual activation is performed only after the package compatibility and application program interface (API) compatibility checks have passed.

### Specifying Packages to Activate

You can either use the **id add-id** keyword and argument to activate all packages that were added in one or more specific **install add** operations, or specify packages by name. The operation ID of an **install add** operation is indicated in the syslog displayed during the operation and in the output of the **show install log** command. If you specify packages according to operation ID, all the packages that were added by the specified operation must still be on the router.

### Upgrading and Downgrading Packages

- To upgrade a package, activate the later version of the package; the earlier version is automatically deactivated.
- To downgrade a package, activate the earlier version of the package; the later version is automatically deactivated.



#### Caution

Downgrading to Cisco IOS XR Software Release 3.7.0 or earlier is not supported if you are using a FAT32 flash disk. If you are using a FAT32 flash disk, and you must downgrade, convert the flash disk to FAT16 before downgrading. If you do not convert the flash disk to FAT16 before the downgrade, the disk becomes unreadable and the router does not boot. Converting from FAT32 to FAT16 is a complex procedure.



#### Note

Activating a Software Maintenance Update (SMU) does not cause any earlier SMUs, or the package to which the SMU applies, to be automatically deactivated.

### Activating New Versions of the Currently Active Packages

Use the **install activate** command with the **if-active** keyword to activate the package only on SDRs where an earlier version of the package is already active. This command is available only in administration EXEC mode.

The **if-active** keyword is used only for optional packages or SMUs for optional packages.

### Router Reloads Following Package Activation

If the activation requires a reload of the SDR or all SDRs, a confirmation prompt appears. Use the **install activate** command with the **prompt-level none** keywords to automatically ignore any reload confirmation prompts and proceed with the package activation. The router reloads if required.

### Node Reloads Following Package Activation

If the software activation requires a router reload, a confirmation prompt appears.

### Node Reloads Following Package Activation

If a software operation requires a node reload, the config-register for that node should be set to autoboot. If the config-register for the node is not set to autoboot, the system automatically changes the setting and the node reloads. A message describing the change is displayed.

### Synchronous Mode

Use the **install activate** command with the **synchronous** keyword to complete the operation before the prompt is returned. A progress bar indicates the status of the operation. For example:

```
- 1% complete: The operation can still be aborted (ctrl-c for options)
\ 10% complete: The operation can still be aborted (ctrl-c for options)
```

When the **install activate** command is run in asynchronous mode, the system may stay in synchronous mode for a short period of time while the system checks for questions to ask the user.

Press **Ctrl-C** during a synchronous operation to abort the operation or make the operation asynchronous.

### Test Option

Use the **test** keyword to verify the effects of the proposed operations and determine whether the installation can be completed. After previewing the effects of the proposed operations, use the **show install log** command for more details about the effects of the proposed operations.

### Auto-abort Option

Use the **auto-abort-timer** keyword to provide a safety mechanism for the instance that a package is activated and access to the router is lost. This option automatically rolls back to the current committed loadpath, thereby undoing any changes that are activated with the **install activate** command. After the installation, if the activated software is working correctly, use the **install commit** command to cancel the timer and commit the new loadpath. The auto-abort timer is enabled to 60 minutes by default.



---

**Note** The changes made to the active software set are not persistent during route processor (RP) reloads. Use the **install commit** command to make changes persistent.

---

### Parallel Reload

Install operations are activated according to the method encoded in the package being activated. Generally, this method has the least impact for routing and forwarding purposes, but it may not be the fastest method from start to finish and can require user interaction by default. To perform the installation procedure as quickly as possible, you can specify the **parallel-reload** keyword. This action forces the installation to perform a parallel reload, so that all cards on the router reload simultaneously and then come up with the new software. This impacts routing and forwarding, but it ensures that the installation is performed without other issues.

## Pausing Before Configuration Lock

Use the **pause sw-change** keywords to pause the operation before locking the configuration. An **install activate** operation begins with preparatory steps, such as software checks, and then proceeds with the actual activation of the new software. The configuration is locked for the activation. If you specify the **pause sw-change** keywords, the operation pauses before locking the configuration and provides you with the option to hold the operation while you perform configuration changes, and you can proceed with the activation whenever you choose. This action is useful, for example, if your workflow involves configuring a router out of the network during software installation and you want to minimize the time that the router is out of the network. You can specify these keywords for both asynchronous and synchronous operations. In both cases, follow the onscreen instructions to control the pausing and completion of the operation.

## ISSU

Note the following prerequisites before activating software packages using ISSU:

- You must have at least four fabric planes installed, two odd and two even. Use the command **show controller fabric plane all** in administration EXEC mode to verify the number of fabric planes in your router.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show controller fabric plane all
```

```
Thu Jun 23 04:45:40.186 DST
Flags: P - plane admin down, p - plane oper down
 C - card admin down, c - card oper down
 A - asic admin down, a - asic oper down
 L - link port admin down, l - linkport oper down
 B - bundle port admin Down, b - bundle port oper down
 I - bundle admin down, i - bundle oper down
 N - node admin down, n - node down
 X - ctrl admin down, x - ctrl down
 o - other end of link down d - data down
 f - failed component downstream
 m - plane multicast down, s - link port permanently shutdown
 t - no barrier input O - Out-Of-Service oper down
 T - topology mismatch down e - link port control only
 D - plane admin data down U - issu down
```

Plane Id	Admin State	Oper State	up->dn counter	up->mcast counter
0	UP	UP	0	0
1	UP	UP	0	0
2	UP	UP	0	0
3	UP	UP	0	0
4	UP	UP	0	0
5	UP	UP	0	0
6	UP	UP	0	0
7	UP	UP	0	0

- You must have only UNIGEN flash disks installed in your system. Use the command **show file disk0:** in EXEC mode to verify the flash disk vendor.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show file disk0:
```

```
Thu Jun 23 04:48:59.183 DST
Model: UNIGEN FLASH
```



```
Capacity: 8215201 Sectors, Total 4206182912 Bytes, (512 Bytes/sector)
```

- You must have at least 400 MB of memory available on all line cards to be upgraded.
- You must have enough disk space for V1 and V2 images, PIEs and SMUs. This prerequisite is no different than that of a non-ISSU upgrade.
- Cisco recommends that you do a backup of the ASCII configuration before each upgrade.

Note the following restrictions regarding ISSU:

- ISSU does not work if any of the following hardware is running in the chassis. If you have any of these running in your system, manually shut them down before running ISSU, and then bring them back up after ISSU is complete.
  - DRP cards
  - Non-owner SDRs

If any non-supported hardware is running on your system, you receive an error message similar to this one when ISSU tries to run:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install activate id 4 6 prompt-level all auto-abort timer
off issu

Thu Jun 9 13:42:47.217 DST
Install operation 10 '(admin) install activate id 4 6 prompt-level all
auto-abort-timer off issu' started by user 'user1' via CLI at 13:42:48 DST
Thu Jun 09 2011.
/ 1% complete: The operation can still be aborted (ctrl-c for options)
Info: This operation will activate the following packages:
Info: disk0:hfr-mini-p-4.3.99
Info: disk0:hfr-mpls-p-4.3.99
Info: disk0:hfr-mgbl-p-4.3.99
Info: disk0:hfr-mcast-p-4.3.99
Info: disk0:hfr-k9sec-p-4.3.99
Info: disk0:hfr-fpd-p-4.3.99
Info: disk0:hfr-doc-p-4.3.99
Info: disk0:hfr-diags-p-4.3.99
/ 1% complete: The operation can still be aborted (ctrl-c for options)
Error: ISSU upgrade not supported: 'ISSU is not supported for DRP cards'
```

- Refer to your release notes for a complete list of hardware that cannot be upgraded during the ISSU process. If you have any non-supported hardware running in your system, the upgrade process automatically shuts them down and reloads them after the upgrade is complete.
- Ethernet OAM flaps after an ISSU upgrade.
- ISSU downgrade is not supported.
- ISSU is not supported on the NV cluster set-up.

---

**Task ID**


---

**Task ID    Operations**


---

 pkg-mgmt    execute
 

---

The following example shows how to display the packages available for activation using the online help system. In this example, ? is entered after a partial package name to display all possible matches:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install activate disk0:?

disk0:hfr-mini-p-4.0.0 disk0:hfr-diags-p-4.0.0 disk0:hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0
disk0:hfr-mppls-p.4.0.0 disk0:hfr-k9sec-p-4.0.0 disk0:hfr-mgbl-p-4.0.0
disk0:hfr-fpd-p-4.0.0
```

The following example shows how to activate a package that was installed in an **install add** operation that was assigned install operation id 2:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install activate id 2

Install operation 3 '(admin) install activate id 2' started by user 'lab' via
CLI at 01:10:21 UTC Thu Jan 03 2010.
Info: This operation will activate the following package:
Info: disk0:hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0
Info: Install Method: Parallel Process Restart
The install operation will continue asynchronously.
Info: The changes made to software configurations will not be persistent
Info: across system reloads. Use the command '(admin) install commit' to
Info: make changes persistent.
Info: Please verify that the system is consistent following the software
Info: change using the following commands:
Info: show system verify
Info: install verify packages
Install operation 3 completed successfully at 01:11:30 UTC Thu Jan 03 2008.
```

The following example shows how to activate a package on all nodes for all SDRs. Use the **install commit** command to make the changes persistent across DSDRSC reloads.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install activate disk0:hfr-mppls-4.0.0 synchronous

Install operation 15 'install activate disk0:hfr-mppls-p-4.0.0 synchronous'
started by user 'user_b' at 19:15:33 UTC Sat Apr 08 2010.
Info: The changes made to software configurations will not be persistent
Info: across system reloads. Use the command 'admin install commit' to make
Info: changes persistent.
Info: Please verify that the system is consistent following the software
Info: change using the following commands:
Info: show system verify
Info: install verify
Install operation 15 completed successfully at 19:16:18 UTC Sat Apr 08 2010.

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install commit

Install operation 16 'install commit' started by user 'user_b' at 19:18:58 UTC
Sat Apr 08 2006.
Install operation 16 completed successfully at 19:19:01 UTC Sat Apr 08 2010.
```

The following example shows how to activate a package for a specific SDR:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install activate disk0:hfr-mppls-p-4.0.0 SDR CE1b
```

```

Install operation 2 'install activate disk0:hfr-mpls-4.0.0
 on SDR: CE1b' started by user 'user_b'
Install operation 2 'install activate disk0:hfr-mpls-4.0.0
 on SDR: CE1b' started by user 'user_b' at 15:31:23 GMT Mon Nov 14 2009.
Info: SDR CE1b: Checking running configuration version compatibility with
 newly activated software ...
Info: SDR CE1b: No incompatibilities found between the activated software
 and router running configuration.
Info: The changes made to software configurations will not be persistent
 across system reloads. Use the command 'admin install commit' to make
 changes persistent.
Info: Please verify that the system is consistent following the software
 change using the following commands:
Info: show system verify
Info: install verify
Install operation 2 completed successfully at 15:32:28 GMT Mon Nov 14 2009.

```

The following example shows how to activate a package for multiple SDRs. To perform this operation, enter the **install activate** command with the **sdr** keyword, and list the SDR names. In this example, the SDR names are “Owner” and “user_a.” Use the **install commit** command to make the changes persistent across DSDRSC reloads.

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install activate disk0:
hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0
synchronous sdr Owner user_a

Install operation 7 '(admin) install activate disk0:hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0
 synchronous sdr Owner user_a' started by user 'abc' via CLI at 11:32:29
 UTC Mon Sep 25 2009.
Info: This operation will reload the following node:
Info: 0/RP0/CPU0 (RP) (SDR: Owner)
Info: This operation will reload all RPs in the Owner SDR, and
 thereby indirectly cause every node in the router to reload.
Proceed with this install operation (y/n)? [y]

- 85% complete: The operation can no longer be aborted (ctrl-c for
 options)[OK]ting Commit Database. Please wait...
Info: The changes made to software configurations will not be
 persistent across system reloads. Use the command 'admin install
 commit' to make changes persistent.
Info: Please verify that the system is consistent following the
 software change using the following commands:
Info: show system verify
Info: install verify
Install operation 7 completed successfully at 11:33:08 UTC Mon Sep 25 2009.

```

The following example shows how to activate multiple software packages using the wildcard syntax:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install activate
disk0:*4.0*
Install operation 2 '(admin) install activate disk0:*4.0*' started
 by user 'user_a' via CLI at 04:30:01 PST Fri Dec 28 2009.
Info: This operation will activate the following packages:
Info: disk0:hfr-fwgd-4.0.0
Info: disk0:hfr-admin-4.0.0
Info: disk0:hfr-fpd-4.0.0
Info: disk0:hfr-diags-p-4.0.0
Info: disk0:hfr-mgbl-4.0.0

```

```
Info: disk0:hfr-mpls-4.0.0
Info: disk0:hfr-mcast-4.0.0
Info: disk0:hfr-k9sec-4.0.0
Warning: The following packages are already active on the specified nodes:
Warning: hfr-admin-4.0.0
Warning: hfr-fwdg-4.0.0
Warning: Please check:
Warning: - check the name of the packages being activated.
Warning: - check the set of active packages using 'show install active'.
Info: Install Method: Parallel Process Restart
Info: The changes made to software configurations will not be
 persistent across system reloads. Use the command '(admin)
 install commit' to make changes persistent.
Info: Please verify that the system is consistent following
 the software change using the following commands:
Info: show system verify
Info: install verify packages
Install operation 2 completed successfully at 04:32:01 PST Fri Dec 28 2009.
```

### Related Topics

[install add](#), on page 793  
[install deactivate](#), on page 807  
[install commit](#), on page 805

# install add

To copy the contents of a package installation envelope (PIE) file to a storage device, use the **install add** command in Admin EXEC mode EXEC mode.

```
install add [{source source-path | tar}] file [activate [pause sw-change] [admin-profile]
[auto-abort-timer time] [location node-id] [issu]] [{asynchronous | synchronous}] [parallel-reload]
[prompt-level {default | none}] [if-active]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>source</b> <i>source-path</i>	(Optional) Specifies the source location of the PIE files to be appended to the PIE filenames. Location options are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>disk0:</b></li> <li>• <b>disk1:</b></li> <li>• <b>compactflash:</b></li> <li>• <b>harddisk:</b></li> <li>• <b>ftp://username :password@hostname</b> or <i>ip-address / directory-path</i></li> <li>• <b>rcp://username@hostname</b> or <i>ip-address / directory-path</i></li> <li>• <b>tftp://hostname</b> or <i>ip-address / directory-path</i></li> </ul>
<b>tar</b>	(Optional) Indicates that the PIE file is contained in a tar file.
<i>file</i>	Name and location of the PIE file (composite package) to install. If a source path location is specified using the <b>source</b> keyword, the <i>file</i> argument can be either a fully specified PIE file path, or a path to the PIE file relative to the source path. <p><b>Note</b> Up to 32 PIE files can be added to a device in a single <b>install add</b> operation.</p> <p>If the <b>tar</b> keyword is used, the <i>file</i> argument is a tar file that contains one or more PIE files, or directories containing PIE files. Up to 16 tar files can be added, out of the possible 32 install files.</p>
<b>activate</b>	(Optional) Activates the package or packages. This option is run only if the <b>install add</b> operation is successful.
<b>pause sw-change</b>	(Optional) Pauses the operation before locking the configuration for the software activation. While the operation is paused, you can perform configuration changes. You control the resumption of the operation at the CLI prompt.

<b>admin-profile</b>	(Optional. Administration EXEC mode only.) Activates the package only for the admin-plane nodes. Admin-plane nodes provide system-wide functionality and do not belong to a specific SDR. Examples of admin-plane nodes are fabric cards and service processor modules (SPs). The <b>admin-profile</b> keyword is used to update admin-plane resources without impacting the routing nodes in any SDRs
<b>auto-abort-timer</b> <i>time</i>	(Optional) Specifies an abort timer value, <i>time</i> , in minutes, which when expired loads the last committed loadpath.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Activates a package on the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.  <b>Note</b> A package cannot be activated on a single node unless some version of the package being activated is already active on all nodes. For example, a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) package cannot be active on only one node. If a version of the MPLS package is already active on all nodes, an MPLS package then could be upgraded or downgraded on a single node.
<b>issu</b>	Performs an in-service software upgrade. Refer to the <b>install activate</b> command for more detailed information.
<b>asynchronous</b>	(Optional) Performs the command in asynchronous mode. In asynchronous mode, this command runs in the background, and the EXEC prompt is returned as soon as possible. This is the default mode.
<b>synchronous</b>	(Optional) Performs the command in synchronous mode. This mode allows the installation process to finish before the prompt is returned.
<b>parallel-reload</b>	(Optional) Forces all cards on the router to reload at the same time and then come up with the new software, rather than proceeding according to the option encoded in the install package.
<b>prompt-level</b> { <b>default</b>   <b>none</b> }	(Optional) Specifies when you are prompted for input during the procedure.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>default</b>—You are prompted only when input is required by the operation.</li> <li>• <b>none</b>—You are never prompted.</li> </ul>
<b>if-active</b>	(Optional. Administration EXEC mode only.) Activates the optional packages only if a version is already active.

**Command Default**

Packages are added to the storage device, but are not activated.

The operation is performed in asynchronous mode. The **install add** command runs in the background, and the EXEC prompt is returned as soon as possible.

### Command Modes

EXEC mode  
Admin EXEC mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.2	The command was moved from EXEC mode to administration EXEC mode.
Release 3.3.0	Support was added for the <b>activate</b> , <b>sdr</b> , <b>noprompt</b> , and <b>location</b> keywords and their associated arguments. Support was removed for the <b>to device</b> keyword and argument.
Release 3.4.0	Support was added for EXEC mode.
Release 3.5.0	Support was added for the <b>source</b> , <b>auto-abort-timer</b> , and <b>admin-profile</b> keywords. Support was added for the addition of up to 32 PIE files in a single <b>install add</b> operation.
Release 3.6.0	Support was added for the <b>tar</b> , <b>prompt-level</b> , and <b>parallel-reload</b> keywords. Support was removed for the <b>noprompt</b> keyword.
Release 3.8.0	Support was added for the <b>pause sw-change</b> keywords.
Release 4.0.0	This command was removed from EXEC mode. The <b>sdr</b> keyword was removed.
Release 4.1.0	The <b>issu</b> keyword was added.
Release 6.0.1	The syntax of the command was modified to append a forward slash (/) to the source location (disk0:, disk1:, compactflash:, harddisk: and so on) of the PIE file.

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **install add** command to unpack the package software files from a PIE file and copy them to the boot device (usually disk0:).

From Cisco IOS XR Software Release 6.0.1 onwards, you must use a forward slash (/) to the source location of the PIE file while using **install add** command. For example, instead of **install add harddisk:file**, use **install add harddisk:/file**.

The package software files are added to the boot device of the designated secure domain router system controller (DSDRSC) for all SDRs on the router, as well as all active and standby Route Processors (RPs), DRPs and fabric shelf controllers (SCs) installed on the router.




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**Note** The package files are also added to any additional installed distributed router processors (DRPs) for the effected SDRs.

---

### Adding and Activating a Package

Software packages remain inactive until activated with the [install activate, on page 783](#) command.

To add and activate a package at the same time, use the **install add** command with the **activate** keyword. When this command is used, the keywords and rules for package activation apply. See [install activate, on page 783](#) for more information.




---

**Note** SDR-specific activation is supported for specific packages and upgrades, such as optional packages and Software Maintenance Upgrades (SMUs). Packages that do not support SDR-specific activation can be activated for all SDRs simultaneously only from administration EXEC mode. For detailed instructions, see the *Managing Cisco IOS XR Software Packages* module of *System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*.

---




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**Note** If a software activation requires a node reload, the config-register for that node should be set to autoboot. If the config-register for the node is not set to autoboot, then the system automatically changes the setting and the node reloads. A message describing the change is displayed.

---

### Synchronous Mode

Use the **install add** command with the **synchronous** keyword to complete the operation before the prompt is returned. A progress bar indicates the status of the operation. For example:

```
- 1% complete: The operation can still be aborted (ctrl-c for options)
\ 10% complete: The operation can still be aborted (ctrl-c for options)
```

### TFTP Services and Image Size

Some Cisco IOS XR images may be larger than 32 MB, and the TFTP services provided by some vendors may not support a file this large. If you do not have access to a TFTP server that supports files larger than 32 MB:

- Download the software image using FTP or rcp.
- Use a third-party or freeware TFTP server that supports file sizes larger than 32 MB.

### Adding tar Files

Use the **tar** keyword to add one or more PIE files in the tar file format. If the **tar** keyword is used, only a single tar file can be added.





**Note** Multiple tar files or a combination of PIE and tar files is not supported.

Note the following regarding tar files:

- The *file* argument must include the complete location of the tar file.
- The tar file can contain only PIE files and directories containing PIE files. For example:
  - The tar file pies.tar containing the files x.tar and y.pie fails because x.tar is not a PIE file.
  - The tar file pies.tar containing the file x.pie and the directory dir_a, where dir_a contains a PIE file y.pie succeeds.
  - The tar file pies.tar containing the file x.pie and the directory dir_a, where dir_a contains a tar file y.tar fails because y.tar is not a PIE file.
  - The tar file pies.tar containing the PIE files x.pie, y.pie, ...*.pie succeeds.
- The **source** keyword is not supported with the **tar** keyword.

Following is a valid example of using the **tar** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install add tar
tftp://223.255.254.254/install/files/pies.tar
```

You can add and activate tar files at the same time. In other words, the **install add** command is supported using the **tar** and the **activate** keywords simultaneously.

### Adding Multiple Packages

To add multiple PIE files, use the **source** keyword to specify the directory path location of the PIE files. Then list all the PIE filenames, as necessary. This alleviates the need to repeat the directory location for each PIE file. Up to 32 files can be added, of which 16 can be tar files.

Following is an example of the **install add** command using the **source** keyword:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(admin)# install add source
tftp://192.168.201.1/images/myimages/comp-hfr-mini.pie
hfr-mgbl-p.pie hfr-mpls-p.pie
hfr-mcast-p.pie
```

The following example also illustrates a valid use of the **install add** command with the **source** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install add source
tftp://192.168.254.254/images/user/hfr-mcast-p.pie
pies/hfr-mpls-p.pie
ftp://1.2.3.4/other_location/hfr-mgbl-p.pie
```

In the previous example, three PIE files are added from the following locations:

- tftp://192.168.254.254/images/user/hfr-mcast-p.pie
- tftp://192.168.254.254/images/user/pies/hfr-mpls-p.pie
- ftp://1.2.3.4/other_location/hfr-mgbl-p.pie

### Parallel Reload

Installation operations are activated according to the method encoded in the package being activated. Generally, this method has the least impact for routing and forwarding purposes, but it may not be the fastest method from start to finish and can require user interaction by default. To perform the installation procedure as quickly as possible, you can specify the **parallel-reload** keyword. This forces the installation to perform a parallel reload, so that all cards on the router reload simultaneously, and then come up with the new software. This impacts routing and forwarding, but it ensures that the installation is performed without other issues.

### Pausing Activation Before Configuration Lock

If you specify the **activate** keyword, use the **pause sw-change** keywords to pause the software activation operation before locking the configuration. A software activation operation begins with preparatory steps, such as software checks, and then proceeds with the actual activation of the new software. The configuration is locked for the activation. If you specify the **pause sw-change** keywords, the operation pauses before locking the configuration and provides you with the option to hold the operation while you perform configuration changes, and proceed with the activation whenever you choose. This is useful, for example, if your workflow involves configuring a router out of the network during software installation and you want to minimize the time that the router is out of the network. You can specify these keywords for both asynchronous and synchronous operations. In both cases, follow the onscreen instructions to control the pausing and completion of the operation.

### Task ID

Task ID	Operations
pkg-mgmt	execute

The following example shows how to add a PIE file for all SDRs in the system. In the following example, a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) package is added in synchronous mode. This operation copies the files required for the package to the storage device. This package remains inactive until it is activated with the **install activate** command.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install add
tftp://209.165.201.1/hfr-mpls.pie synchronous

Install operation 4 'install add /tftp://209.165.201.1/hfr-mpls.pie synchronous'
 started by user
'user_b' at 03:17:05 UTC Mon Nov 14 2005.
Info: The following package is now available to be activated:
Info:
Info: disk0:hfr-mpls-3.3.80
Info:
Install operation 4 completed successfully at 03:18:30 UTC Mon Nov 14 2005.
```

In the following example, a package is added and activated on all SDRs with a single command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install add disk1:/hfr-mpls-px.pie-6.0.1 activate

Install operation 4 'install add /disk1:/hfr-mpls-px.pie-6.0.1 activate' started
by user 'user_b' at 07:58:56 UTC Wed Mar 01 2006.
The install operation will continue asynchronously.
:router(admin)#Part 1 of 2 (add software): Started
Info: The following package is now available to be activated:
Info:
```

```
Info: disk0:hfr-mpls-px.pie-6.0.1
Info:
Part 1 of 2 (add software): Completed successfully
Part 2 of 2 (activate software): Started
Info: The changes made to software configurations will not be persistent across
system reloads. Use the command 'admin install
Info: commit' to make changes persistent.
Info: Please verify that the system is consistent following the software change
using the following commands:
Info: show system verify
Info: install verify
Part 2 of 2 (activate software): Completed successfully
Part 1 of 2 (add software): Completed successfully
Part 2 of 2 (activate software): Completed successfully
Install operation 4 completed successfully at 08:00:24 UTC Wed Mar 01 2006.
```

### Related Topics

- [install activate](#), on page 783
- [show install log](#), on page 855
- [show install request](#), on page 872
- [install commit](#), on page 805

# install attach

To attach a terminal to an installation operation, use the **install attach** command in administration EXEC configuration mode.

**install attach** [*request-id*] [{**asynchronous** | **synchronous**}]

Syntax Description	
<i>request-id</i>	(Optional) Request ID assigned to an installation operation.
<b>asynchronous</b>	(Optional) Performs the command in asynchronous mode. In asynchronous mode, this command runs in the background, and the EXEC prompt is returned as soon as possible. This is the default mode.
<b>synchronous</b>	(Optional) Performs the command in synchronous mode. This mode allows the installation process to finish before the prompt is returned.

**Command Default** The command operates in synchronous mode.

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.4.0	Support was added for EXEC mode.
	Release 4.0.0	This command was removed from EXEC mode.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **install attach** command to attach a terminal to an installation operation. This is similar to making the installation operation synchronous, and is used for the following reasons:

- To change an asynchronous installation operation to a synchronous installation operation.
- The installation operation is asynchronous but the terminal that ran the command has been lost (due to a switchover or terminal timeout).



**Note** An asynchronous operation runs in the background, and the EXEC prompt is returned as soon as possible. This is the default mode. A synchronous operation allows the installation process to finish before the prompt is returned.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	read, write

The following example, a software package is activated in asynchronous mode. In asynchronous mode, the command runs in the background, and the CLI prompt is returned as soon as possible.

Use the **install attach** command to attach the terminal to an installation operation. This switches the operation to synchronous mode, which allows the installation process to finish before the prompt is returned.

In the following example, the **install activate** command is entered in asynchronous mode. The CLI prompt returns before the operation is complete.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install activate
disk0:hfr-mcast-3.7.6
```

```
Install operation 14 'install activate
disk0:RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router-mcast-3.7.6'
started by user 'user_b' at 08:04:31 UTC Mon Nov 14 2005.
The install operation will continue asynchronously.
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)#
Info: SDR Owner: Checking running configuration version compatibility with
Info: newly activated software ...
Info: SDR Owner: No incompatibilities found between the activated software
Info: and router running configuration.
```

In the following example, the **install attach** command is used to attach the terminal to the installation operation and complete the operation in synchronous mode. The CLI prompt is returned only after the installation operation is complete.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install attach
```

```
Install operation 14 'install activate
disk0:hfr-mcast-3.7.6'
started by user 'user_b' at 08:04:31 UTC Mon Nov 14 2005.
Info: SDR Owner: Checking running configuration version compatibility with
Info: newly activated software ...
Info: SDR Owner: No incompatibilities found between the activated software
Info: and router running configuration.
Info: The changes made to software configurations will not be persistent
Info: across system reloads. Use the command 'admin install commit' to make
Info: changes persistent.
Info: Please verify that the system is consistent following the software
Info: change using the following commands:
Info: show system verify
Info: install verify
```

```
The currently active software is not committed. If the system reboots
then the committed software will be used. Use 'install commit' to commit
the active software.
```

```
Install operation 14 completed successfully at 08:06:12 UTC Mon Nov 14 2005.
```

## Related Topics

[install activate](#), on page 783

[install add](#), on page 793

[install deactivate](#), on page 807

# install auto-abort-timer stop

To deactivate the auto-abort-timer that is set in the **install activate** or **install deactivate** commands, use the **install auto-abort-timer stop** command in administration EXEC mode.

**install auto-abort-timer stop**

## Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

## Command Default

When activated, the auto-abort-timer runs to expiration and then loads the last committed loadpath.

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.
Release 4.0.0	This command was removed from EXEC mode.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **install auto-abort-timer stop** command to halt the auto-abort-timer that was activated with the **install activate** or **install deactivate** command. Alternatively, you can use the **install commit** command to halt the timer.

If you do not halt the auto-abort-timer, the software loads to the last committed loadpath when the timer expires. If the software has installed successfully, and you intend to continue using the new software, you should disable the auto-abort-timer.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
pkg-mgmt	read, write

The following example shows how to halt the auto-abort-timer:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install auto-abort-timer stop
```

## Related Topics

- [install activate](#), on page 783
- [install deactivate](#), on page 807
- [install commit](#), on page 805

# install boot-options

To set boot options for a specified node, use the **install boot-options** command. Boot options include formatting and cleaning the disk in the specified node during the boot process.

```
install boot-options {clean | format} location node-id
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>clean</b>	Cleans the card installed in the specified node during the next reboot.
	<b>format</b>	Formats the card installed in the specified node during the next reboot.
	<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Specifies a node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration EXEC	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.	
	Use the <b>install boot-options</b> command to clean or format a card during the next reboot. This command affects only the next reboot that a user initiates. To initiate a reboot during which the boot option you set are applied, reboot the card from a disk in another node. You can use the <b>hw-module location reload</b> command with the <i>path</i> argument to download a boot image using TFTP from a remote node. When the reboot is complete, the boot options are reset.	
<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	pkg-mgmt	read, write

The following example shows how to set the card located in node 0/0/CPU0 to be cleaned during the next reboot:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install boot-options clean location 0/0/CPU0

Install operation 7 '(admin) install boot-options clean location 0/RP
0/CPU0'
started by user '' via CLI at 09:15:46 GMT Mon Mar 10 2008.
Info: The boot option will be in effect when the node is reloaded and will
Info: be cleared when the node preparation is complete.
Install operation 7 completed successfully at 09:15:46 GMT Mon Mar 10 2008.
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)#
```

The following example shows how to set the card located in node 0/0/CPU0 to be formatted during the next reboot:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install boot-options format location 0/0/CPU0

Install operation 8 '(admin) install boot-options format location 0/RP
0/CPU0'
started by user '' via CLI at 09:15:52 GMT Mon Mar 10 2008.
Info: The boot option will be in effect when the node is reloaded and will
Info: be cleared when the node preparation is complete.
Install operation 8 completed successfully at 09:15:52 GMT Mon Mar 10 2008.
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)#
```



# install commit

To save the active software set to be persistent across designated system controller (DSC) reloads, use the **install commit** command in Admin EXEC mode EXEC mode.

```
install commit [{admin-profile | location node-id}
```

Syntax Description	
<b>admin-profile</b>	(Optional. Administration EXEC mode only.) Commits the active software set on the admin profile only.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional. Admin EXEC mode mode only.) Specifies a node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

**Command Default** Admin EXEC mode: Commits the active software set for all SDRs.

**Command Modes** Admin EXEC mode  
EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The command was moved from EXEC mode to administration EXEC mode.
	Release 3.4.0	Support was added for EXEC mode.

**Usage Guidelines** When a package is activated, it becomes part of the current running configuration. To make the package activation persistent across designated secure domain router shelf controller (DSDRSC) reloads, enter the **install commit** command. On startup, the DSDRSC of the SDR loads this committed software set.

If the system is restarted before the active software set is saved with the **install commit** command, the previously committed software set is used.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	read, write

The following example shows how to make the current active software set persistent across DSDRSC reloads for all SDRs in the system:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install commit
```

```
Install operation 16 'install commit' started by user 'user_b' at 19:18:58 UTC
Sat Apr 08 2006.
Install operation 16 completed successfully at 19:19:01 UTC Sat Apr 08 2006.
```

**Related Topics**

[show install log](#), on page 855

# install deactivate

To remove a package from the active software set, use the **install deactivate** command in Admin EXEC mode EXEC mode .

```
install deactivate {id add-id | device:package } [auto-abort-timer time] [location node-id]
[{asynchronous | synchronous}] [parallel-reload] [prompt-level {default | none}] [test] [pause
sw-change]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>id</b> <i>add-id</i>	<p>Specifies the ID number of an <b>install add</b> operation. The command deactivates all packages that were added in the specified <b>install add</b> operation. The ID number of an <b>install add</b> operation is indicated in the syslog displayed during the operation and in the output of the <b>show install log</b> command.</p> <p>Up to 16 <b>install add</b> operations can be specified.</p>
<i>device</i> : <i>package</i>	<p>Device and package, expressed in concatenated form (for example, disk0:hfr-mgbl-3.8.0). For the <i>device</i> argument, the value is a specified storage device, typically <b>disk0</b>.</p> <p>Press ? after a partial package name to display all possible matches available for activation. If there is only one match, press [TAB] to fill in the rest of the package name.</p> <p>Up to 32 <i>device</i> : <i>package</i> pairs can be specified.</p>
<b>auto-abort-timer</b> <i>time</i>	(Optional) Specifies an abort timer value, <i>time</i> , in minutes, which when expired loads the last committed loadpath.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	<p>(Optional) Deactivates a package from the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in <i>rack / slot / module</i> notation.</p> <p><b>Note</b> In most cases, a package cannot be deactivated from a node, because some version of that package must be running on all supported nodes after the deactivation operation finishes.</p>
<b>asynchronous</b>	(Optional) Performs the command in asynchronous mode. In asynchronous mode, this command runs in the background, and the EXEC prompt is returned as soon as possible. This is the default mode.
<b>synchronous</b>	(Optional) Performs the command in synchronous mode. This mode allows the installation process to finish before the prompt is returned.
<b>parallel-reload</b>	(Optional) Forces all cards on the router to reload at the same time and then come up with the new software, rather than proceeding according to the option encoded in the install package.
<b>prompt-level</b> { <b>default</b>   <b>none</b> }	<p>(Optional) Specifies when you are prompted for input during the procedure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>default</b>—You are prompted only when input is required by the operation.</li> <li><b>none</b>—You are never prompted.</li> </ul>

<b>test</b>	(Optional) Verifies the effects of proposed operations without making changes to the Cisco IOS XR software.
<b>pause sw-change</b>	(Optional) Pauses the operation after the preparatory stage and before locking the configuration for the actual deactivation. While the operation is paused, you can perform configuration changes. You control the resumption of the operation at the CLI prompt.

**Command Default**

The **install deactivate** operation is performed in asynchronous mode: The command runs in the background, and the router prompt is returned as soon as possible.

**Command Modes**

Admin EXEC mode  
EXEC mode

**Command History**

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.2	The command was moved from EXEC mode to administration EXEC mode.
Release 3.3.0	Support was added for the <b>sdr sdr-name</b> keyword and argument. Support was added for the <b>noprompt</b> keyword.
Release 3.4.0	Support was added for EXEC mode.
Release 3.5.0	Support was added for the <b>auto-abort-timer</b> keyword.
Release 3.8.0	Support was added for the <b>pause sw-change</b> keywords and the <b>id add-id</b> keyword and argument.
Release 4.0.0	This command was removed from EXEC mode. Support was removed for the <b>sdr</b> keyword.

**Usage Guidelines**

Deactivating a package removes the activated package from the active software set from all nodes or from a single node. When a deactivation is attempted, the system runs an automatic check to ensure that the package is not required by other active packages. The deactivation is permitted only after all compatibility checks have passed.

The following conditions apply to software deactivation:

- A feature package cannot be deactivated if active packages need it to operate.
- To downgrade a package, activate the earlier version. The later package version is deactivated automatically.

**Specifying Packages to Deactivate**

You can either use the **id add-id** keyword and argument to deactivate all packages that were added in one or more specific **install add** operations, or specify packages by name. The operation ID of an **install add** operation is indicated in the syslog displayed during the operation and in the output of the **show install log** command.

If you specify packages according to operation ID, all the packages that were added by the specified operation must still be on the router.

### Router Reloads

If the deactivation requires a router reload, a confirmation prompt appears. Use the **install deactivate** command with the **prompt-level none** keywords to automatically ignore any reload confirmation prompts and proceed with the package deactivation. The router reloads if required.

### Node Reloads

If a software operation requires a node reload, the config-register for that node should be set to autoboot. If the config-register for the node is not set to autoboot, then the system automatically changes the setting and the node reloads. A message describing the change is displayed.

### Synchronous Operation

Use the **install deactivate** command with the **synchronous** keyword to complete the operation before the prompt is returned. A progress bar indicates the status of the operation. For example:

```
- 1% complete: The operation can still be aborted (ctrl-c for options)
\ 10% complete: The operation can still be aborted (ctrl-c for options)
```

### Test Option

Use the **test** keyword to verify the effects of the deactivation without making changes to the system. Use this option to determine if the deactivation can be completed. After previewing the effects of the proposed operations, use the [show install log, on page 855](#) command for more details about the effects of the proposed operations.

### Auto Abort Option

Use the **auto-abort-timer** keyword to provide a safety mechanism for the instance that a package is deactivated and for some reason access to the router is lost. This option automatically rolls back to the current committed loadpath, thereby undoing any changes that are deactivated with the **install deactivate** command. After the installation, if the activated software is working correctly, use the **install commit** command to cancel the timer and commit the new loadpath.

Use the **install commit** command to make changes persistent across route processor (RP) reloads.

### Pausing Before Configuration Lock

Use the **pause sw-change** keywords to pause the operation before locking the configuration. The deactivation operation begins with preparatory steps, such as software checks, and then proceeds with the actual deactivation. The configuration is locked for the actual deactivation. If you specify the **pause sw-change** keywords, the operation pauses before locking the configuration and provides you with the option to hold the operation while you perform configuration changes, and proceed with the deactivation whenever you choose. This is useful, for example, if your workflow involves configuring a router out of the network during software changes and you want to minimize the time that the router is out of the network. You can specify these keywords for both asynchronous and synchronous operations. In both cases, follow the onscreen instructions to control the pausing and completion of the operation.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	execute

The following example shows how to display the packages available for deactivation using the online help system. In this example, ? is entered after a partial package name to display all possible matches.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install deactivate disk0:?

disk0:comp-hfr-mini-3.4.0 disk0:hfr-admin-3.4.0 disk0:hfr-base-3.4.0
 disk0:hfr-diags-3.4.0
disk0:hfr-fwdg-3.4.0 disk0:hfr-k9sec-3.4.0 disk0:hfr-lc-3.4.0
 disk0:hfr-mcast-3.4.0
disk0:hfr-mgbl-3.4.0 disk0:hfr-mpls-3.4.0 disk0:hfr-os-mpi-3.4.0.1
I disk0:hfr-rout-3.4.0
```

The following example shows how to deactivate a package on all supported nodes in all SDRs. The operation is performed in synchronous mode.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install deactivate
disk0:hfr-mpls-3.8.0 synchronous

Install operation 14 'install deactivate disk0:hfr-mpls-3.8.0 synchronous'
started by user 'user_b' at 18:38:37 UTC Sat Apr 08 2006.
Info: The changes made to software configurations will not be persistent
Info: across system reloads. Use the command 'admin install commit' to make
Info: changes persistent.
Info: Please verify that the system is consistent following the software
Info: change using the following commands:
Info: show system verify
Info: install verify
Install operation 14 completed successfully at 18:39:20 UTC Sat Apr 08 2006.
```

In the following example, the security package is deactivated for the SDR named “LR1:”

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install deactivate
disk0:hfr-k9sec-3.4.0 sdr LR1

Install operation 11 'install deactivate disk0:hfr-k9sec-3.4.0 on SDR: LR1'
started by user 'user_b' at 03:25:26 est Thu Mar 02 2006.

- 1% complete: The operation can still be aborted (ctrl-c for options)

The install operation will continue asynchronously.
The changes made to software configurations will not be persistent
Info: across system reloads. Use the command 'admin install commit' to make
Info: changes persistent.
Info: Please verify that the system is consistent following the software
Info: change using the following commands:
Info: show system verify
Info: install verify
The currently active software is not committed. If the system reboots then
the committed software will be used. Use 'install commit' to commit the
active software.
```

Install operation 11 completed successfully at 03:25:56 est Thu Mar 02 2006.

You cannot deactivate a package if other packages or nodes require that package. In the following example, an attempt to deactivate a package is rejected:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install deactivate disk0:hfr-diags-3.3.90 location 0/6/cpu0

Install operation 25 'install deactivate disk0:hfr-diags-3.3.90 on node
0/6/CPU0' started by user 'user_b' at 23:01:38 UTC Sat Apr 15 2006.
Error: Cannot proceed with the deactivation because of the following package
Error: incompatibilities:
Error: hfr-diags-3.3.90 on nodes of type RP needs hfr-diags-3.3.90, or
Error: equivalent, to be active on node 0/6/CPU0 on secure domain router
Error: Owner.
Error: hfr-diags-3.3.90 on nodes of type DRP needs hfr-diags-3.3.90, or
Error: equivalent, to be active on node 0/6/CPU0 on secure domain router
Error: Owner.
Error: hfr-diags-3.3.90 on nodes of type SP needs hfr-diags-3.3.90, or
Error: equivalent, to be active on node 0/6/CPU0 on secure domain router
Error: Owner.
Error: hfr-diags-3.3.90 on nodes of type LC needs hfr-diags-3.3.90, or
Error: equivalent, to be active on node 0/6/CPU0 on secure domain router
Error: Owner.
Error: Suggested steps to resolve this:
Error: - check the installation instructions.
Error: - activate or deactivate the specified packages on the specified
Error: nodes.
Install operation 25 failed at 23:01:44 UTC Sat Apr 15 2006.
```

The following example shows how to deactivate a package, pausing the operation before locking the configuration for the actual software deactivation. While the operation is paused, you can enter a configuration mode and perform configurations. When you want to complete the operation, you enter the **install operation id complete** command or the **install operation id attach synchronous** command.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install deactivate
disk0:comp-hfr-3.8.0.07I.CSCsr09575-1.0.0
pause sw-change

Install operation 12 '(admin) install deactivate disk0:comp-hfr-3.8.0.07I.CSCsr09575-1.0.0
pause sw-change' started by user 'admin' via CLI at 09:06:26 BST Mon Jul 07 2008.
Info: This operation will reload the following nodes in parallel:
Info: 0/0/CPU0 (RP) (SDR: Owner)
Info: 0/1/CPU0 (LC (E3-GE-4)) (SDR: Owner)
Info: 0/5/CPU0 (LC (E3-OC3-POS-4)) (SDR: Owner)
Proceed with this install operation (y/n)? [y]
The install operation will continue asynchronously.
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ensoft-gsr13(admin)#
Info: Install Method: Parallel Reload
Info: Install operation 12 is pausing before the config lock is applied
for the software change as requested by the user.
Info: No further install operations will be allowed until the operation
is resumed.
Info: Please continue the operation using one of the following steps:
Info: - run the command '(admin) install operation 12 complete'.
Info: - run the command '(admin) install operation 12 attach synchronous'
and then answer the query.
```

In the following example, the operation is synchronous and the **pause sw-change** keywords are used to pause the operation before configuration lock. In this case, you are prompted to enter one of three options at the pause stage: **abort/complete/cli**. If you enter **abort**, the operation is aborted. If you enter **complete**, the operation is immediately resumed. If you enter **cli**, the CLI prompt returns, enabling you to perform configurations before resuming the operation. Alternatively, you can leave the prompt open while you open a separate CLI session to perform configurations. Then, you can return to the prompt and enter **complete** when you are ready to resume the operation.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# install deactivate
disk0:hfr-mpls-3.8.0.10I
sync pause sw-change
Wed Jul 23 14:42:11.273 UTC
Install operation 8 'install deactivate disk0:hfr-mpls-3.8.0.10I
synchronous pause sw-change' started by user 'salevy' on SDR
Owner via CLI at 14:42:12 UTC Wed Jul 23 2008.
Info: Install Method: Parallel Process Restart
The install operation has paused before the configuration is locked as
requested by user 'salevy'.
Please perform any changes to the configuration that are required before
the operation is to continue.
How should the operation continue?
Abort the operation (abort)
Lock the config and complete the operation (complete)
Suspend the operation and return to the Command Line Interface (cli)
Please confirm an option (abort/complete/cli): [complete] cli
Use the command 'install operation 8 ?' to find how to continue the operation.

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# install operation 8 ?

 abort Abort the operation
 attach Attach to the operation
 complete Phase to run to end of

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# install operation 8 complete

Wed Jul 23 14:43:04.562 UTC
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# Info: Install operation 8 has been resumed.
Info: The changes made to software configurations will not be persistent
across system reloads. Use the command '(admin)
Info: install commit' to make changes persistent.
Info: Please verify that the system is consistent following the
software change using the following commands:
Info: show system verify
Info: install verify packages
Install operation 8 completed successfully at 14:43:53 UTC Wed Jul 23 2008.
```

### Related Topics

- [install activate](#), on page 783
- [install remove](#), on page 816
- [show install inactive](#), on page 849
- [show install log](#), on page 855
- [show install request](#), on page 872
- [install commit](#), on page 805



# install label

To add a label or description to a state associated with a rollback point, use the **install label** command in administration EXEC mode.

```
install label point-id {description description | label-name label}
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>point-id</i>	Installation point ID number.
	<b>description</b> <i>description</i>	Specifies a description for the specified rollback point.
	<b>label-name</b> <i>label</i>	Specifies a label for the specified rollback point.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.6.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 4.0.0	This command was removed from EXEC mode.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **install label** command to put a label and description on an installation rollback point that can be used to identify the rollback point in other commands. Commands that support the rollback label include:

- **clear install rollback**
- **install rollback**
- **show install rollback**

The label can be a maximum of 15 characters which must adhere to the following rules:

- No white-space
- Cannot include any of the following CLI keywords:
  - **active**
  - **all**
  - **asynchronous**
  - **brief**
  - **committed**
  - **description**
  - **detail**
  - **differences**

- **from**
  - **force**
  - **inactive**
  - **install**
  - **label**
  - **label-name**
  - **location**
  - **noprompt**
  - **rollback**
  - **sdr**
  - **summary**
  - **synchronous**
  - **test**
  - **to**
  - **verbose**
- Cannot contain any of the following characters:
    - Comma (,)
    - Semi-colon (;)
    - Colon (:)
    - Single-quote ('')
    - Double-quote ("")
  - Cannot contain uppercase alphabetic characters
  - Cannot contain numeric characters only

**Task ID****Task ID    Operations**


---

pkg-mgmt read,  
write

---

The following example shows how to define a label for an installation operation:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install label 0 label-name brians-smu
```

```
Install operation 5 'install label 0 label-name brians_smu' started by user
'user' on SDR Owner via CLI at 09:26:43 DST Thu Aug 09 2007.
```

```
Install operation 5 completed successfully at 09:26:44 DST Thu Aug 09 2007.
```

**Related Topics**

[install activate](#), on page 783

# install remove

To delete inactive packages from a storage device, use the **install remove** command in administration EXEC mode.

```
install remove {id add-id | device:package | inactive} [prompt-level {default | none}] [{asynchronous | synchronous}] [test]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>id</b> <i>add-id</i>	Specifies the ID number of an <b>install add</b> operation. The command deletes all packages that were added in the specified <b>install add</b> operation. The ID number of an <b>install add</b> operation is indicated in the syslog displayed during the operation and in the output of the <b>show install log</b> command.  Up to 16 <b>install add</b> operations can be specified
<i>device : package</i>	Device and package, expressed in concatenated form (for example, disk0:hfr-mgbl-3.8.0). For the <i>device</i> argument, the value is a specified storage device, typically <b>disk0</b> .  <b>Note</b> Multiple packages can be removed at the same time. Up to 32 <i>device : package</i> pairs can be specified.
<b>inactive</b>	Removes all inactive, noncommitted packages from the boot device (usually disk0:).
<b>prompt-level</b> { <b>default</b>   <b>none</b> }	(Optional) Specifies when you are prompted for input during the procedure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>default</b> —You are prompted only when input is required by the operation.</li> <li><b>none</b> —You are never prompted.</li> </ul>
<b>asynchronous</b>	(Optional) Performs the command in asynchronous mode. In asynchronous mode, this command runs in the background, and the EXEC prompt is returned as soon as possible. This is the default mode.
<b>synchronous</b>	(Optional) Performs the command in synchronous mode. This mode allows the installation process to finish before the prompt is returned.
<b>test</b>	(Optional) Verifies the effects of proposed operations without making changes to the Cisco IOS XR software.

## Command Default

The operation is performed in asynchronous mode: The **install remove** command runs in the background, and the EXEC prompt is returned as soon as possible.

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.0	Support was added to enable removal of multiple packages at the same time and to enable removal of inactive packages from a storage device.

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	The command was moved from EXEC mode to administration EXEC mode.
Release 3.3.0	Support was added for the <b>noprompt</b> keyword.
Release 3.4.0	Support was added for EXEC mode.  The <b>install remove inactive</b> command removes inactive packages only from the boot device (usually disk0:).
Release 3.6.0	The <b>prompt-level</b> keyword replaced the <b>noprompt</b> keyword.
Release 3.8.0	Support was added for the <b>id add-id</b> keyword and argument.
Release 4.0.0	This command was removed from EXEC mode.  Support was removed for the <b>sdr</b> keyword.

### Usage Guidelines



**Note** Only inactive packages can be removed. (Packages cannot be in the active or committed software set.)

- To remove all inactive packages from the boot device (usually **disk0:**), use the **install remove** command with the **inactive** keyword.
- To remove a specific inactive package from a storage device, use the **install remove** command with the *device: package* arguments.



**Note** When removing all inactive packages from the boot device, use the **show version**, **show install active**, or **show install committed** command to determine the device used as the boot device.

- To remove all packages that were added in one or more specific **install add** operations, use the **id add-id** keyword and argument. The operation ID of an **install add** operation is indicated in the syslog displayed during the operation and in the output of the **show install log** command. If you specify packages according to operation ID, all the packages that were added by the specified operation must still be on the router.

### User Prompts

Use the **install remove** command with the **prompt-level none** keywords to automatically ignore any confirmation prompts and proceed with the package removal.

### Test Operation

Use the **test** keyword to verify the effects of the package removal operation and determine whether the operation can be completed. After previewing the effects of the proposed operations, use the [show install log, on page 855](#) command for more details about the effects of the proposed operations.



**Note** When removing a package, note that the **install remove** command ignores secure domain router (SDR) boundaries and performs the operation in global scope.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	execute

The following example shows how to remove a specific inactive package. In this example, the operation is run in test mode. The operation is then confirmed and the package is removed.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install remove
disk0:hfr-diags-3.7.90 test

Install operation 30 'install remove disk0:hfr-diags-3.7.90 test' started by user 'user_b'
 at 23:40:22 UTC Sat Apr 15 2006.
Warning: No changes will occur due to 'test' option being specified. The
Warning: following is the predicted output for this install command.
Info: This operation will remove the following package:
Info: disk0:hfr-diags-3.7.90
Info: After this install remove the following install rollback points will
Info: no longer be reachable, as the required packages will not be present:
Info: 4, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18
Proceed with removing these packages? [confirm] y

The install operation will continue asynchronously.
Install operation 30 completed successfully at 23.
```

The following example shows how to remove all inactive packages from the boot device:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install remove inactive synchronous

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Aug 15 09:25:41.020 :
 instdir[198]: %INSTALL-INSTMGR-6-INSTALL_OPERATION_STARTED :
Install operation 8 '(admin) install remove inactive' started by user 'user_b'
Install operation 8 '(admin) install remove inactive' started by user 'user_b' at
 09:25:41 UTC Tue Aug 15 2006.
Info: This operation will remove the following package:
Info: disk0:hfr-compmgmt_installmgr-0.0.5
Proceed with removing these packages? [confirm]
The install operation will continue asynchronously.
```

### Related Topics

- [install add](#), on page 793
- [show install log](#), on page 855
- [show install inactive](#), on page 849
- [show install request](#), on page 872

# install rollback to

To roll back the software set to a saved installation point or to the last committed installation point, use the **install rollback to** command in administration EXEC mode.

Administration EXEC Mode:

```
install rollback to {point-idlabel | committed} [auto-abort-timer time] location node-id
[admin-profile] [{asynchronous | synchronous}] [parallel-reload] [prompt-level {default | none}]
[test] [pause sw-change]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>point-id</i>	Installation point ID number.
<i>label</i>	Label associated with an installation point.
<b>committed</b>	Rolls the Cisco IOS XR software back to the last committed installation point.
<b>auto-abort-timer</b> <i>time</i>	(Optional) Specifies an abort timer value, <i>time</i> , in minutes, which when expired loads the last committed loadpath.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Specifies a node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<b>admin-profile</b>	(Optional) Rolls back the active software set on the admin profile only. This option is in administration EXEC mode only.
<b>asynchronous</b>	(Optional) Performs the command in asynchronous mode. In asynchronous mode, this command runs in the background, and the EXEC prompt is returned as soon as possible. This is the default mode.
<b>synchronous</b>	(Optional) Performs the command in synchronous mode. This mode allows the installation process to finish before the prompt is returned.
<b>parallel-reload</b>	(Optional) Forces all cards on the router to reload at the same time and then come up with the new software, rather than proceeding according to the option encoded in the install package.
<b>prompt-level</b> { <b>default</b>   <b>none</b> }	(Optional) Specifies when you are prompted for input during the procedure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>default</b> —You are prompted only when input is required by the operation.</li> <li>• <b>none</b> —You are never prompted.</li> </ul>
<b>test</b>	(Optional) Verifies the effects of proposed operations without making changes to the Cisco IOS XR software.
<b>pause sw-change</b>	(Optional) Pauses the operation after the preparatory stage and before locking the configuration for the actual software change. While the operation is paused, you can perform configuration changes. You control the resumption of the operation at the CLI prompt.

## Command Default

The operation is performed in asynchronous mode. The **install rollback to** command runs in the background, and the EXEC prompt is returned as soon as possible.

**Command Modes**

Administration EXEC

**Command History**

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.0	Support was added to enable rollback to a saved installation point.
Release 3.2	This command was moved from EXEC mode to administration EXEC mode.
Release 3.3.0	Support was removed for the <b>reload</b> keyword. Support was added for the <b>noprompt</b> keyword.
Release 3.4.0	Support was added for EXEC mode.
Release 3.6.0	Support was added for the <b>prompt-level</b> and <b>parallel-reload</b> keywords. Support was removed for the <b>noprompt</b> keyword.
Release 3.8.0	Support was added for the <b>pause sw-change</b> keywords.
Release 4.0.0	This command was removed from EXEC mode. Support was removed for the <b>sdr</b> keyword.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **install rollback to** command to roll back the configuration to a saved installation point or to the last committed installation point. Rollback points are created when the router is booted and when packages are activated, deactivated, or committed. When an installation point is created, Cisco IOS XR software assigns an ID number to that rollback point. To roll back to a saved installation point, enter the installation point ID number assigned to it for the *point-id* argument. When a software configuration is committed with the **install commit** command, that configuration is also saved as the last committed installation point. Use the **committed** keyword to roll back to the last committed installation point.

Labels can be assigned to installation points using the **install label** command. Then these labels can be used to identify a specific installation point that you want to roll back to.

To display the saved rollback points available, use the online help function:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install rollback to ?
0 Specify the id for the install point to rollback to
1 Specify the id for the install point to rollback to
12 Specify the id for the install point to rollback to
15 Specify the id for the install point to rollback to
2 Specify the id for the install point to rollback to
4 Specify the id for the install point to rollback to
6 Specify the id for the install point to rollback to
7 Specify the id for the install point to rollback to
8 Specify the id for the install point to rollback to
9 Specify the id for the install point to rollback to
```



```
committed Rollback to the last committed installation point
```

If a rollback operation is beyond two saved installation points, a router reload is required to avoid system instability. If a reload is required, a confirmation prompt appears before the reload occurs. Use the **install rollback to** command with the **prompt-level none** keywords to automatically ignore any reload confirmation prompts and proceed with the rollback operation.

If a software operation requires a node reload, the config-register for that node should be set to autoboot. If the config-register for the node is not set to autoboot, then the system automatically changes the setting and the node reloads. A message describing the change is displayed.

If a rollback operation requires that a package be activated that is no longer on the system (because the package had been removed), a message appears in the output of the **install rollback to** command indicating that the specified installation point is unavailable and that the required package must be added to roll back the software set to the specified installation point.

Use the **test** keyword to verify the effects of the proposed operations and determine whether the rollback operation can be completed. After previewing the effects of the proposed operations, use the **show install log** command for more details about the effects of the proposed operations.

Use the **clear install rollback oldest** command to delete saved installation points from the installation buffer.

Use the **show install rollback** command to display the software set associated with a saved installation point.

### Pausing Before Configuration Lock

Use the **pause sw-change** keywords to pause the operation before locking the configuration. A rollback operation begins with preparatory steps, such as software checks, and then proceeds with the actual software change. The configuration is locked for the actual software change. If you specify the **pause sw-change** keywords, the operation pauses before locking the configuration and provides you with the option to hold the operation while you perform configuration changes, and proceed with the software change whenever you choose. This is useful, for example, if your workflow involves configuring a router out of the network during software change and you want to minimize the time that the router is out of the network. You can specify these keywords for both asynchronous and synchronous operations. In both cases, follow the onscreen instructions to control the pausing and completion of the operation.

#### Task ID

#### Task ID Operations

```
pkg-mgmt read,
write
```

The following example shows how to roll back to a saved installation point:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install rollback to 8

Install operation 10 'install rollback to 8' started by user
 'user_b' at 07:49:26
UTC Mon Nov 14 2005.
The install operation will continue asynchronously.
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)#Info:
The changes made to software configurations will not be persistent
Info: across system reloads. Use the command
 'admin install commit' to make
Info: changes persistent.
```

```

Info: Please verify that the system is consistent following
 the software
Info: change using the following commands:
Info: show system verify
Info: install verify

```

The currently active software is the same as the committed software.

```

Install operation 10 completed successfully at 07:51:24 UTC Mon
Nov 14 2005.

```

In the following example, the software is rolled back to the last committed installation point and the rollback is paused before configuration lock and then completed when the user enters the **install operation complete** command:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# install rollback to committed pause sw-change

Wed Jul 23 15:37:53.377 UTC
Install operation 16 'install rollback to committed pause sw-change'
 started by user 'userb' on SDR Owner via CLI at 15:37:54 UTC
Wed Jul 23 2008.
The install operation will continue asynchronously.
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#Info: Install Method: Parallel Process Restart
Info: Install operation 16 is pausing before the config lock is
 applied for the software change as requested by the user.
Info: No further install operations will be allowed until the
 operation is resumed.
Info: Please continue the operation using one of the following
 steps:
Info: - run the command 'install operation 16 complete'.
Info: - run the command 'install operation 16 attach synchronous'
 and then answer the query.
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# install operation 16 complete

Wed Jul 23 15:38:35.197 UTC
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#Info: Install operation 16 has been resumed.
Info: The changes made to software configurations will not be persistent
 across system reloads. Use the command '(admin)
Info: install commit' to make changes persistent.
Info: Please verify that the system is consistent following the
 software change using the following commands:
Info: show system verify
Info: install verify packages
Install operation 16 completed successfully at 15:39:18 UTC Wed
Jul 23 2008.

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#

```

### Related Topics

- [show install log](#), on page 855
- [show install request](#), on page 872
- [clear install rollback oldest](#), on page 779
- [install commit](#), on page 805
- [install label](#), on page 813
- [show install rollback](#), on page 874

# install verify healthcheck

To verify that processes and dynamic link libraries (DLLs) running on a node are correct, use the **install verify healthcheck** command in administration EXEC mode.

```
install verify healthcheck [{asynchronous | synchronous}] [admin-profile] [location node-id]
[repair]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>asynchronous</b>	(Optional) Performs the command in asynchronous mode. In asynchronous mode, this command runs in the background, and the EXEC prompt is returned as soon as possible. This is the default mode.
<b>synchronous</b>	(Optional) Performs the command in synchronous mode. This mode allows the installation process to finish before the prompt is returned.
<b>admin-profile</b>	(Optional. Administration EXEC mode only) Verifies the processes and DLLs in the administration profile only.
<b>location node-id</b>	(Optional) Verifies the consistency of previously installed software from the designated node with the package file from which it originated. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<b>repair</b>	(Optional) Repairs anomalies found by the <b>install verify healthcheck</b> process.

## Command Default

The operation is performed in asynchronous mode: The **install verify healthcheck** command runs in the background, and the EXEC prompt is returned as soon as possible.

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.
Release 4.0.0	This command was removed from EXEC mode. Support was removed for the <b>sdr</b> keyword.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **install verify healthcheck** command is responsible for verifying that processes and DLLs in use by the system are correct and are executing from the correct location.



**Note** The **install verify healthcheck** command can take up to two minutes per package to process.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	execute

The following example shows how to use the **install verify healthcheck** command. This command is run in asynchronous mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# install verify healthcheck

Install operation 10 'install verify healthcheck' started by user
'userb' on SDR Owner via CLI at 04:56:49 UTC Thu Feb 22 2007.
The install operation will continue asynchronously.

Info: This operation can take 1 minute to completion. Please be patient.
Info: 0/RP0/CPU0 [RP] [SDR: Owner]
Info: DLLs and processes have right version.
Info: 0/RP1/CPU0 [RP] [SDR: Owner]
Info: DLLs and processes have right version.
Info: 0/1/CPU0 [LC] [SDR: Owner]
Info: /pkg/md5/f322c8dff20af6b765c8e8423899401a has wrong version.
Info: 0/6/CPU0 [LC] [SDR: Owner]
Info: /pkg/md5/f322c8dff20af6b765c8e8423899401a has wrong version.
Info: Health Check Summary:
Info: 0/RP0/CPU0 DLLs and processes have right version.
Info: 0/RP1/CPU0 DLLs and processes have right version.
Info: 0/1/CPU0 Process(es) with wrong version found.
Info: 0/6/CPU0 Process(es) with wrong version found.
Install operation 10 completed successfully at 04:56:50 UTC Thu Feb 22 2007.
```

The following example shows sample output from the **install verify healthcheck** command when there are problems that are repaired:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# install verify healthcheck repair

Info: Node: 0/0/CPU0
Info: process [ERROR] Anomalies Found.
Info: process insthelper has version: 3.7.7
Info: dll [SUCCESS] Health-check Successful.
Info: Node: 0/3/CPU0
Info: process [SUCCESS] Health-check Successful.
Info: dll [ERROR] Anomalies Found.
Info: dll verify has version 3.7.2.
Info: Node: 0/RP0/CPU0
Info: process [SUCCESS] Health-check Successful.
Info: dll [SUCCESS] Health-check Successful.
Info: Health Check Summary:
Info: 0/0/CPU0: ERROR.
Info: 0/3/CPU0: ERROR.
Info: 0/RP0/CPU0: SUCCESSFUL.
Info: The processes can be repaired.
Info: Repair begins
Info: Restart insthelper on 0/0/CPU0...
Info: Repair successful.
Info: Repair ends..
```

**Related Topics**

[show install log](#), on page 855

[show install request](#), on page 872

# install verify packages

To verify the consistency of a previously installed software set with the package file from which it originated, use the **install verify packages** command in administration EXEC mode.

Administration EXEC Mode:

**install verify packages** [**repair**] [**location** *node-id*] [**admin-plane**] [{**asynchronous** | **synchronous**}]

## Syntax Description

<b>repair</b>	(Optional) Repairs anomalies found by the <b>install verify packages</b> process.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Verifies the consistency of previously installed software from the designated node with the package file from which it originated. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<b>admin-plane</b>	(Optional) Verify the admin profile only.
<b>asynchronous</b>	(Optional) Performs the command in asynchronous mode. In asynchronous mode, this command runs in the background, and the EXEC prompt is returned as soon as possible. This is the default mode.
<b>synchronous</b>	(Optional) Performs the command in synchronous mode. This mode allows the installation process to finish before the prompt is returned.

## Command Default

The operation is performed in asynchronous mode: The **install verify packages** command runs in the background, and the EXEC prompt is returned as soon as possible.

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	Support was added for the <b>sdr</b> <i>sdr-name</i> keyword and argument.
Release 3.4.0	Support was added for EXEC mode.
Release 3.5.0	This command was changed from <b>install verify</b> .
Release 3.7.0	This command was extended to check for corruptions in installation state files and MBI image files.
Release 4.0.0	This command was removed from EXEC mode. Support was removed for the <b>sdr</b> keyword.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **install verify packages** command to verify the consistency of a previously installed software set with the package file from which it originated. This command can be used as a debugging tool to verify the validity

of the files that constitute the packages to determine if there are any corrupted files. This command also checks for corruptions of install state files and MBI image files. This command is particularly useful when issued after the activation of a package or when upgrading the Cisco IOS XR software to a major release.



**Note** The `install verify packages` command can take up to two minutes per package to process.

## Task ID

### Task ID Operations

pkg-mgmt execute

The following example shows how to verify the consistency of a previously installed software set with the package file from which it originated:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# install verify packages
```

```
Install operation 2 '(admin) install verify packages' started by user 'admin' via CLI at
07:35:01 UTC Wed May 14 2008.
Info: This operation can take up to 2 minutes per package being verified. Please be patient.
Info: 0/3/CPU0 [LC] [SDR: Owner]
Info: meta-data: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-lc-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-fwdg-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-admin-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-base-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-os-mpi-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: 0/SM1/SP [SP] [Admin Resource]
Info: meta-data: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-admin-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-base-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-os-mpi-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: 0/3/SP [SP] [Admin Resource]
Info: meta-data: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-admin-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-base-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-os-mpi-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: 0/RP1/CPU0 [RP] [SDR: Owner]
Info: meta-data: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: meta-data: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-os-mpi-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-base-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-admin-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-fwdg-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-lc-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-rout-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: 0/RP0/CPU0 [RP] [SDR: Owner]
Info: meta-data: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: meta-data: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-os-mpi-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-base-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-admin-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-fwdg-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-lc-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: /install/cl2k-rout-3.8.0.02I: [SUCCESS] Verification Successful.
Info: Verification Summary:
Info: 0/3/CPU0: SUCCESSFUL. No anomalies found.
Info: 0/SM1/SP: SUCCESSFUL. No anomalies found.
Info: 0/3/SP: SUCCESSFUL. No anomalies found.
```

```
Info: 0/RP1/CPU0: SUCCESSFUL. No anomalies found.
Info: 0/RP0/CPU0: SUCCESSFUL. No anomalies found.
Info: The system needs no repair.
Install operation 2 completed successfully at 07:46:29 UTC Wed May 14 2008
```

### Related Topics

[show install log](#), on page 855

[show install request](#), on page 872



# show install

To display active packages, use the **show install** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

## Administration EXEC Mode

```
show install [{detail | summary | verbose}] [{sdr sdr-name | location node-id}]
```

## EXEC Mode

```
show install [{detail | summary | verbose}] [location node-id]
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays a detailed summary of the active packages for a system, secure domain router (SDR), or node.
	<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Displays a summary of the active packages in a system or SDR. Use this command to display the default software profile for SDRs
	<b>verbose</b>	(Optional) Displays a detailed summary of the active packages for a system, SDR, or node, including component and file information for each package.
	<b>sdr sdr-name</b>	(Optional. Administration EXEC mode only.) Displays the active packages for a specific SDR. The <i>sdr-name</i> argument is the name assigned to the SDR.
	<b>location node-id</b>	(Optional) Displays the active packages for a designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** EXEC

Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The command was supported in administration EXEC mode.
	Release 3.3.0	Support was added for the optional keywords and arguments: <b>sdr sdr-name</b> , <b>detail</b> , <b>summary</b> , and <b>verbose</b> .

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



**Note** This command displays output that is similar to the **show install active** command.

Use the **show install** command to display the active software set for all nodes, or for specific nodes. Enter the command in administration EXEC mode to display information for all nodes in all SDRs.

### Displaying Information for a Specific SDR or all SDRs

- To display information for a specific SDR from administration EXEC mode, use the **sdr** *sdr-name* keyword and argument.
- To display information for an SDR when logged into that SDR, enter the command in EXEC mode.
- To display information for all SDRs in the system, enter the command in administration EXEC mode, without the **sdr** keyword.

### Displaying Information for a Specific Node

Use the **location** *node-id* keyword and argument to display information for a specific node. If you do not specify a location with the **location** *node-id* keyword and argument, this command displays information from all nodes.

### Summary, Detailed, and Verbose Information

Use the **summary** keyword to display a summary of the active packages in a system or SDR. Use the **detail** keyword to display the active packages for each node in an SDR, or in all SDRs. Use the **verbose** keyword to display additional information, including component and file information for each package.



**Note** This command displays output that is similar to the **show install active** command.

### Displaying the Default SDR Software Profile

When an SDR is created, the nodes assigned to that SDR are configured with the default software profile. To view a summary of the default SDR software configuration, enter the **show install summary** command in administration EXEC mode. Any new nodes that are configured to become a part of an SDR boot with the default software profile listed in the output of this command.

#### Task ID

#### Task ID Operations

pkg-mgmt read

Use the **location** *node-id* keyword and argument to display the active packages for a designated node:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show install location 0/rp0/cpu0

Mon May 31 06:49:47.768 DST
Node 0/RP0/CPU0 [HRP] [SDR: Owner]
 Boot Device: disk0:
 Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mbi-4.0.0.15I/mbihfr-rp.vm
 Active Packages:
 disk0:hfr-upgrade-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-k9sec-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mpis-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mgbl-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-doc-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:comp-
hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I
```

```
disk0:hfr-fpd-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-diags-p-4.0.0.15I
```

Use the **summary** keyword to display a summary of the active packages in the system. This command also shows the default software profile used for new SDRs.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show install summary
```

```
Mon May 31 06:53:46.777 DST
Active Packages:
 disk0:hfr-upgrade-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-k9sec-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mpls-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mgbl-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-doc-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:comp-
hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-fpd-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-diags-p-4.0.0.15I
```

**Table 77: show install Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Boot Device	Device where the node stores the active software.
Boot Image	Location on the DSC of the active minimum boot image (MBI) used to boot the node.
Active Packages	Active packages loaded on the node.

### Related Topics

- [install activate](#), on page 783
- [show install active](#), on page 832
- [show install package](#), on page 862
- [show install pie-info](#), on page 865
- [show install which](#), on page 878

# show install active

To display active packages, use the **show install active** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

## Administration EXEC Mode

```
show install active [{detail | summary | verbose}] [{sdr sdr-name | location node-id}]
```

## EXEC Mode

```
show install active [{detail | summary | verbose}] [location node-id]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Displays a summary of the active packages in a system or SDR.
<b>verbose</b>	(Optional) Displays a detailed summary of the active packages for a system, SDR, or node, including component information for each package.
<b>sdr sdr-name</b>	(Optional. Administration EXEC mode only.) Displays the active packages for a specific SDR. The <i>sdr-name</i> argument is the name assigned to the SDR.
<b>location node-id</b>	(Optional) Displays the active packages for a designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Administration EXEC  
EXEC

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.2	The command was made available in administration EXEC mode. The <b>detail</b> keyword was added.

### Usage Guidelines



#### Note

This command displays output that is similar to the **show install** command.

Use the **show install active** command to display the active software set for all nodes, or for specific nodes.

### Displaying Information for a Specific SDR

- To display information for a specific SDR from administration EXEC mode, use the **sdr sdr-name** keyword and argument.
- To display information for an SDR when logged into that SDR, enter the **show install active** command in EXEC mode.

- To display information for all SDRs, enter the **show install active** command in administration EXEC mode.

### Displaying Information for a Specific Node

Use the **location** *node-id* keyword and argument to display information for a specific node. If you do not specify a location with the **location** *node-id* keyword and argument, this command displays information from all nodes.

### Summary, Detailed, and Verbose Information

Use the **summary** keyword to display a summary of the active packages in a system or SDR. Use the **detail** keyword to display the active packages for each node in an SDR, or in all SDRs. Use the **verbose** keyword to display additional information, including component and file information for each package.

### For Superseded SMUs

The **show install active** command does not display superseded SMUs. To get details of the superseded SMUs, use the **show install superseded** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	read

The following example illustrates sample output from the **show install active** command with the **location** *node-id* keyword and argument specified:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show install active location 0/6/cpu0

Wed May 26 04:26:42.446 DST
Node 0/6/CPU0 [LC] [SDR: Owner]
 Boot Device: mem:
 Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mpi-4.0.0.15I/lc/mbihfr-lc.vm
 Active Packages:
 disk0:hfr-upgrade-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mpis-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0.15I

 disk0:comp-
hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-fpd-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-diags-p-4.0.0.15I
```

The following example illustrates sample output from the **show install active** command with the **summary** keyword specified:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show install active summary

Wed May 26 04:33:06.791 DST
 Active Packages:
 disk0:hfr-upgrade-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-k9sec-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mpis-p-4.0.0.15I
```

## show install active

```

disk0:hfr-mgbl-p-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-doc-p-4.0.0.15I
disk0:comp-
hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-fpd-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-diags-p-4.0.0.15I

```

The following example illustrates sample output from the **show install active** command with the **summary** keyword for a specific SDR:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show install active summary sdr owner
```

```

Active Packages:
disk0:c12k-doc-3.9.0.28I
disk0:c12k-fpd-3.9.0.28I
disk0:hfr-diags-3.9.0
disk0:hfr-mgbl-3.9.0
disk0:hfr-k9sec-3.9.0
disk0:comp-hfr-mini-3.9.0

```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show install active summary sdr sdr2
```

```

Wed May 26 04:45:28.900 DST
Specific Profile for SDR sdr2:
Active Packages:
disk0:hfr-upgrade-p-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-k9sec-p-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-mp1s-p-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-mgbl-p-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-doc-p-4.0.0.15I
disk0:comp-hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-fpd-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-diags-p-4.0.0.15I

```

This example displays the complete output for the **show install active** command:

```

Domain Router: Owner

Node 0/1/CPU0 [LC] [SDR: Owner]
Boot Device: mem:
Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mbi-4.3.2/lc/mbihfr-lc.vm
Active Packages:
disk0:hfr-mp1s-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-fpd-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-diags-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-mcast-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-mini-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCts44399-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul20020-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul26557-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCun00853-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui74251-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui99608-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj04528-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj18680-1.0.0

```

```
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj61345-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul00911-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul14164-1.0.0

Node 0/RP0/CPU0 [CRS8-RP-x86] [SDR: Owner]
Boot Device: disk0:
Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mpi-4.3.2/0x100008/mbihfr-rp-x86e.vm
Active Packages:
disk0:hfr-mpis-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-mgbl-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-k9sec-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-fpd-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-doc-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-diags-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-asr9000v-nV-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-mcast-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-mini-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCts44399-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul20020-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul26557-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCun00853-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui74251-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui99608-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj04528-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj18680-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj45792-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj61345-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul00911-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul14164-1.0.0

Node 0/RP1/CPU0 [CRS8-RP-x86] [SDR: Owner]
Boot Device: disk0:
Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mpi-4.3.2/0x100008/mbihfr-rp-x86e.vm
Active Packages:
disk0:hfr-mpis-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-mgbl-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-k9sec-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-fpd-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-doc-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-diags-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-asr9000v-nV-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-mcast-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-mini-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCts44399-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul20020-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul26557-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCun00853-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui74251-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui99608-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj04528-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj18680-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj45792-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj61345-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul00911-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul14164-1.0.0

Node 1/0/CPU0 [LC] [SDR: Owner]
Boot Device: lcdisk0:
Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mpi-4.3.2/lc/0x500064/mbihfr-lc-x86e.vm
Active Packages:
disk0:hfr-mpis-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-fpd-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-diags-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-mcast-px-4.3.2
```

## show install active

```

disk0:hfr-mini-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCts44399-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul20020-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul26557-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCun00853-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui74251-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui99608-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj04528-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj18680-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj45792-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj61345-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul00911-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul14164-1.0.0

Node 1/7/CPU0 [LC] [SDR: Owner]
 Boot Device: lcdisk0:
 Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mpi-4.3.2/lc/0x500064/mbihfr-lc-x86e.vm
 Active Packages:
 disk0:hfr-mpis-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-fpd-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-diags-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-mcast-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-mini-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCts44399-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul20020-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul26557-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCun00853-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui74251-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui99608-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj04528-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj18680-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj45792-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj61345-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul00911-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul14164-1.0.0

Node 1/RP0/CPU0 [CRS8-RP-x86] [SDR: Owner]
 Boot Device: disk0:
 Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mpi-4.3.2/0x100008/mbihfr-rp-x86e.vm
 Active Packages:
 disk0:hfr-mpis-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-mgbl-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-k9sec-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-fpd-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-doc-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-diags-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-asr9000v-nV-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-mcast-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-mini-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCts44399-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul20020-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul26557-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCun00853-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui74251-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui99608-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj04528-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj18680-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj45792-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj61345-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul00911-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul14164-1.0.0

Node 1/RP1/CPU0 [CRS8-RP-x86] [SDR: Owner]
 Boot Device: disk0:

```



```
Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mbi-4.3.2/0x100008/mbihfr-rp-x86e.vm
```

```
Active Packages:
```

```
disk0:hfr-mpls-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-mgbl-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-k9sec-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-fpd-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-doc-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-diags-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-asr9000v-nV-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-mcast-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-mini-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCTs44399-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul20020-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul26557-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCun00853-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui74251-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui99608-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj04528-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj18680-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj45792-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj61345-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul00911-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul14164-1.0.0
```

```
Admin Resources:
```

```
Node 0/1/SP [MSC-DRP-SP] [Admin Resource]
```

```
Boot Device: bootflash:
```

```
Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mbi-4.3.2/sp/mbihfr-sp.vm
```

```
Active Packages:
```

```
disk0:hfr-fpd-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-diags-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-mini-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCTs44399-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul20020-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul26557-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCun00853-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui74251-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui99608-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj04528-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj18680-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul00911-1.0.0
```

```
Node 0/SM0/SP [140G-Fabric-SP-B] [Admin Resource]
```

```
Boot Device: bootflash:
```

```
Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mbi-4.3.2/sp/mbihfr-sp.vm
```

```
Active Packages:
```

```
disk0:hfr-fpd-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-diags-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-mini-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCTs44399-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul20020-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul26557-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCun00853-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui74251-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui99608-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj04528-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj18680-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul00911-1.0.0
```

```
Node 0/SM1/SP [140G-Fabric-SP-B] [Admin Resource]
```

```
Boot Device: bootflash:
```

```
Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mbi-4.3.2/sp/mbihfr-sp.vm
```

```
Active Packages:
```

## show install active

```

disk0:hfr-fpd-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-diags-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-mini-px-4.3.2
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCts44399-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul20020-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul26557-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCun00853-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui74251-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui99608-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj04528-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj18680-1.0.0
disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul00911-1.0.0

Node 0/SM2/SP [140G-Fabric-SP-B] [Admin Resource]
 Boot Device: bootflash:
 Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mpi-4.3.2/sp/mbihfr-sp.vm
 Active Packages:
 disk0:hfr-fpd-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-diags-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-mini-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCts44399-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul20020-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul26557-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCun00853-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui74251-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui99608-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj04528-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj18680-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul00911-1.0.0

Node 0/SM3/SP [140G-Fabric-SP-B] [Admin Resource]
 Boot Device: bootflash:
 Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mpi-4.3.2/sp/mbihfr-sp.vm
 Active Packages:
 disk0:hfr-fpd-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-diags-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-mini-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCts44399-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul20020-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul26557-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCun00853-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui74251-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui99608-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj04528-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj18680-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul00911-1.0.0

Node 1/SM0/SP [140G-Fabric-SP-B] [Admin Resource]
 Boot Device: bootflash:
 Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mpi-4.3.2/sp/mbihfr-sp.vm
 Active Packages:
 disk0:hfr-fpd-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-diags-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-mini-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCts44399-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul20020-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul26557-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCun00853-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui74251-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui99608-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj04528-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj18680-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul00911-1.0.0

```

```

Node 1/SM1/SP [140G-Fabric-SP-B] [Admin Resource]
 Boot Device: bootflash:
 Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mpi-4.3.2/sp/mbihfr-sp.vm
 Active Packages:
 disk0:hfr-fpd-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-diags-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-mini-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCTs44399-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul20020-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul26557-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCun00853-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui74251-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui99608-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj04528-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj18680-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul00911-1.0.0

Node 1/SM2/SP [140G-Fabric-SP-B] [Admin Resource]
 Boot Device: bootflash:
 Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mpi-4.3.2/sp/mbihfr-sp.vm
 Active Packages:
 disk0:hfr-fpd-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-diags-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-mini-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCTs44399-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul20020-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul26557-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCun00853-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui74251-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui99608-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj04528-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj18680-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul00911-1.0.0

Node 1/SM3/SP [140G-Fabric-SP-B] [Admin Resource]
 Boot Device: bootflash:
 Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mpi-4.3.2/sp/mbihfr-sp.vm
 Active Packages:
 disk0:hfr-fpd-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-diags-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-mini-px-4.3.2
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCTs44399-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul20020-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul26557-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCun00853-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui74251-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCui99608-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj04528-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCuj18680-1.0.0
 disk0:hfr-px-4.3.2.CSCul00911-1.0.0

```

**Table 78: show install active Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Boot Device	Device where the node stores the active software.
Boot Image	Location on the DSC of the active minimum boot image (MBI) used to boot the node.
Active Packages	Active packages loaded on the node.

**Related Topics**

[install activate](#), on page 783

[show install package](#), on page 862

[show install pie-info](#), on page 865

[show install which](#), on page 878

# show install audit

To compare the current active packages and software maintenance upgrades (SMUs) on the router with a list of packages and SMUs that should be active, use the **show install audit** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

## Administration EXEC Mode

```
show install audit file file-name [{sdr sdr-name | location node-id}] [verbose]
```

## EXEC Mode

```
show install audit file file-name [location node-id] [verbose]
```

Syntax Description	file <i>file-name</i>	Specifies the location and name of the installation audit file.
	<b>sdr</b> <i>sdr-name</i>	(Optional. Administration EXEC mode only.) Audits the active packages on a specific secure domain router (SDR). The <i>sdr-name</i> argument is the name assigned to the SDR.
	<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Audits the active packages on a designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
	<b>verbose</b>	(Optional) Displays a detailed summary of the audit and can be used for troubleshooting.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** EXEC  
Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.4.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show install audit** command to compare the currently active packages and SMUs on the router with a list of packages and SMUs that should be active. The file should be a simple text file with a flat list of packages that should be active on the router. It should be placed in a location accessible from the router.

Note the following about the audit file:

- Each package or SMU name must be on a separate line.



**Note** For accurate results, make sure that every line in the audit file, including the last line, is terminated with a line break.

- Comments are allowed and must begin with the pound character: #

- SMUs can be specified with a package name only; regular packages should be specified as “package-version”. For SMUs, if a version is not specified, the default version of “1.0.0” is used.
- Composite package names are allowed.
- PIE extensions are allowed at the end of the package name, and they are stripped off.
- Maximum number of lines in a file is limited to 100; the maximum length of each line is limited to 256 characters.

Following are the contents of a valid audit file:

```
R4.0.0
some comments
#
comp-
hfr-mini-4.0.0
hfr-mgbl-p-4.0.0
hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0
hfr-mpls-p-4.0.0
hfr-mpls-4.0.0.CSCse00294
comp-
hfr-4.0.0.CSCsd07147
```

### Displaying Information for a Specific SDR

- To display information for a specific SDR from administration EXEC mode, use the **sdr** *sdr-name* keyword and argument.
- To display information for an SDR when logged into that SDR, enter the **show install audit** command in EXEC mode.

### Displaying Information for a Specific Node

Use the **location** *node-id* keyword and argument to display information for a specific node. If you do not specify a location with the **location** *node-id* keyword and argument, this command displays information for all nodes.

### Verbose Information

Use the **verbose** keyword to display additional information, including component and file information for each package.

### Command Output

Output from the **show install audit** command provides the following information about the audit:

- Command completes successfully, and the result of the audit is success. This means that all packages listed in the audit file are active, and there are no extra packages active on all nodes where the audit was requested. This can refer to the entire router, a particular SDR, or a particular node.
- Command completes successfully, and the result of the audit is failure. Audit failure means that there are discrepancies between the set of packages listed in the audit file and the packages active on the nodes where audit is done.

The following additional messages indicate the type of discrepancy found in the audit:

- Package specified in the audit file is not present at all. In other words, there was no **install add** performed for this package.

- Package specified in the audit file is present, but is not active on all nodes where it should be active. For example, a package that goes only to route processors (RPs) is not active on all RPs audited (either the entire router or a specific SDR, depending on the scope of command).
- Package specified in the audit file is present, but is not active on some nodes where it should be active. In this case, a list is provided of the nodes where the package is not active.
- Extra package that is not present in the audit file is active on all nodes being audited.
- Extra package that is not present in the audit file is active on some nodes being audited. In this case, a list is provided of the nodes where the package is active.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	read

The following sample output indicates that the audit is successful:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show install audit file tftp://10.2.2.2/install_list.txt

Install audit operation completed.
Install audit result: SUCCESS
```

The following sample output indicates that there are discrepancies between the packages installed on the router and the supplied audit file:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show install audit file tftp://10.2.2.2/install_list.txt

Info: Package (hfr-base-3.2.4.CSCxx12345) is not active only on node(s)
Info: 0/5/CPU0, 0/3/CPU0.
Install audit operation completed.
Install audit result: FAILED (discrepancies found)
```

### Related Topics

- [install activate](#), on page 783
- [show install active](#), on page 832
- [show install package](#), on page 862
- [show install pie-info](#), on page 865
- [show install which](#), on page 878

# show install auto-abort-timer

To display the current auto-abort-timer, use the **show install auto-abort-timer** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show install auto-abort-timer**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC  
Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show install auto-abort-timer** command displays the timer value configured with the **install activate** and **install deactivate** commands.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	read

The following sample output displays the current auto-abort-timer value:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show install auto-abort-timer
No Auto Abort Timer(s) present
```

## Related Topics

[install activate](#), on page 783

[install deactivate](#), on page 807



# show install boot-options

To display the boot options set for a specified location or for all locations, use the **show install boot-options** command in administration EXEC mode or EXEC mode.

```
show install boot-options [{location node-id | all}]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>location</b> { <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> } (Optional) Specifies a node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. The <b>all</b> keyword specifies all nodes.				
<b>Command Default</b>	If no location is specified, the <b>show install boot-options</b> command displays boot options for all locations.				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration EXEC EXEC				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 3.7.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p> <p>Use the <b>show install boot-options</b> command to display boot options that were set using the <b>install boot-options</b> command.</p>				
<b>Task ID</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>pkg-mgmt</td> <td>read</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	pkg-mgmt	read
Task ID	Operations				
pkg-mgmt	read				

The following example shows how to display the boot options for all locations:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show install boot-options

Node
-----+-----
0/1/SP no boot options set.
0/1/CPU0 no boot options set.
0/4/SP no boot options set.
0/4/CPU0 no boot options set.
0/4/CPU1 no boot options set.
0/6/SP no boot options set.
0/6/CPU0 no boot options set.
0/RP0/CPU0 no boot options set.
0/RP1/CPU0 no boot options set.
0/SM0/SP no boot options set.
0/SM1/SP no boot options set.
0/SM2/SP no boot options set.
0/SM3/SP no boot options set.
```

**Related Topics**

[reload \(administration EXEC\)](#), on page 64

[clear install boot-options](#), on page 775

[show install boot-options](#), on page 845

[install boot-options](#), on page 803

# show install health

To validate the status of all relevant parameters and ensure the system is ready for an upgrade, use the **show install health** command in administration EXEC mode.

## show install health

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show install health** command provides the ability to check the status of all parameters before an upgrade without interrupting the system.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	pkg-mgmt	read

This example displays output from the **show install health** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show install health
sysadmin-vm:0_RP0# show install health
Platform is: xrv9k
Collecting Cards Information
Collecting Sysadmin VMs Information
Collecting XR VMs Information
Verifying all the required VMs are running.
Pass: All required VMs are Running
Collecting sysadmin VMs data
Collecting Host data
Collecting XR VMs data
Collecting Lead VMs data
Verifying Test Plugins
Verifying Plugins results
Verifying Result for:cal_version
Verifying Result for:cal_smus
Verifying Result for:cal_local_active_swp
Verifying Result for:cal_local_committed_swp
Verifying Result for:cal_disk_space
Verifying Result for:cal_marker_files
Verifying Result for:cal_mount_points
Verifying Result for:cal_stale_symlinks
Verifying Result for:cal_prepared_packages
```

```
Verifying Result for:cal_master_active_swap
Verifying Result for:cal_master_committed_swap
Verifying Result for:xr_master_active_swap
Verifying Result for:xr_master_committed_swap
Verifying Result for:xr_local_active_swap
Verifying Result for:xr_local_committed_swap
Verifying Result for:cal_image
Verifying Result for:host_version
Verifying Result for:host_smus
Verifying Result for:xr_version
Verifying Result for:xr_smus
Verifying Result for:xr_disk_space
Verifying Result for:xr_marker_files
Verifying Result for:xr_mount_points
Verifying Result for:xr_stale_symlinks
Verifying Result for:xr_prepared_packages

System is in Consistent State. You can go ahead with next operation.

Total time taken: 6.94424414635 seconds.
```

# show install inactive

To display the inactive packages on the designated secure domain router shelf controller (DSDRSC) for one or more secure domain routers (SDRs), use the **show install inactive** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

## Administration EXEC Mode

```
show install inactive [{detail | summary | verbose}] [{sdr sdr-name | location node-id}]
```

## EXEC Mode

```
show install inactive [{detail | summary | verbose}] [location node-id]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays summary and component information for inactive packages.
	<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Displays a summary of inactive packages.
	<b>verbose</b>	(Optional) Displays summary, component, and file information for inactive packages.
	<b>sdr sdr-name</b>	(Optional. Administration EXEC mode only.) Displays the inactive packages for a the boot device in a specific secure domain router (SDR). The <i>sdr-name</i> argument is the name assigned to the SDR.
	<b>location node-id</b>	(Optional) Displays the inactive software set from a designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration EXEC EXEC	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The command was made available in administration EXEC mode. The <b>components</b> , <b>files</b> , and <b>none</b> keywords were removed and replaced by the <b>detail</b> , <b>verbose</b> , and <b>brief</b> keywords, respectively. The <b>summary</b> keyword was removed. The default output display was changed to match the output that displayed when the optional <b>summary</b> keyword was entered in previous releases.

Release	Modification
Release 3.4.0	This command was modified to display inactive packages only for the boot device.

### Usage Guidelines



**Note** Use the **show install inactive** command to display the inactive packages for the DSDRSC .

Enter the command in administration EXEC mode to display information for the DSDRSC in all SDRs.

### Displaying Information for a Specific SDR

- To display information for a specific SDR from administration EXEC mode, use the **sdr** *sdr-name* keyword and argument.
- To display information for an SDR when logged into that SDR, enter the command in EXEC mode.
- To display information for all SDRs in the system, enter the command in administration EXEC mode, without the **sdr** keyword.

### Displaying Information for a Specific Node

Use the **location** *node-id* keyword and argument to display information for a specific node. If you do not specify a location with the **location** *node-id* keyword and argument, this command displays information from all nodes.

### Summary, Detailed, and Verbose Information

Use the **summary** keyword to display summary of inactive packages in a system or SDR. Use the **detail** keyword to display the packages for each node in an SDR, or in all SDRs. Use the **verbose** keyword to display additional information, including component and file information for each package.

### Task ID

#### Task ID Operations

pkg-mgmt read

The following example shows sample output from the **show install inactive** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show install inactive
```

```
Tue Feb 3 02:02:07.970 PST
Node 0/0/CPU0 [LC] [SDR: Owner]
Boot Device: bootflash:
Inactive Packages:
 disk0:comp-hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-fpd-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-diags-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mpis-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mgbl-p-4.0.0.15I
```

```

Node 0/1/CPU0 [LC] [SDR: Owner]
 Boot Device: bootflash:
 Inactive Packages:
 disk0:comp-hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-fpd-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-diags-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mpls-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mgbl-4.0.0.15I

Node 0/5/CPU0 [LC] [SDR: Owner]
 Boot Device: bootflash:
 Inactive Packages:
 disk0:comp-hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-fpd-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-diags-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mpls-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mgbl-p-4.0.0.15I

Node 0/6/CPU0 [LC] [SDR: Owner]
 Boot Device: bootflash:
 Inactive Packages:
 disk0:comp-hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-fpd-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-diags-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mpls-p-4.0.0.15I

Node 0/RP0/CPU0 [HRP] [SDR: Owner]
 Boot Device: disk0:
 Inactive Packages:
 disk0:comp-hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-fpd-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-doc-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-diags-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mgbl-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mpls-p-4.0.0.15I

Node 0/RP1/CPU0 [HRP] [SDR: Owner]
 Boot Device: disk0:
 Inactive Packages:
 disk0:comp-hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-fpd-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-doc-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-diags-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mgbl-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mpls-p-4.0.0.15I

```

The following example shows sample output from the **show install inactive** command with the **summary** keyword:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show install inactive summary

Wed May 26 08:51:00.490 DST
 Inactive Packages:
 disk0:hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-k9sec-p-4.0.0.15I

```

## show install inactive

```

disk0:hfr-mpls-p-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-mgbl-p-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-doc-p-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-fpd-p-4.0.0.15I

```

The following example shows sample output from the **show install inactive** command with the **detail** and **location** keywords:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show install inactive detail location 0/1/cpu0

Tue Feb 3 02:14:31.299 PST
Node 0/1/CPU0 [LC] [SDR: Owner]
Boot Device: bootflash:
Inactive Packages:
 disk0:comp-hfr-mini-3.7.2
 disk0:hfr-lc-3.7.2
 disk0:hfr-fwdg-3.7.2
 disk0:hfr-admin-3.7.2
 disk0:hfr-base-3.7.2
 disk0:hfr-os-mbi-3.7.2
 disk0:hfr-infra-test-3.7.2
 disk0:hfr-fpd-3.7.2
 disk0:hfr-diags-3.7.2
 disk0:hfr-mcast-3.7.2
 disk0:hfr-mpls-3.7.2

```

**Table 79: show install inactive Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
disk0:hfr-mgbl-3.8.0	Storage device and the name of the package that is inactive.
hfr-mgbl V3.8.0 Manageability Package	Name of the package that is inactive.
Vendor	Name of the manufacturer.
Desc	Name of the package.
Build	The date and time when the inactive package was built.
Source	The source directory where the inactive package was built.

### Related Topics

- [install deactivate](#), on page 807
- [show install package](#), on page 862
- [show install pie-info](#), on page 865
- [show install which](#), on page 878



# show install issu inventory

To display the status of each node and the current status of ISSU, use the **show install issu inventory** command in administration EXEC mode.

```
show install issu inventory [{detail | type ism-card-type}]
```

Syntax Description	detail	Description
	<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information about the status of each card.
	<b>type</b> <i>ism-card-type</i>	<p>displays information regarding a specific card type. <i>ism-card-type</i> values can be of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1—Show inventory of all Active RPs in ndsc Racks</li> <li>2—Show inventory of all Standby RPs in ndsc Racks</li> <li>3—Show inventory of all Active DRPs (any rack)</li> <li>4—Show inventory of all Standby DRPs (any rack)</li> <li>5—Show inventory of the dSC node</li> <li>6—Show inventory of the Standby dSC node</li> <li>7—Show inventory of all Active Non-root SCs</li> <li>8—Show inventory of all Standby Non-root SCs</li> <li>9—Show inventory of the Root SC</li> <li>10—Show inventory of the Root SC backup</li> <li>11—Show inventory of all LCs (any rack)</li> <li>12—Show inventory of all Non-Fabric SPs. Eg:LC, Alarm, Fan Controller SPs</li> <li>13—Show inventory of all Fabric SPs</li> </ol>

**Command Default** Summary information is displayed

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show install issu inventory** command displays output only when the ISSU process is running.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	pkg-mgmt	read

# show install issu stage

To display the current stage of the running ISSU process, use the **show install issu stage** command in administration EXEC mode.

**show install issu stage** [detail]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> Displays more information regarding the stage of the process.
---------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	Displays summary information about the ISSU stage on the router.
------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration EXEC
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

The **show install issu stage** command displays output only when the ISSU process is running.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	pkg-mgmt	read

This example displays output from the **show install issu stage** command during the load phase:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show install issu stage

Thu Dec 8 16:09:48.397 UTC
Current State : LOAD phase done (Load phase done)
Status : 31% Completed
Participating nodes : 0
Nodes in progress : 0
```

# show install log

To display the details of installation requests, use the **show install log** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

```
show install log [{install-id | from install-id}] [{detail | verbose}] [reverse]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>install-id</i>	(Optional) Identifier assigned to an installation operation.
<b>from</b> <i>install-id</i>	(Optional) Displays information for logs from the specified installation identifier and forward.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details including impact to processes and nodes.
<b>verbose</b>	(Optional) Displays the information from the keyword, plus additional information about impacts to files, processes, and dynamic link libraries (DLLs).
<b>reverse</b>	(Optional) Displays the logs in reverse order.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC  
EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The command was moved from EXEC mode to administration EXEC mode.
	Release 3.3.0	Support was added for the <b>detail</b> and <b>verbose</b> keywords.
	Release 3.4.0	Support was added for EXEC mode.
	Release 3.6.0	Support was added for the <b>from</b> and <b>reverse</b> keywords.

**Usage Guidelines** Enter the **show install log** command with no arguments to display a summary of all installation operations, including the changes to files and the processes impacted by each request. Specify the *install-id* argument to display details for a specific operation.

The *install-id* argument is listed beside each operation in the **show install log** summary and is attached to messages from that operation. For example, the third installation operation has “Install 3:” attached to all its status messages.

The **reverse** keyword displays the information from the latest install log to the oldest install log. Use the **from** keyword to limit the output to be from the specified installation identifier and later.

### Displaying Information for a Specific SDR or All SDRs

- To display information for a specific SDR from administration EXEC mode, use the **sdr** *sdr-name* keyword and argument.
- To display information for an SDR when logged into that SDR, enter the command in EXEC mode.
- To display information for all SDRs in the system, enter the command in administration EXEC mode, without the **sdr** keyword.

### Detailed and Verbose Information

Use the **detail** keyword to display detailed information for all previous installations, including impact to processes and nodes impacted. The detailed information is a subset of the information displayed with the **verbose** keyword.

Use the **verbose** keyword to display detailed information for all previous installations, information including files changes, impact to processes, and impact to dynamic link libraries (DLLs).

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	pkg-mgmt	read

The following example shows a summary of all installation requests:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show install log

Thu May 27 11:19:18.177 DST

Install operation 1 started by user 'userx' via CLI at 03:46:56 DST Tue May
11 2010.
 (admin) install add
 /tftp://172.23.16.140/auto/tftpboot-users/usera/hfr-doc.pie-4.0.0.15I.DT_IMAGE
 /tftp://172.23.16.140/auto/tftpboot-users/usera/hfr-fpd.pie-4.0.0.15I.DT_IMAGE
 /tftp://172.23.16.140/auto/tftpboot-users/usera/hfr-k9sec.pie-4.0.0.15I.DT_IMAGE
 /tftp://172.23.16.140/auto/tftpboot-users/usera/hfr-mcast.pie-4.0.0.15I.DT_IMAGE
 /tftp://172.23.16.140/auto/tftpboot-users/usera/hfr-mgbl.pie-4.0.0.15I.DT_IMAGE
 /tftp://172.23.16.140/auto/tftpboot-users/usera/hfr-mps.pie-4.0.0.15I.DT_IMAGE
 /tftp://172.23.16.140/auto/tftpboot-users/usera/hfr-upgrade.pie-4.0.0.15I.DT_IMAGE activate
Install operation 1 completed successfully at 04:09:19 DST Tue May 11 2010.

Install operation 2 started by user 'userx' via CLI at 05:37:25 DST Tue May
11 2010.
 (admin) install commit
 Install operation 2 completed successfully at 05:37:36 DST Tue May 11 2010.

2 entries shown
```

The following example shows the details for a specific installation request. The **detail** keyword is used to display additional information about the impact of the operation to processes and nodes:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show install log 1 detail
Tue Jul 28 02:30:52.089 DST
```

```
Install operation 1 started by user 'user_b' via CLI at 19:42:38 DST Tue Jul 14 2009.
(admin) install add
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-diags-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-doc.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-fpd.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-k9sec-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-mcast-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-mgbl-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-mpls-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
Install operation 1 completed successfully at 20:39:04 DST Tue Jul 14 2009.
```

## Install logs:

```
Install operation 1 '(admin) install add
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-diags-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-doc.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-fpd.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-k9sec-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-mcast-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-mgbl-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-mpls-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
activate' started by user 'user_b' via CLI at 19:42:38 DST
Tue Jul 14 2009.
Part 1 of 2 (add software): Started
Info: The following packages are now available to be activated:
Info:
Info: disk0:hfr-diags-3.9.0.14I
Info: disk0:hfr-doc-3.9.0.14I
Info: disk0:hfr-fpd-3.9.0.14I
Info: disk0:hfr-k9sec-3.9.0.14I
Info: disk0:hfr-mcast-3.9.0.14I
Info: disk0:hfr-mgbl-3.9.0.14I
Info: disk0:hfr-mpls-3.9.0.14I
Info:
Info: The packages can be activated across the entire router.
Info:
Part 1 of 2 (add software): Completed successfully
Part 2 of 2 (activate software): Started
Info: The following sequence of sub-operations has been determined to
Info: minimize any impact:
Info:
Info: Sub-operation 1:
Info: Install Method: Parallel Process Restart
Info: hfr-mgbl-3.9.0.14I
Info:
Info: Sub-operation 2:
Info: Install Method: Parallel Process Restart
Info: hfr-k9sec-3.9.0.14I
Info:
Info: Sub-operation 3:
Info: Install Method: Parallel Process Restart
Info: hfr-diags-3.9.0.14I
Info:
Info: Sub-operation 4:
Info: Install Method: Parallel Process Restart
Info: hfr-fpd-3.9.0.14I
Info:
Info: Sub-operation 5:
Info: Install Method: Parallel Process Restart
Info: hfr-doc-3.9.0.14I
Info:
Info: Sub-operation 8:
Info: Install Method: Parallel Process Restart
Info: hfr-mpls-3.9.0.14I
```

```

Info:
Info: Sub-operation 9:
Info: Install Method: Parallel Process Restart
Info: hfr-mcast-3.9.0.14I
Info:
Info: The changes made to software configurations will not be
Info: persistent across system reloads. Use the command '(admin)
Info: install commit' to make changes persistent.
Info: Please verify that the system is consistent following the
Info: software change using the following commands:
Info: show system verify
Info: install verify packages
Part 2 of 2 (activate software): Completed successfully
Part 1 of 2 (add software): Completed successfully
Part 2 of 2 (activate software): Completed successfully
Install operation 1 completed successfully at 20:39:04 DST Tue Jul 14 2009.

```

## Summary:

```

Sub-operation 1:
Install method: Parallel Process Restart
Summary of changes on nodes 0/4/CPU0, 0/4/CPU1:
 Activated: hfr-mgbl-3.9.0.14I
 9 hfr-mgbl processes affected (0 updated, 9 added, 0 removed, 0 impacted)

Summary of changes on nodes 0/RP0/CPU0, 0/RP1/CPU0:
 Activated: hfr-mgbl-3.9.0.14I
 9 hfr-mgbl processes affected (0 updated, 9 added, 0 removed, 0 impacted)

Sub-operation 2:
Install method: Parallel Process Restart
Summary of changes on nodes 0/4/CPU0, 0/4/CPU1:
 Activated: hfr-k9sec-3.9.0.14I
 9 hfr-k9sec processes affected (0 updated, 9 added, 0 removed, 0 impacted)

Summary of changes on nodes 0/RP0/CPU0, 0/RP1/CPU0:
 Activated: hfr-k9sec-3.9.0.14I
 9 hfr-k9sec processes affected (0 updated, 9 added, 0 removed, 0 impacted)

Sub-operation 3:
Install method: Parallel Process Restart
Summary of changes on nodes 0/1/SP, 0/4/SP, 0/6/SP, 0/SM0/SP, 0/SM1/SP,
0/SM2/SP, 0/SM3/SP:
 Activated: hfr-diags-3.9.0.14I
 No processes affected

Summary of changes on nodes 0/1/CPU0, 0/6/CPU0:
 Activated: hfr-diags-3.9.0.14I
 No processes affected

Summary of changes on nodes 0/4/CPU0, 0/4/CPU1:
 Activated: hfr-diags-3.9.0.14I
 No processes affected

Summary of changes on nodes 0/RP0/CPU0, 0/RP1/CPU0:
 Activated: hfr-diags-3.9.0.14I
 No processes affected

Sub-operation 4:
Install method: Parallel Process Restart
Summary of changes on nodes 0/1/SP, 0/4/SP, 0/6/SP, 0/SM0/SP, 0/SM1/SP,
0/SM2/SP, 0/SM3/SP:
 Activated: hfr-fpd-3.9.0.14I
 No processes affected

```

```

Summary of changes on nodes 0/1/CPU0, 0/6/CPU0:
 Activated: hfr-fpd-3.9.0.14I
 No processes affected

Summary of changes on nodes 0/4/CPU0, 0/4/CPU1:
 Activated: hfr-fpd-3.9.0.14I
 No processes affected

Summary of changes on nodes 0/RP0/CPU0, 0/RP1/CPU0:
 Activated: hfr-fpd-3.9.0.14I
 No processes affected

Sub-operation 5:
Install method: Parallel Process Restart
Summary of changes on nodes 0/4/CPU0, 0/4/CPU1:
 Activated: hfr-doc-3.9.0.14I
 No processes affected

Summary of changes on nodes 0/RP0/CPU0, 0/RP1/CPU0:
 Activated: hfr-doc-3.9.0.14I
 No processes affected

Sub-operation 6:
Install method: Parallel Process Restart
Summary of changes on nodes 0/1/CPU0, 0/6/CPU0:
 Activated: hfr-mpls-3.9.0.14I
 1 hfr-mpls processes affected (0 updated, 1 added, 0 removed, 0 impacted)

Summary of changes on nodes 0/4/CPU0, 0/4/CPU1:
 Activated: hfr-mpls-3.9.0.14I
 7 hfr-mpls processes affected (0 updated, 7 added, 0 removed, 0 impacted)

Summary of changes on nodes 0/RP0/CPU0, 0/RP1/CPU0:
 Activated: hfr-mpls-3.9.0.14I
 7 hfr-mpls processes affected (0 updated, 7 added, 0 removed, 0 impacted)

Sub-operation 7:
Install method: Parallel Process Restart
Summary of changes on nodes 0/1/CPU0, 0/6/CPU0:
 Activated: hfr-mcast-3.9.0.14I
 2 hfr-mcast processes affected (0 updated, 2 added, 0 removed, 0 impacted)

Summary of changes on nodes 0/4/CPU0, 0/4/CPU1:
 Activated: hfr-mcast-3.9.0.14I
 16 hfr-mcast processes affected (0 updated, 16 added, 0 removed, 0 impacted)

Summary of changes on nodes 0/RP0/CPU0, 0/RP1/CPU0:
 Activated: hfr-mcast-3.9.0.14I
 16 hfr-mcast processes affected (0 updated, 16 added, 0 removed, 0 impacted)

```

The following example shows information for the installation requests. The **verbose** keyword is used to display detailed information including file changes, impact to processes, and impact to DLLs.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show install log 2 verbose
```

```
Tue Jul 28 02:12:44.899 DST
```

```

Install operation 1 started by user 'user_b' via CLI at 19:42:38 DST Tue Jul14 2009.
(admin) install add
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-diags-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-doc.pie-3.9.0.14I

```

```

/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-fpd.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-k9sec-p.pie-3.9.0
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-mcast-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-mgbl-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-mpls-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
Install operation 1 completed successfully at 20:39:04 DST Tue Jul 14 2009.

```

## Install logs:

```

Install operation 1 '(admin) install add
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-diags-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-doc.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-fpd.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-k9sec-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-mcast-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-mgbl-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
/tftp://172.23.16.81/auto/tftpboot-users/user_b/hfr-mpls-p.pie-3.9.0.14I
activate' started by user 'user_b' via CLI at 19:42:38 DST
Tue Jul 14 2009.
Part 1 of 2 (add software): Started
Info: The following packages are now available to be activated:
Info:
Info: disk0:hfr-diags-3.9.0.14I
Info: disk0:hfr-doc-3.9.0.14I
Info: disk0:hfr-fpd-3.9.0.14I
Info: disk0:hfr-k9sec-3.9.0.14I
Info: disk0:hfr-mcast-3.9.0.14I
Info: disk0:hfr-mgbl-3.9.0.14I
Info: disk0:hfr-mpls-3.9.0.14I
Info:
Info: The packages can be activated across the entire router.
Info:
Part 1 of 2 (add software): Completed successfully
Part 2 of 2 (activate software): Started
Info: The following sequence of sub-operations has been determined to
Info: minimize any impact:
Info:
Info: Sub-operation 1:
Info: Install Method: Parallel Process Restart
Info: hfr-mgbl-3.9.0.14I
Info:
Info: Sub-operation 2:
Info: Install Method: Parallel Process Restart
Info: hfr-k9sec-3.9.0.14I
Info:
Info: Sub-operation 3:
Info: Install Method: Parallel Process Restart
Info: hfr-diags-3.9.0.14I
Info:
Info: Sub-operation 4:
Info: Install Method: Parallel Process Restart
Info: hfr-fpd-3.9.0.14I
Info:
Info: Sub-operation 5:
Info: Install Method: Parallel Process Restart
Info: hfr-doc-3.9.0.14I
--More--

```

The following example shows all installation requests in reverse order, such that the most recent requests are displayed first:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show install log reverse
```



```
Install operation 2 started by user 'user_a' via CLI at 12:33:10 GMT Mon Oct 29 2008.
(admin) install add /tftp://xx-tftp/user_a/hfr-fpd.pie
Install operation 2 completed successfully at 12:35:19 GMT Mon Oct 29 2008.

```

```
Install operation 1 started by user 'user_a' via CLI at 12:31:07 GMT Mon Oct 29 2007.
(admin) install add /tftp://xx-tftp/user_a/hfr-mgbl.pie
Install operation 1 completed successfully at 12:32:12 GMT Mon Oct 29 2008.
```

### Related Topics

- [install activate](#), on page 783
- [install add](#), on page 793
- [install deactivate](#), on page 807
- [install remove](#), on page 816
- [install commit](#), on page 805
- [install rollback to](#), on page 819
- [install verify packages](#), on page 826

# show install package

To display information about a package, use the **show install package** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show install package** *{device:package | all}* [{**brief** | **detail** | **verbose**}]

Syntax Description	
<i>device : package</i>	Device and package, expressed in concatenated form (for example, disk0:hfr-mgbl-3.8.0). For the <i>device:</i> argument, the value is a specified storage device, typically <b>disk0</b> .
<b>all</b>	Displays all installed packages on the system or SDR.
<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Displays only the name and version of packages.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information including impact to processes and nodes, vendor information, card support, and component information.
<b>verbose</b>	(Optional) Displays the information included in the keyword, plus information about dynamic link libraries (DLLs).

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Administration EXEC  
EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The command was made available in administration EXEC mode.  The <b>components</b> , <b>files</b> , and <b>none</b> keywords were removed and replaced by the <b>detail</b> , <b>verbose</b> , and <b>brief</b> keywords, respectively.  The <b>summary</b> keyword was removed.  The default output display was changed to match the output that displayed when the optional <b>summary</b> keyword was entered in previous releases.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **show install package** command with the **all** keyword to display a list of the packages on the router or SDR.

Use the **show install package** command with the **detail** keyword to display the version of the package, name of the manufacturer, name of the package, date and time when the package was built, and source directory where the package was built.

Use the **show install package** command with the **verbose** keyword to display the same information as the **detail** keyword, plus additional information about DLLs.



**Note** This command returns the same data in EXEC mode and administration EXEC mode. In EXEC mode, only the information for the current SDR is displayed.

For additional information about the status of installed software packages, use the **show install active** and **show install inactive** commands.

**Task ID****Task ID    Operations**

pkg-mgmt read

The following sample output from the **show install package** command lists all packages that are available on the router:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show install package all
```

```
Thu May 27 04:20:35.273 DST
disk0:hfr-fpd-4.0.0.15I

disk0:hfr-doc-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-docs-4.0.0.15I

disk0:hfr-mgbl-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mgbl-supp-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-mgbl-4.0.0.15I

disk0:hfr-mpls-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-mpls-4.0.0.15I

disk0:hfr-diags-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-diags-supp-4.0.0.15I

disk0:hfr-k9sec-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-k9sec-supp-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-security-4.0.0.15I

disk0:hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mcast-supp-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-mcast-4.0.0.15I

disk0:comp-hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-fwding-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-base-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-os-mbi-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-routing-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-fwding-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-infra-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-diags-4.0.0.15I

disk0:hfr-upgrade-p-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-doc-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-k9sec-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-sbc-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-diags-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mgbl-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mcast-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-mpls-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-rout-4.0.0.15I
```

**show install package**

```
disk0:hfr-fwgdg-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-1c-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-admin-4.0.0.15I
```

The following sample output from the **show install package** command lists all the packages contained in a composite package:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show install package disk0:comp-
hfr
-mini-4.0.0.15I

Thu May 27 04:26:37.095 DST
disk0:comp-
hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-fwding-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-base-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-os-mpi-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-routing-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-fwding-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-infra-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-diags-4.0.0.15I
```

**Table 80: show install package Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
disk0:hfr-rout-3.8.0	Storage device and the name of the package that has been installed.
hfr-rout V3.8.0 Routing Package	Name of the package.
Vendor	Name of the manufacturer.
Desc	Name of the package.
Build	Date and time the package was built.
Source	Source directory where the package was built.
Card(s)	Card types supported by the package.
Restart information	Restart impact on processes or nodes.
Components in package	Components included in the package.

### Related Topics

- [show install active](#), on page 832
- [show install inactive](#), on page 849
- [show install log](#), on page 855
- [show install](#), on page 829
- [show install pie-info](#), on page 865
- [show install which](#), on page 878

# show install pie-info

To display information about a package installation envelope (PIE) installation file, use the **show install pie-info** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

```
show install pie-info device:package [{brief | detail | verbose}]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>device : package</i> Device, directory path, and package, expressed in concatenated form.	
	<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Displays summary information.
	<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information.
	<b>verbose</b>	(Optional) Displays comprehensive information.
<b>Command Default</b>	Displays summary information.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC Administration EXEC	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The command was moved from EXEC mode to administration EXEC mode.
	Release 3.3.0	Support was added for the <b>detail</b> , and <b>verbose</b> keywords.
	Release 3.4.0	Support was added for EXEC mode. The <b>summary</b> keyword was replaced by the <b>brief</b> keyword.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the <b>install pie-info</b> command to display information about a specified PIE installation file.	
<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	pkg-mgmt	read

The following example illustrates sample output from the **install pie-info** command. The default display shows the package name, expiration date, and file size:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show install pie-info
tftp://223.255.254.254/auto/tftpboot/users/usera/hfr-mcast-p.pie
Thu May 27 17:05:19.888 UTC
```

## show install pie-info

```

Contents of pie file '/tftp://223.255.254.254/auto/tftpboot/users/usera/hfr-mcast-p.pie':
 Expiry date : Oct 17, 2015 01:51:47 UTC
 Uncompressed size : 17694945
 Compressed size : 7022792

 hfr-mcast-p-4.0.0.18C
 hfr-mcast-supp-4.0.0.18C
 iosxr-mcast-4.0.0.18C

```

The following example illustrates sample output from the **install pie-info** command with the **detail** keyword. This command displays additional information including vendor, build date supported cards, and component information:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show install pie-info disk1:/
hfr
-mgbl-p.pie-3.8.0 detail
Contents of pie file '/disk1:/hfr-mgbl-p.pie-3.8.0':
 Expiry date : Jan 19, 2007 02:55:56 UTC
 Uncompressed size : 17892613
 hfr-mgbl-3.8.0
 hfr-mgbl V3.8.0[00] Manageability Package
 Vendor : Cisco Systems
 Desc : Manageability Package
 Build : Built on Wed May 10 08:04:58 UTC 2006
 Source : By edde-bld1 in /vws/aga/production/3.8.0/hfr/workspace for c28
 Card(s): RP, DRP, DRPSC
 Restart information:
 Default:
 parallel impacted processes restart
 Components in package hfr-mgbl-3.8.0, package
hfr-mgbl:
manageability-cwi V[r33x/2] Craft Web Interface related binaries ae
hfr-feature-ipsla V[r33x/1] IPSLA time stamping feature
 doc-hfr-mgbl V[r33x/2] Contains the
man page documentation for hfrsemweb V[r33x/1]
Agranat/Virata Emweb embedded web server
generic-xmlagent V[r33x/1] Generic XML Agent
ipsla V[r33x/1] IP SLA Agent (formerly known as Service Assurance)
manageability-perf V[r33x/1] Performance Management Component for y
man-xml-alarm-ops V[r33x/1] The XML Operations Provider for alarms.
man-xml-cfgmgr-ops V[r33x/1] Handler for XML which contains CfgMgrs
man-xml-cli-ops V[r33x/1] Handler for XML which contains CLI reques
man-xml-infra V[r33x/1] Generic infrastructure for XML support
man-xml-mda-ops V[r33x/1] Handler for XML which contains MDA reques
man-xml-ttyagent V[r33x/1] XML Telnet/SSH agent
cfg-sh-mgbl V[r33x/1] LR shared plane manageability config
package-compatible V[r33x/1] This is to collect package^Mcompatibilitys
package-manage V[r33x/3] This is to collect package^Mcompatibilitye
snmp-assetmib V[r33x/1] CISCO ASSET Management Information Base (M)
snmp-bulkfilemib V[r33x/1] Bulk File Management Information Base ()
snmp-assetmib-enhi V[r33x/1] CISCO ENHANCED IMAGE MIB
snmp-disman-mib V[r33x/1] Event MIB Implementation
snmp--disman-mib V[r33x/1] EXPRESSION-MIB implementation
snmp-frucontrolmib V[r33x/1] CISCO-FRU-CONTROL MIB Implementation A
snmp-ftpclientmib V[r33x/1] FTP Client Management Information Base)
snmp-pingmib V[r33x/1] Ping Management Information Base (MIB)
snmp-sensormib V[r33x/1] Sensor Management Information Base (MIB)

```

The following example illustrates sample output from the **install pie-info** command with the **verbose** keyword. This command displays the same information as the **detail** keyword, plus additional information about components, processes and DLLs:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show install pie-info
disk1:/hfr-mgbl-p.pie-3.4.0 verbose
```

```
Contents of pie file '/disk1:/hfr-mgbl-p.pie-3.4.0':
 Expiry date : Jan 19, 2007 02:55:56 UTC
 Uncompressed size : 17892613
```

```
hfr-mgbl-3.4.0
 hfr-mgbl V3.4.0[00] Manageability Package
 Vendor : Cisco Systems
 Desc : Manageability Package
 Build : Built on Wed May 10 08:04:58 UTC 2006
 Source : By edde-bld1 in /vws/aga/production/3.4.0/hfr/workspace for c28
 Card(s) : RP, DRP, DRPSC
 Restart information:
 Default:
 parallel impacted processes restart
 Components in package hfr-mgbl-3.4.0, package hfr-mgbl:
 manageability-cwi V[r33x/2] Craft Web Interface related binaries ae
 comm.jar
 comm.jar.nonwindows
 comm.jar.unix
 craft.html
 cwi.xml
 cwi_definitions.jar
 cwi_desktop.jar
 cwi_help.zip
 cwi_if.jar
 cwi_ne.jar
 cwi_tools.jar
 installer.jar
 javax.comm.properties
 jcl.jar
 libSerial.so.linux
 librxtxSerial.jnilib.mac
 man_craft_show
 man_craft_show.parser
 orb.jar
 win32com.dll.win

 hfr-feature-ipsla V[r33x/1] IPSLA time stamping feature
 ipsla_ts_svr
 ipsla_ts_svr.startup
 libplatform_ipsla_ts.dll
 show_ipsla_ts.parser
 show_ipsla_ts_ltrace

 doc-hfr-mgbl V[r33x/2] Contains the man page documentation for HFRs
 Fault-Manager-Debug.info
 Fault-Manager.info
 IP-Service-Level-Agreement.info
 Manageability-Debug.info
 Manageability.info
 Manageability-Debug.info
 Manageability.info
 Performance-Management.info

 emweb V[r33x/1] Agranat/Virata Emweb embedded web server
 emweb
 http_cfg_cmds.parser
 http_debug_cmds.parser
 httpd.startup
 ibhttperr.dll
```

```

sh_emweb_ns_cfg_api.configinfo

generic-xmlagent V[r33x/1] Generic XML Agent
 cfg_emorb_xmlagent.parser
 sh_xmlagent_ns_cfg_api.configinfo
 xmlagent
 xmlagent.startup

ipsla V[r33x/1] IP SLA Agent (formerly known as Service Assurance)
 cfg_ipsla.parser
 debug_ipsla.parser
 ipsla_app_common_cfg.schema
 ipsla_app_common_oper.schema
 ipsla_ma
 ipsla_ma.startup
 ipsla_op_def_cfg.schema
 ipsla_op_def_common_cfg.schema
 ipsla_op_def_enhanced_cfg.schema
 ipsla_op_def_history_cfg.schema
 ipsla_op_def_hourly_cfg.schema
 ipsla_op_def_icmp_echo_cfg.schema
 ipsla_op_def_icmp_path_echo_cfg.schema
 ipsla_op_def_icmp_path_jitter_cfg.schema
 ipsla_op_def_path_history_cfg.schema
 ipsla_op_def_path_hourly_cfg.schema
 ipsla_op_def_udp_echo_cfg.schema
 ipsla_op_def_udp_jitter_cfg.schema
 ipsla_op_hist_oper.schema
 ipsla_op_hist_path_oper.schema
 ipsla_op_oper.schema
 ipsla_op_react_cfg.schema
 ipsla_op_sched_cfg.schema
 ipsla_op_stats_enhc_oper.schema
 ipsla_op_stats_hrly_d_oper.schema
 ipsla_op_stats_hrly_nd_oper.schema
 ipsla_op_stats_hrly_oper.schema
 ipsla_op_stats_ltst_oper.schema
 ipsla_op_stats_oper.schema
 ipsla_path_setup_test
 ipsla_react_trig_cfg.schema
 ipsla_responder
 ipsla_responder.startup
 ipsla_responder_cfg.schema
 ipsla_responder_oper.schema
 ipsla_sa
 ipsla_sa.startup
 lib_ipsla_app_cmn_bag_descr.dll
 lib_ipsla_responder_stats_bag_descr.dll
 lib_mgbl_ipsla_oper_bag_descr.dll
 libipsla_error.dll
 libipsla_icmp_echo.dll
 libipsla_icmp_path_echo.dll
 libipsla_icmp_pathjitter.dll
 libipsla_infra.dll
 libipsla_infra_comp.dll
 libipsla_udp_echo.dll
 libipsla_udp_jitter.dll
 libipsla_utils.dll
 librttmonmib.dll
 rttmon.mib
 rttmonmib_cmds.parser
 sh_ipsla_ns_cfg_api.configinfo
 show_ipsla.parser
 show_ipsla_common

```



```

show_ipsla_ma_ltrace
show_ipsla_resp_ltrace
show_ipsla_resp_stats
show_ipsla_sa_ltrace
show_ipsla_stats

manageability-perf V[r33x/1] Performance Management Component for y
 cfg_perfmgmt.parser
 libperfmgmtbagdesc.dll
 libpm_error.dll
 manageability_perf_cfg_common.schema
 manageability_perf_enable_monitor_cfg.schema
 manageability_perf_enable_stats_cfg.schema
 manageability_perf_enable_thresh_cfg.schema
 manageability_perf_oper.schema
 manageability_perf_stats_cfg.schema
 manageability_perf_thresh_cfg.schema
 monitor_controller
 monitor_interface
 oper_perfmgmt.parser
 perfmgmt_show
 pm_collector
 pm_collector.startup
 pm_server
 pm_server.startup
 sh_perfmgmt_ns_cfg__api.configinfo

man-xml-alarm-ops V[r33x/1] The XML Operations Provider for alarms.
 libxmlalarmerror.dll
 libxmlalarmops.dll

man-xml-cfgmgr-ops V[r33x/1] Handler for XML which contains CfgMgrs
 libxmlcfgmgrdebug.dll
 libxmlcfgmgrerror.dll
 libxmlcfgmgrops.dll
 libxmltarcfg.dll
 xml_cfgmgr_debug.parser

man-xml-cli-ops V[r33x/1] Handler for XML which contains CLI reques
 libxmlclierror.dll
 libxmlcliops.dll
 xml_cli_debug.parser

man-xml-infra V[r33x/1] Generic infrastructure for XML support
 libxmlservice.dll
 libxmlservice_utils.dll
 libxmlserviceerror.dll
 xml_demo_agent
 xml_infra_cfg.parser
 xml_infra_debug.parser
 xml_infra_show.parser

man-xml-md-a-ops V[r33x/1] Handler for XML which contains MDA reques
 libxmlmdaerror.dll
 libxmlmdaerror.dll
 libxmlmdaops.dll
 libxmlmdatrans.dll
 xml_mda_debug.parser
 xml_mda_show.parser
 xml_mda_show_ltrace

man-xml-ttyagent V[r33x/1] XML Telnet/SSH agent
 libxmlttycmn.dll
 libxmlttyerror.dll

```

```

xml_tty_agent
xml_tty_agent.startup
xml_tty_agent_cfg.parser
xml_tty_client
xml_tty_client_exec.parser
xml_tty_cmn_debug.parser

cfg-sh-mgbl V[r33x/1] LR shared plane manageability config
sh_mgbl_ns_cfg__api.partitioninfo

package-compat V[r33x/1] This is to collect package^Mcompatibilitys
package_compatibility

package-manage V[r33x/3] This is to collect package^Mcompatibilitye
md5_manifest

snmp-assetmib V[r33x/1] CISCO ASSET Management Information Base (M)
ciscoasset.mib
ciscoassetmib_cmds.parser
libciscoassetmib.dll

snmp-bulkfilemib V[r33x/1] Bulk File Management Information Base ()
bulkfile.mib
bulkfilemib_cmds.parser
libbulkfilemib.dll

snmp-assetmib-enhi V[r33x/1] CISCO ENHANCED IMAGE MIB
enhimage.mib
enhimagemib_cmds.parser
libenhimagemib.dll

snmp-disman-mib V[r33x/1] Event MIB Implementation
Event.mib
eventmib_cmds.parser
libeventmib.dll

snmp--disman-mib V[r33x/1] EXPRESSION-MIB implementation
expression.mib
expressionmib_cmds.parser
libexpressionmib.dll

snmp-frucontrolmib V[r33x/1] CISCO-FRU-CONTROL MIB Implementation A
frucontrol.mib
frucontrolmib_cmds.parser
libfrucontrolmib.dll
sh_frucontrolmib_ns_cfg__api.configinfo

snmp-ftpclientmib V[r33x/1] FTP Client Management Information Base)
ftpclient.mib
ftpclientmib_cmds.parser
libftpclientmib.dll

snmp-pingmib V[r33x/1] Ping Management Information Base (MIB)
libpingmib.dll
ping.mib
pingmib.startup
pingmib_cmds.parser
snmppingd

snmp-sensormib V[r33x/1] Sensor Management Information Base (MIB)
ciscosensor.mib
ciscosensormib_cmds.parser
libciscosensormib.dll

```

```
sh_ciscosensormib_ns_cfg__api.configinfo
```

**Table 81: show install pie-info Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Contents of pie file	Storage device, directory, and name of the package.
Expiry date	Date when the package expires and can no longer be added to a router.
Uncompressed size	File size of the package after it is added to a local storage device.
hfr-mgbl-3.4.0	Name of the package.
Vendor	Name of the manufacturer.
Desc	Name of the package.
Build	Date and time the package was built.
Source	Source directory where the package was built.
Card(s)	Card types supported by the package.
Restart information	Restart impact on processes or nodes.
Components in package	Components included in the package.

### Related Topics

- [show install active](#), on page 832
- [show install inactive](#), on page 849
- [show install log](#), on page 855
- [show install package](#), on page 862
- [show install request](#), on page 872
- [show install which](#), on page 878

# show install request

To display the list of incomplete installation requests, running and queued, use the **show install request** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show install request [detail]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed information.
---------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Administration EXEC EXEC
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The command was moved from EXEC mode to administration EXEC mode.
	Release 3.3.0	Command syntax was changed from <b>show install requests</b> to <b>show install request</b> .
	Release 3.4.0	Support was added for EXEC mode.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>Cisco IOS XR software processes only one installation request per secure domain router (SDR) at a time. The <b>show install request</b> command displays any incomplete request that is currently running.</p> <p>Use the <b>show install request</b> command in administration EXEC mode to display installation operations for all SDRs in the system. In EXEC mode, this command displays only the installation requests for that SDR.</p>
-------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



<b>Note</b>	The default of installation commands is asynchronous mode, meaning that the command runs in the background and the EXEC prompt is returned as soon as possible. Performing a command in synchronous mode allows the installation process to finish before the prompt is returned.
-------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



<b>Tip</b>	These requests cannot be stopped by pressing <b>Ctrl-C</b> . To stop a request, use the <b>install attach</b> command to attach to the operation, then press <b>Ctrl-C</b> and select the “abort” option.
------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b> <b>Operations</b>
	pkg-mgmt read

The following example shows sample output from the **show install request** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show install request
```

```
Install operation 17 'install add /tftp://172.31.255.255/dir/19mcast' started by user
'user_b' at 14:38:45 UTC Thu Mar 30 2006. The operation is 1% complete 2,017KB
downloaded The operation can still be aborted.
```

The following example shows sample output from the **show install request** command when no installation operations are running:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show install request
```

```
There are no install requests in operation.
```

### Related Topics

- [install activate](#), on page 783
- [install add](#), on page 793
- [install deactivate](#), on page 807
- [install remove](#), on page 816
- [install rollback to](#), on page 819
- [install verify packages](#), on page 826

# show install rollback

To display the software set associated with a saved installation point, use the **show install rollback** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

## Administration EXEC Mode

```
show install rollback {point-idlabel} [{detail | summary}] [{sdr sdr-name | location node-id}]
```

## EXEC Mode

```
show install rollback {point-idlabel} [{detail | summary}] [location node-id]
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>point-id</i>	Installation point ID number.
	<i>label</i>	Label associated with an installation point ID.
	<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays a detailed summary of information for a system, SDR, or node, including the packages contained in a composite package.
	<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Displays a summary of information in a system or SDR.
	<b>sdr</b> <i>sdr-name</i>	(Optional) Displays information for a specific secure domain router (SDR). The <i>sdr-name</i> argument is the name assigned to the SDR. This option is in administration EXEC mode only.
	<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Displays information for a designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.2	The command was made available in administration EXEC mode.
	Release 3.3.0	The command was moved to administration EXEC mode only. Support was added for the keywords and arguments: <b>sdr</b> <i>sdr-name</i> , <b>detail</b> , and <b>summary</b> .
	Release 3.4.0	Support was added for EXEC mode.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show install rollback** command to display the software set associated with a saved installation point. To display the available rollback points, use the online help system. For example: **show install rollback ?**.



**Tip** This command can be used with the **install rollback to** command to verify the software set associated with a saved installation point before rolling back to the saved installation point.

### Displaying Information for a Specific SDR or All Nodes

- To display information for a specific SDR from administration EXEC mode, use the **sdr** *sdr-name* keyword and argument.
- To display information for an SDR when logged into that SDR, enter the command in EXEC mode.
- To display information for all SDRs in the system, enter the command in administration EXEC mode, without the **sdr** keyword.

### Displaying Information for a Specific Node

Use the **location** *node-id* keyword and argument to display information for a specific node. If you do not specify a location with the **location** *node-id* keyword and argument, this command displays information from all nodes.

### Summary, Detailed, and Verbose Information

Use the **summary** keyword to display a summary of the packages that are used by the **install rollback to** command. Use the **detail** keyword to display additional information, including the individual packages included in the composite packages.



**Tip** Use the **clear install rollback oldest** command to delete saved installation points from the installation buffer.

## Task ID

### Task ID Operations

pkg-mgmt read

In the following example, the **show install rollback** command with the **?** option displays the available rollback points:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show install rollback ?

 0 ID of the rollback point to show package information for
 2 ID of the rollback point to show package information for
```

In the following example, the **show install rollback** command displays the packages for a specific rollback point. This display summarizes the packages that are used by the **install rollback to** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show install rollback 0

Thu May 27 05:41:36.484 DST
```

## show install rollback

```

ID: 0, Label:
Timestamp: 09:35:55 UTC Mon May 10 2010

Node 0/6/CPU0 [LC] [SDR: Owner]
 Boot Device: mem:
 Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mbi-4.0.0.15I/lc/mbihfr-lc.vm
 Rollback Packages:
 disk0:comp-hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I

Node 0/RP0/CPU0 [HRP] [SDR: Owner]
 Boot Device: disk0:
 Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mbi-4.0.0.15I/mbihfr-rp.vm
 Rollback Packages:
 disk0:comp-hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I

Node 0/RP1/CPU0 [HRP] [SDR: Owner]
 Boot Device: disk0:
 Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mbi-4.0.0.15I/mbihfr-rp.vm
 Rollback Packages:
 disk0:comp-hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I

```

In the following example, the **show install rollback** command with the **detail** keyword displays additional information for the packages, including the individual packages included in the composite packages:

```

RP0/RP0/CPU0:router# show install rollback 0 detail

Thu May 27 06:01:55.133 DST
ID: 0, Label:
Timestamp: 09:35:55 UTC Mon May 10 2010

Node 0/6/CPU0 [LC] [SDR: Owner]
 Boot Device: mem:
 Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mbi-4.0.0.15I/lc/mbihfr-lc.vm
 Rollback Packages:
 disk0:comp-hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-fwding-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-base-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-os-mbi-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-routing-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-fwding-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-infra-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-diags-4.0.0.15I

Node 0/RP0/CPU0 [HRP] [SDR: Owner]
 Boot Device: disk0:
 Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mbi-4.0.0.15I/mbihfr-rp.vm
 Rollback Packages:
 disk0:comp-hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-fwding-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-base-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:hfr-os-mbi-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-routing-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-fwding-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-infra-4.0.0.15I
 disk0:iosxr-diags-4.0.0.15I

Node 0/RP1/CPU0 [HRP] [SDR: Owner]
 Boot Device: disk0:
 Boot Image: /disk0/hfr-os-mbi-4.0.0.15I/mbihfr-rp.vm
 Rollback Packages:
 disk0:comp-hfr-mini-4.0.0.15I

```



```
disk0:hfr-fwding-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-base-4.0.0.15I
disk0:hfr-os-mpi-4.0.0.15I
disk0:iosxr-routing-4.0.0.15I
disk0:iosxr-fwding-4.0.0.15I
disk0:iosxr-infra-4.0.0.15I
disk0:iosxr-diags-4.0.0.15I
```

**Table 82: show install rollback Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Boot Image	Minimum boot image (MBI) used to boot the node.
Rollback Packages	Packages that are rolled back.

### Related Topics

[clear install rollback oldest](#), on page 779

[install rollback to](#), on page 819

# show install which

To display the origin of a named process, component, or package, use the **show install which** command in EXEC or administration EXEC mode.

**show install which** {**component** *name* [**verbose**] | **file** *filename*} [{**sdr** *sdr-name* | **location** *node-id*}]

## Syntax Description

<b>component</b> <i>name</i>	Displays the package information for the component specified in the <i>name</i> argument.
<b>verbose</b>	(Optional) Displays summary, component, and file information for each component.
<b>file</b> <i>filename</i>	Displays the package information for the file specified in the <i>filename</i> argument.
<b>sdr</b> <i>sdr-name</i>	(Optional. Administration EXEC mode only.) Displays information for a specific secure domain router (SDR). The <i>sdr-name</i> argument is the name assigned to the SDR.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Displays information for the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

## Command Default

The default search is performed for the active software set.

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.2	The command was moved from EXEC mode to administration EXEC mode.
Release 3.3.0	This command was supported in both EXEC mode and administration EXEC mode.  Support was removed for the <b>files</b> keyword.  Support was added for the <b>verbose</b> keyword.  Support was added for the <b>sdr sdr-name</b> keyword and argument.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show install which** command to display information about a named process, component, or package. Information is shown for each node where the process, component, or package is located.

This command returns the same data in EXEC mode and administration EXEC mode.

### Displaying Information for a Specific SDR or All SDRs

- To display information for a specific SDR from administration EXEC mode, use the **sdr** *sdr-name* keyword and argument.
- To display information for an SDR when logged into that SDR, enter the command in EXEC mode.
- To display information for all SDRs in the system, enter the command in administration EXEC mode, without the **sdr** keyword.

### Displaying Information for a Specific Node

Use the **location** *node-id* keyword and argument to display information for a specific node. If you do not specify a location with the **location** *node-id* keyword and argument, this command displays information from all nodes.



**Note** If the process, component, or package is not located on that node, an error message is displayed.

### Verbose Information

Use the **verbose** keyword to display additional information, including component and file information for each package.

### Task ID

#### Task ID Operations

pkg-mgmt read

The following example shows cisco discovery protocol (CDP) information for a single node. The **show install which** command is entered with the **file** and **location** keywords specified:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show install which file cdp location 0/6/cpu0

Wed Jul 14 05:56:04.873 DST
Node 0/6/CPU0 has file cdp for boot package /disk0/hfr-os-mpi-4.0.0.24I/lc/mbihfr-lc.vm
from iosxr-fwding
Package:
 iosxr-fwding
 iosxr-fwding V4.0.0.24I[Default] IOS-XR Forwarding Package Definition
 Vendor : Cisco Systems
 Desc : IOS-XR Forwarding Package Definition
 Build : Built on Thu Jul 8 09:33:02 DST 2010
 Source : By sjc-lds-836 in
 /auto/ioxbuild6/production/4.0.0.24I.SIT_IMAGE/hfr/workspace for pie
 Card(s): RP, RP-B, HRP, DRP, 40G-MSC, SC
 Restart information:
 Default:
 parallel impacted processes restart
 Size Compressed/Uncompressed: 28MB/70MB (39%)

Component:
 cdp V[ci-40-bugfix/9] Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP)

File:
 cdp
 Card(s) : RP, RP-B, HRP, DRP, 40G-MSC, SC
```

## show install which

```

File type : Server
Remotely-hosted : No
Local view : /pkg/bin/cdp
Local install path : /disk0/iosxr-fwding-4.0.0.24I/bin/cdp (Uncompressed)
Central install path : /disk0/iosxr-fwding-4.0.0.24I/0x13/bin/cdp (Compressed)
Uncompressed size : 118KB
Compressed size : 50KB
Uncompressed MD5 : 72a7bcd591b3d0022796b169ce9f612e
Compressed MD5 : 232144071cc7a9416f731fac0d835ba8

```

The following example shows the message displayed if the specified process, component, or package is not active on a node:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show install which file cdp location 0/1/CPU0

File cdp not active on node 0/6/CPU0

```

**Table 83: show install which Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Package:	Name of the package that contains the file or component being described.
hfr-base V3.8.0	Name and release number of the package.
Vendor	Name of the manufacturer.
Desc	Name of the package.
Build	Date and time the package was built.
Source	Source directory where the package was built.
Card(s)	Card types supported by the package.
Restart information	Restart impact on processes or nodes.
Component:	Component name and version number.
File:	Name of the of the process or DLL file that information is being specified for.
Card(s)	Supported card types on which the file can be used.
Local view	Generic directory path used to access the file on the nodes where it is used.
Local install path	Local directory path where the file is stored.
Central install path	Directory path where the file is stored on RP and SC nodes.

### Related Topics

[show install active](#), on page 832

[show install inactive](#), on page 849

[show install log](#), on page 855

[show install package](#), on page 862

[show install request](#), on page 872

[show install](#), on page 829

## show issu-warm-reload control-protocol trace

To display control protocol trace data about the ongoing process of an in-service software upgrade (ISSU), use the **show issu-warm-reload control-protocol trace** command in EXEC mode.

```
show issu-warm-reload control-protocol trace data-type type {all | error | information | packet}
[hexdump] [last n] [reverse] [stats] [tailf] [unique][verbose] [wrapping][file filename original]
```

### Syntax Description

<i>data-type</i>	The type of data to display. Valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>all</b>—Displays all trace data.</li> <li>• <b>chdlc</b>—Displays Cisco High-Level Data Link Control (cHDLC) Serial Line Address Resolution Protocol (SLARP) data.</li> <li>• <b>control-io</b>—Displays control input-output (I/O) data.</li> <li>• <b>ipv6nd</b>—Displays IPv6 ND data.</li> <li>• <b>lACP</b>—Displays Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) data.</li> <li>• <b>platform</b>—Displays platform data.</li> <li>• <b>ppp</b>—Displays PPP data.</li> </ul> all, chdlc, control-io, ipv6nd, lACP,
<b>type</b>	Specifies the format of trace data to display.
<b>all</b>	Displays error, information and packet traces.
<b>error</b>	Displays error traces.
<b>information</b>	Displays information traces.
<b>packet</b>	Displays packet traces.
<b>hexdump</b>	(Optional) Displays traces in hexadecimal format.
<b>last</b> <i>n</i>	(Optional) Displays the last <i>n</i> number of traces only.
<b>reverse</b>	(Optional) Displays the most recent traces first.
<b>stats</b>	(Optional) Displays execution path statistics.
<b>tailf</b>	(Optional) Displays new traces as they are added.
<b>unique</b>	(Optional) Displays unique entries only, along with the count of the number of times this entry appears.
<b>verbose</b>	(Optional) Displays additional internal debugging information.

<b>wrapping</b>	(Optional) Displays wrapping entries.
<b>file <i>filename</i> original</b>	(Optional) Specifies the filename of the file to display. You can specify up to four trace files.

**Command Default** None.

**Command Modes** EXEC

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 4.2.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show issu-warm-reload control-protocol trace** command only provides information while the ISSU process is running. After the installation is complete, no information is provided.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	system	read

# show zapdisk locations

To display location information where zapdisk operation is supported, use the **show zapdisk locations** command in EXEC mode.

## show zapdisk locations

This command has no keywords or arguments.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC mode
----------------------	-----------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 7.0.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.
-------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	diag	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show zapdisk locations** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show context


0/RSP1 Fully qualified location specification
0/7 Fully qualified location specification
0/4 Fully qualified location specification
all all locations
```



# zapdisk start location

To erase data from the disk memory of RSPs and line cards, use the **zapdisk start location** command in EXEC mode.

**zapdisk start location** *node-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>location</b> { <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> } Specify the location string obtained from the <b>show zapdisk location</b> command. Zapdisk can be executed for specific node location or all node locations.				
<b>Command Default</b>	Disabled.				
<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC mode				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 7.0.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 7.0.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 7.0.1	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	After the command is executed, the card is shut down. Do not reload the card.				
					
<b>Caution</b>	This command should not be used during normal operation of the router. The command should be used only when you have planned to delete the data from the card during return material authorization (RMA).				
<b>Task ID</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>diag</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	diag	read, write
Task ID	Operations				
diag	read, write				

The following example shows how to erase data from the line card location 0/4:

```
Router# zapdisk start location 0/4
Action on designated location is in progress, more detail logs will be located in sysadmin
at
/misc/disk1/tftpboot/zapdisk.log once action is completed
```

■ zapdisk start location



## Terminal Services Commands

---

This chapter describes the Cisco IOS XR commands used for setting up physical and virtual terminal connections, managing terminals, and configuring virtual terminal line (vty) pools. It also includes commands for the managing the Craft Panel Interface.

For detailed information about configuring physical and virtual terminals, see the *Implementing Physical and Virtual Terminals on Cisco IOS XR Software* module in *System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers*.

- [absolute-timeout](#), on page 889
- [access-class](#), on page 890
- [autocommand](#), on page 892
- [banner exec](#), on page 895
- [banner incoming](#), on page 897
- [banner login](#), on page 899
- [banner motd](#), on page 901
- [banner prompt-timeout](#), on page 903
- [clear line](#), on page 905
- [clear line vty](#), on page 906
- [cli interactive syntax check](#), on page 907
- [cli whitespace completion](#), on page 908
- [databits](#), on page 909
- [disconnect](#), on page 911
- [disconnect-character](#), on page 912
- [escape-character](#), on page 913
- [exec-timeout](#), on page 915
- [flowcontrol hardware](#), on page 917
- [lcd alarm-category](#), on page 918
- [lcd message](#) , on page 919
- [lcd name](#), on page 920
- [length](#), on page 921
- [line](#), on page 922
- [parity](#), on page 923
- [resume](#), on page 924
- [send](#), on page 926
- [session-limit](#), on page 928

- [session-timeout](#), on page 929
- [show diag lcd-interface](#), on page 930
- [show line](#), on page 931
- [show sessions](#), on page 934
- [show terminal](#), on page 936
- [show users](#), on page 938
- [stopbits](#), on page 940
- [terminal exec prompt](#), on page 942
- [terminal exec utility pager](#), on page 944
- [terminal length](#), on page 945
- [terminal width](#), on page 947
- [timestamp disable](#), on page 948
- [transport input](#), on page 949
- [transport output](#), on page 951
- [transport preferred](#), on page 953
- [vty-pool](#), on page 955
- [width \(display\)](#), on page 957

# absolute-timeout

To set the absolute timeout for line disconnection, use the **absolute-timeout** command in line template configuration mode. To remove the **absolute-timeout** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

**absolute-timeout** *minutes*  
**no absolute-timeout** *minutes*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>minutes</i> Absolute timeout interval, in minutes. Range is from 10 to 10000.
---------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	<i>minutes</i> : 1440
------------------------	-----------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Line template configuration
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 5.0.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
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Use the **absolute-timeout** command to terminate the connection after the specified time has elapsed, regardless of whether the connection is being used at the time of termination. You can specify an absolute-timeout value for each port. The user is notified 20 seconds before the session is terminated.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	tty-access	read, write

The following example shows how to set the session timeout value to 2880 minutes (2 days) for the default line template:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line default
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# absolute-timeout 2880
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">banner incoming, on page 897</a>	Sets the idle wait timeout interval for user input over a physical terminal connection.
	<a href="#">session-timeout, on page 929</a>	Sets the idle wait timeout interval for user input over a virtual terminal connection.

# access-class

To restrict incoming and outgoing connections using an IPv4 or IPv6 access list, use the **access-class** command in line template configuration mode. To remove the restriction, use the **no** form of this command.

```
access-class list-name {in | out}
no accessclass list-name {in | out}
```

Syntax Description	
	<i>list-name</i> IPv4 or IPv6 access list name.
<b>in</b>	Filters incoming connections.
<b>out</b>	Filters outgoing connections.

**Command Default** No access class is set.

**Command Modes** Line template configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **access-class** command to restrict incoming or outgoing connections to addresses defined in an access list. Use the **ipv4 access-list** or **ipv6 access-list** command to define an access list by name.



**Note** To restrict access of incoming or outgoing connections over IPv4 and IPv6, the IPv4 access list and IPv6 access list must share the same name.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	tty-access	read, write

The following example shows how to specify an access class assigned to outgoing connections for the default line template:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line default
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# access-class vtyacl out
```

The following sample output from the **show ipv4 access-lists** command displays the IPv4 access list named vtyacl:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ipv4 access-lists vtyacl

ipv4 access-list vtyacl
 10 permit ip host 10.32.162.48 any
 20 permit ip host 10.20.49.170 any
 30 permit ip host 10.60.3.5 any
```

The following sample output from the **show ipv6 access-lists** command displays the IPv6 access list name vtyacl:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ipv6 access-lists vtyacl

ipv6 access-list vtyacl
 10 permit ipv6 host 2001:db8:2222:: any
 20 permit ipv6 host 2001:db8:0:4::2 any
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>ipv4 access-list</b>	Defines an IPv4 access list by name.
<b>ipv6 access-list</b>	Defines an IPv6 access list by name.

# autocommand

To automatically run one or more commands after a user logs in to a vty terminal session, use the **autocommand** command in line default or line template configuration mode. To remove the **autocommand** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

**autocommand** *command*  
**no autocommand** *command*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>command</i> Command or command alias to be executed on user login to a vty session.
---------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Line template configuration Line default configuration
----------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
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Use the **autocommand** command to automatically run a command or command alias when a user logs in to a vty session. To run multiple commands, use a command alias for the *command* argument. When the user logs in, the commands included in the alias are run sequentially.



<b>Note</b>	The <b>autocommand</b> command is supported on vty connections only; it is not supported on console or aux line connections. Use this command to automatically run a command after user login.
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<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	tty-access	read, write

The following example shows how to use the **autocommand** command to automatically run the **show ip interface brief** command when a user logs in to a default vty session:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure terminal
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line default
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# autocommand show ip interface brief
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# end
```

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:yes
```



```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# exit
```

```
<Your 'TELNET' connection has terminated>
```

The following example shows how the **show ip interface brief** command is automatically run when the user logs on to a vty session:

```
User Access Verification
```

```
Username: lab
Password:
```

```
Executing Autocommand 'show ip interface brief'
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ip interface brief
```

Interface	IP-Address	Status	Protocol
MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0	172.16.0.0	Up	Up
POS0/0/0/0	unassigned	Up	Up
POS0/0/0/1	unassigned	Up	Up
POS0/0/0/2	unassigned	Up	Up
POS0/0/0/3	unassigned	Up	Up
POS0/3/0/0	unassigned	Up	Up
POS0/3/0/1	unassigned	Up	Up
POS0/3/0/2	unassigned	Up	Up
POS0/3/0/3	unassigned	Up	Up

The following example shows how to disable the feature using the **no** form of the **autocommand** command. In this example, the autocommand for the **show ip interface brief** command is disabled. When the user logs out, and logs back in, the **autocommand** command does not run.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure terminal
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line default
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# no autocommand ?
```

```
LINE Appropriate EXEC command
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# no autocommand show ip interface brief
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# end
```

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:yes
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# exit
```

```
<Your 'TELNET' connection has terminated>
```

```
User Access Verification
```

```
Username: lab
Password:
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#
```

The following example shows how to use a command alias with the **autocommand** command to run more than one command when a user logs in to a default vty session. In this example, the alias “test” is created to include the **show ip interface brief** command and the **show users** command. The autocommand feature is then used to run the “test” alias when a user logs in to the vty terminal:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure terminal
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# alias test show ip interface brief; show users
```

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line default
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# autocommand test
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# end

Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:yes

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# exit

<Your 'TELNET' connection has terminated>

User Access Verification

Username: lab
Password:

Executing Autocommand 'test'
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# test

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ip interface brief

Interface IP-Address Status Protocol
MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0 172.16.0.0 Up Up
POS0/0/0/0 unassigned Up Up
POS0/0/0/1 unassigned Up Up
POS0/0/0/2 unassigned Up Up
POS0/0/0/3 unassigned Up Up
POS0/3/0/0 unassigned Up Up
POS0/3/0/1 unassigned Up Up
POS0/3/0/2 unassigned Up Up
POS0/3/0/3 unassigned Up Up

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show users

 Line User Service Conns Idle Location
* vty0 lab telnet 0 00:00:00 172.16.0.0

```

# banner exec

To create a message that is displayed when an EXEC process is created (an EXEC banner), use the **banner exec** command in Global Configuration mode. To delete the EXEC banner, use the **no** form of this command.

```
banner exec delimiter message delimiter
no banner exec
```

## Syntax Description

*delimiter* Delimiting character is (c).

*message* Message text. Text may include tokens in the form \$( *token* ) in the message text. Tokens are replaced with the corresponding configuration variable. Tokens are described in [Table 84: banner exec Tokens, on page 895](#).

## Command Default

No EXEC banner is displayed.

## Command Modes

Global Configuration mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **banner exec** command to specify a message that is displayed when an EXEC process is created (a line is activated or an incoming connection is made to a vty). Follow this command with one or more blank spaces and the delimiting character (c). After entering one or more lines of text, terminate the message with the delimiting character (c).

When a user connects to a router, the message-of-the-day (MOTD) banner appears first, followed by the login banner and prompts. After the user logs in to the router, the EXEC banner or incoming banner is displayed, depending on the type of connection. For a reverse Telnet login, the incoming banner is displayed. For all other connections, the router displays the EXEC banner.

Use tokens in the form \$( *token* ) in the message text to customize the banner. Tokens display current configuration variables, such as the router hostname and IP address.

The tokens are described in this table.

**Table 84: banner exec Tokens**

Token	Information Displayed in the Banner
\$(hostname)	Displays the hostname for the router.
\$(domain)	Displays the domain name for the router.
\$(line)	Displays the vty or tty (asynchronous) line number.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
---------	---------	------------

	tty-access	read, write
--	------------	----------------

The following example shows how to set an EXEC banner that uses tokens:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# banner exec c
Enter TEXT message. End with the character 'c'.
THIS IS AN EXEC BANNER
c
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
------------------	---------	-------------

	<a href="#">banner incoming, on page 897</a>	Defines and enables a customized message that is displayed when there is an incoming connection to a terminal line from a host on the network.
	<a href="#">banner login, on page 899</a>	Defines and enables a customized banner that is displayed before the username and password login prompts.
	<a href="#">banner motd, on page 901</a>	Defines a customized MOTD banner.
	<a href="#">banner prompt-timeout, on page 903</a>	Defines a customized banner that is displayed when there is a login timeout.

# banner incoming

To create a banner that is displayed when there is an incoming connection to a terminal line from a host on the network, use the **banner incoming** command in Global Configuration mode. To delete the incoming connection banner, use the **no** form of this command.

**banner incoming** *delimiter message delimiter*  
**no banner incoming**

## Syntax Description

*delimiter* Delimiting character is (c).

*message* Message text. You can include tokens in the form \$( *token* ) in the message text. Tokens are replaced with the corresponding configuration variable. Tokens are described in [Table 85: banner incoming Tokens, on page 898](#).

## Command Default

No incoming banner is displayed.

## Command Modes

Global Configuration mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Follow the **banner incoming** command with one or more blank spaces and the delimiting character (c). After entering one or more lines of text, terminate the message with the second occurrence of the delimiting character (c).

An *incoming connection* is one initiated from the network side of the router. Incoming connections are also called reverse Telnet sessions. These sessions can display message-of-the-day (MOTD) banners and incoming banners, but they do not display EXEC banners.

When a user connects to a router, the MOTD banner (if configured) appears first, followed by the login banner and prompts. After the user logs in to the router, the EXEC banner or incoming banner is displayed, depending on the type of connection. For a reverse Telnet login, the incoming banner is displayed. For all other connections, the router displays the EXEC banner.

Incoming banners cannot be suppressed. If you do not want the incoming banner to appear, you must delete it with the **no banner incoming** command.

To customize the banner, use tokens in the form \$(*token*) in the message text. Tokens display current variables, such as the router hostname and IP address.

This table describes the tokens.

**Table 85: banner incoming Tokens**

Token	Information Displayed in the Banner
<b>\$(hostname)</b>	Displays the hostname for the router.
<b>\$(domain)</b>	Displays the domain name for the router.
<b>\$(line)</b>	Displays the vty or tty (asynchronous) line number.

## Task ID

### Task ID Operations

tty-access read,  
write

The following example shows how to create an incoming connection banner:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# banner incoming c
Enter TEXT message. End with the character `c`
THIS IS AN INCOMING BANNER.
c
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">banner exec, on page 895</a>	Defines a customized banner that is displayed whenever the EXEC process is initiated.
<a href="#">banner login, on page 899</a>	Defines and enables a customized banner that is displayed before the username and password login prompts.
<a href="#">banner motd, on page 901</a>	Defines a customized MOTD banner.
<a href="#">banner prompt-timeout, on page 903</a>	Defines a customized banner that is displayed when there is a login timeout.

# banner login

To create a customized banner that is displayed before the username and password login prompts, use the **banner login** command in Global Configuration mode. To disable the login banner, use **no** form of this command.

```
banner login delimiter message delimiter
no banner login
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>delimiter</i> Delimiting character is (c).				
	<i>message</i> Message text. You can include tokens in the form \$( <i>token</i> ) in the message text. Tokens are replaced with the corresponding configuration variable. Tokens are described in <a href="#">Table 86: banner login Tokens, on page 899</a> .				
<b>Command Default</b>	No login banner is displayed.				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global Configuration mode				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 2.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.				

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Follow the **banner login** command with one or more blank spaces and the delimiting character (c). Then enter one or more lines of text, terminating the message with the second occurrence of the delimiting character (c).

When a user connects to the router, the message-of-the-day (MOTD) banner (if configured) appears first, followed by the login banner and prompts. After the user successfully logs in to the router, the EXEC banner or incoming banner is displayed, depending on the type of connection. For a reverse Telnet login, the incoming banner is displayed. For all other connections, the router displays the EXEC banner.

To customize the banner, use tokens in the form \$( *token* ) in the message text. Tokens display current configuration variables, such as the router hostname and IP address.

Tokens are described in the this table.

**Table 86: banner login Tokens**

Token	Information Displayed in the Banner
\$(hostname)	Displays the hostname for the router.
\$(domain)	Displays the domain name for the router.
\$(line)	Displays the vty or tty (asynchronous) line number.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	tty-access	read, write

The following example shows how to set a login banner:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# banner login c
Enter TEXT message. End with the character 'c'.
THIS IS A LOGIN BANNER
c
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">banner exec, on page 895</a>	Defines a customized banner that is displayed whenever the EXEC process is initiated.
<a href="#">banner incoming, on page 897</a>	Defines and enables a customized message that is displayed when there is an incoming connection to a terminal line from a host on the network.
<a href="#">banner motd, on page 901</a>	Defines a customized MOTD banner.
<a href="#">banner prompt-timeout, on page 903</a>	Defines a customized banner that is displayed when there is a login timeout.



# banner motd

To create a message-of-the-day (MOTD) banner, use the **banner motd** command in Global Configuration mode. To delete the MOTD banner, use the **no** form of this command.

**banner motd** *delimiter message delimiter*  
**no banner motd**

## Syntax Description

*delimiter* Delimiting character is (c).

*message* Message text. You can include tokens in the form \$( *token* ) in the message text. Tokens are replaced with the corresponding configuration variable.

## Command Default

No MOTD banner is displayed.

## Command Modes

Global Configuration mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Follow this command with one or more blank spaces and the delimiting character (c). Then enter one or more lines of text, terminating the message with the second occurrence of the delimiting character (c).

This MOTD banner is displayed to all terminals connected and is useful for sending messages that affect all users (such as impending system shutdowns). Use the **no banner motd** command to disable the MOTD banner on a line.

When a user connects to the router, the MOTD banner (if configured) appears first, followed by the login banner and prompts. After the user successfully logs in to the router, the EXEC banner or incoming banner is displayed, depending on the type of connection. For a reverse Telnet login, the incoming banner is displayed. For all other connections, the router displays the EXEC banner.

To customize the banner, use tokens in the form \$(token) in the message text. Tokens display current configuration variables, such as the router hostname and IP address.

Tokens are described in this table.

**Table 87: banner motd Tokens**

Token	Information Displayed in the Banner
\$(hostname)	Displays the hostname for the router.
\$(domain)	Displays the domain name for the router.
\$(line)	Displays the vty or tty (asynchronous) line number.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
---------	---------	------------

	tty-access	read, write
--	------------	----------------

The following example shows how to configure an MOTD banner with a token:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# banner motd c
```

```
Enter TEXT message. End with the character 'c'.
```

```
Notice: all routers in $(domain) will be upgraded beginning April 20
c
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
------------------	---------	-------------

	<a href="#">banner exec, on page 895</a>	Defines and enables a customized banner that is displayed whenever the EXEC process is initiated.
	<a href="#">banner incoming, on page 897</a>	Defines and enables a customized message that is displayed when there is an incoming connection to a terminal line from a host on the network.
	<a href="#">banner login, on page 899</a>	Defines and enables a customized banner that is displayed before the username and password login prompts.
	<a href="#">banner prompt-timeout, on page 903</a>	Defines a customized banner that is displayed when there is a login timeout.

# banner prompt-timeout

To create a banner that is displayed when there is a login authentication timeout, use the **banner prompt-timeout** command in Global Configuration mode. To delete the prompt timeout banner, use the **no banner prompt-timeout** form of this command.

**banner prompt-timeout** *delimiter message delimiter*  
**no banner prompt-timeout**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>delimiter</i> Delimiting character is (c).				
	<i>message</i> Message text. You can include tokens in the form $\$(token)$ in the message text. Tokens are replaced with the corresponding configuration variable.				
<b>Command Default</b>	No banner is displayed when there is a login authentication timeout.				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global Configuration mode				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 2.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.				

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Follow this command with one or more blank spaces and the delimiting character (c). Then enter one or more lines of text, terminating the message with the second occurrence of the delimiting character (c).

This prompt-timeout banner is displayed when there is a login authentication timeout at the username and password prompt.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	tty-access	read, write

The following example shows how to configure a prompt-timeout banner:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# banner prompt-timeout c
Enter TEXT message. End with the character 'c'.
THIS IS A PROMPT TIMEOUT BANNER
c
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<a href="#">banner exec, on page 895</a>	Defines and enables a customized banner that is displayed whenever the EXEC process is initiated.
<a href="#">banner incoming, on page 897</a>	Defines and enables a customized message that is displayed when there is an incoming connection to a terminal line from a host on the network.
<a href="#">banner login, on page 899</a>	Defines and enables a customized banner that is displayed before the username and password login prompts.
<a href="#">banner motd, on page 901</a>	Defines a customized MOTD banner.

# clear line

To clear an auxiliary or console line to an idle state, use the **clear line** command in EXEC mode.

```
clear line {aux | console} location node-id
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<b>aux</b>	Clears the auxiliary line.
	<b>console</b>	Clears the console line.
	<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Specifies the location of a route processor (RP) where the auxiliary or console line to be cleared resides. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	tty-access	execute

The following example shows how to clear the console line, putting it in an idle state:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clear line console location 0/RP1/CPU0
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show users, on page 938</a>	Displays information about the active lines on the networking device.

# clear line vty

To clear a virtual terminal line (vty) to an idle state, use the **clear line vty** command in EXEC mode.

**clear line vty** *line-number*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>line-number</i> Line number in the range from 0 to 99.
---------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values
------------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC mode
----------------------	-----------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Use the **show users** command to determine the origin of the connection and which lines to clear. When a line is cleared to an idle state, the user on the other end of the connection receives notice that the connection was closed by a foreign host.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	tty-access	execute

The following example shows how to reset vty 3 to the idle state:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clear line vty 3
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">show users, on page 938</a>	Displays information about the active lines on the networking device.

# cli interactive syntax check

To enable interactive syntax checking, use the **cli interactive syntax check** command in the appropriate line configuration mode. To disable interactive syntax checking, use the **no** form of this command.

**cli interactive syntax check**  
**no cli interactive syntax check**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** Interactive syntax checking is disabled.

**Command Modes** Line console configuration  
 Line default configuration  
 Line template configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **cli interactive syntax check** command to check command syntax as you type. You are not allowed to enter incorrect syntax.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	tty-access	read, write

The following example shows how to enable interactive syntax checking:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line console
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# cli interactive syntax check
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">cli whitespace completion, on page 908</a>	Enables completion of a command when you type the space key.

# cli whitespace completion

To enable completion of a command when you type the space key, use the **cli whitespace completion** command in the appropriate line configuration mode. To disable whitespace completion, use the **no** form of this command.

**cli whitespace completion**

**no cli whitespace completion**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** Whitespace completion is disabled.

**Command Modes**

- Line console configuration
- Line default configuration
- Line template configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **cli whitespace completion** command to complete the next word of the command syntax if you type the space key before completing the word. If more than one option is valid, all options are displayed for you to choose one.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	tty-access	read, write

The following example shows how to enable whitespace completion:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line console
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# cli whitespace completion
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">cli interactive syntax check, on page 907</a>	Enables interactive syntax checking.



# databits

To set the data bits per character for physical terminal connections, use the **databits** command in line console configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

**databits** {**5** | **6** | **7** | **8**}  
**no databits**

## Syntax Description

<b>5</b>	Sets the data bits per character to 5.
<b>6</b>	Sets the data bits per character to 6.
<b>7</b>	Sets the data bits per character to 7.
<b>8</b>	Sets the data bits per character to 8.

## Command Default

Eight databits per character.

## Command Modes

Line console configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **databits** command to set the data bits attributes for physical terminal connections. Physical terminal connections use either the console or auxiliary line template.

The **databits** command masks the high bit on input from devices that generate 7 data bits with parity. If parity is being generated, specify 7 data bits per character. If no parity generation is in effect, specify 8 data bits per character. The keywords **5** and **6** are supplied for compatibility with older devices and generally are not used.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
tty-access	read, write

The following example shows how to set the data bits per character for the console terminal template to 7:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line console
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# databits 7
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<a href="#">show users, on page 938</a>	Displays information about the active lines on the networking device.
<a href="#">stopbits, on page 940</a>	Sets the number of stop bits.

# disconnect

To disconnect a network connection, use the **disconnect** command in EXEC mode.

**disconnect** [{*connection-number*network-name}]

## Syntax Description

*connection-number* (Optional) Number of the line of the active network connection to be disconnected. Range is from 1 to 20.

*network-name* (Optional) Name of the active network connection to be disconnected.

## Command Modes

EXEC mode

## Command Default

Disconnects the existing network connection if no arguments are provided.

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Do not disconnect a line to end a session. Instead, log off the host before ending the session to clear the connection. If you cannot log out of an active session, disconnect the line.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
tty-access	read, write

The following example shows how to disconnect from a device (in this example “User1”) to return to the router:

```
User1% disconnect
Connection closed by remote host

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#
```

# disconnect-character

To define a character to disconnect a session, use the **disconnect-character** command in line template configuration mode. To remove the **disconnect-character** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

**disconnect-character** [*{numbercharacter}*]  
**no disconnect-character**

## Syntax Description

*number* (Optional) ASCII decimal equivalent of the disconnect character. Range is from 0 through 255.

*character* (Optional) Disconnect character.

## Command Default

No disconnect character is defined.

## Command Modes

Line template configuration

## Command History

### Release

### Modification

Release 2.0

This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The break character is represented by 0; null cannot be represented.

## Task ID

### Task ID Operations

tty-access read,  
write

The following example shows how to set the disconnect character for the default line template to the Esc character, which is the ASCII decimal equivalent 27:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line default
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# disconnect-character 27
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">escape-character</a> , on page 913	Defines an escape character.

# escape-character

To define a character to escape a session, use the **escape-character** command in line template configuration mode. To remove the **escape-character** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

```
escape-character {breaknumbercharacter | default | none}
no escape-character
```

Syntax Description	
<b>break</b>	Sets the escape character to the Break key.
<i>number</i>	ASCII decimal equivalent of the escape character. Range is from 0 through 255.
<i>character</i>	Escape character.
<b>default</b>	Specifies the default escape character (^X).
<b>none</b>	Disables the escape function.

**Command Default** The default escape character is ^X.

**Command Modes** Line template configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **escape-character** command to define an escape character sequence that is different from the default. Use the escape character to exit from an existing connection and return to the EXEC prompt.

The default escape key sequence is Ctrl-Shift-6, X (^X). The **escape-character** command with the **default** keyword sets the escape character to the Break key (the default setting for the Break key is Ctrl-C).

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	tty-access	read, write

The following example shows how to set the escape character for the default line template to Ctrl-P, which is the ASCII decimal character 16:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line default
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# escape-character 16
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">disconnect-character, on page 912</a>	Defines a disconnect character.

# exec-timeout

To set the interval that the EXEC command interpreter waits until user input is detected, use the **exec-timeout** command in the appropriate line configuration mode. To remove the **exec-timeout** command from the running configuration and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

**exec-timeout** *minutes seconds*  
**no exec-timeout** *minutes seconds*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>minutes</i> Minutes for the wait interval. Range is from 0 to 35791.				
	<i>seconds</i> Seconds for the wait interval. Range is from 0 to 2147483.				
<b>Command Default</b>	<i>minutes</i> : 10 <i>seconds</i> : 0				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Line console configuration Line default configuration Line template configuration				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 2.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p> <p>If no input is detected during the interval, the EXEC facility resumes the current connection. If no connections exist, the EXEC facility returns the terminal to the idle state and disconnects the incoming session. To disable the EXEC timeout function so that the EXEC session never timeouts, enter the following command:</p> <pre>exec-timeout 00</pre>				
<b>Task ID</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>tty-access</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	tty-access	read, write
Task ID	Operations				
tty-access	read, write				

The following example shows how to set the timeout interval for the console line template to 60 minutes, 0 seconds:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line console
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# exec-timeout 60 0
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<a href="#">absolute-timeout, on page 889</a>	Sets the absolute timeout for line disconnection.
<a href="#">session-timeout, on page 929</a>	Sets the idle wait timeout interval for user input over a virtual terminal connection.



# flowcontrol hardware

To configure the hardware flow control setting for physical terminal connections, use the **flowcontrol hardware** command in line console configuration mode. To remove the attribute from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

```
flowcontrol hardware {in | out | none}
no flowcontrol hardware {in | out | none}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>in</b> Specifies inbound flow control.				
	<b>out</b> Specifies outbound flow control.				
	<b>none</b> Specifies no flow control.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Line console configuration				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Release</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 2.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p> <p>Use the <b>flowcontrol hardware</b> command to set the flow control attribute for physical line connections. Physical line connections use either the console or auxiliary line template.</p>				
<b>Task ID</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Task ID</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>tty-access</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The following example shows how to restrict the hardware flow control to inbound for the console line template:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line console RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# flowcontrol hardware in</pre>	Task ID	Operations	tty-access	read, write
Task ID	Operations				
tty-access	read, write				
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Command</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><a href="#">show users, on page 938</a></td> <td>Displays information about the active lines on the networking device.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	<a href="#">show users, on page 938</a>	Displays information about the active lines on the networking device.
Command	Description				
<a href="#">show users, on page 938</a>	Displays information about the active lines on the networking device.				

# lcd alarm-category

To set the alarm-category (will get displayed on the LCD panel), use the **lcd alarm-category** command in the appropriate mode. To delete the set category, use the **no** form of the command.

**lcd alarm-category** *number*

**no lcd alarm-category** *number*

## Syntax Description

*number* Number to identify the alarm category. This lists indicates the numbers for classification:

- 1 for critical
- 2 for critical and major
- 3 for critical, major and minor
- 0 for other

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Example

This example show how to use the **lcd alarm-category** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # lcd alarm-category 2
```

# lcd message

To set administrative messages (will get displayed on the LCD panel), use the **lcd message** command in the appropriate mode. To delete the set message, use the **no** form of the command.

**lcd message** *message*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>message</i> Administrative message for the operator. Limit is 512 alphanumeric characters.
---------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

## Example

This example show how to use the **lcd message** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # lcd message abcd
```

# lcd name

To set the rack-name (will get displayed on the LCD panel), use the **lcd name** command in the appropriate mode. To delete the set name, use the **no** form of the command.

**lcd name** *rack-name location*

---

**Syntax Description** *rack-name* The rack-name. Limit is 15 alphanumeric characters.

---

*location* The location of the rack (rack-id).

---



---

**Command Default** None

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** None

## Example

This example show how to use the **lcd name** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # lcd name lc1
```

# length

To set the number of lines that display at one time on the screen, use the **length** command in line template configuration mode. To remove the **length** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

**length** *lines*  
**no length** *lines*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>lines</i> Number of lines that displays on a screen. Range is from 0 through 512. 0 specifies no pausing. The default is 24.				
<b>Command Default</b>	<i>lines</i> : 24				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Line template configuration				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 2.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.				

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **length** command to modify the default length setting for the specified line template. The length setting determines when the screen pauses during the display of multiple-screen output. Specifying a value of 0 for the lines argument prevents the router from pausing between screens of output.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	tty-access	read, write

The following example shows how to set the length of the default line template to 33 lines:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line default
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# length 33
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">terminal length, on page 945</a>	Sets the length of the display terminal for the current terminal session.

# line

To specify the console, the default, or a user-defined line template and enter line template configuration mode, use the **line** command in

global configuration

mode.

**line** {**console** | **default** | **template** *template-name*}

Syntax Description		
	<b>console</b>	Specifies the line template for the console line.
	<b>default</b>	Specifies the default line template.
	<b>template</b> <i>template-name</i>	Specifies a user-defined line template to be applied to a vty pool.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.3.0	The <b>aux</b> keyword was not supported.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **line** command to specify a line template type and enter into line template configuration mode. Line templates are a collection of attributes used to configure and manage physical terminal line connections (the console and auxiliary ports) and vty connections. The following templates are available in Cisco IOS XR software:

- Default line template—The default line template that applies to a physical and virtual terminal lines.
- Console line template—The line template that applies to the console line.
- User-defined line templates—User-defined line templates that can be applied to a range of virtual terminal lines.

The following example shows how to enter line template configuration mode to allow configuration changes to be made to the default line template:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line default
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)#
```

# parity

To set the parity bit for physical terminal connections, use the **parity** command in line console configuration mode. To specify no parity, use the **no** form of this command.

```
parity {even | none | odd}
no parity {even | none | odd}
```

## Syntax Description

**even** Specifies even parity.

**none** Specifies no parity.

**odd** Specifies odd parity.

## Command Default

No parity is set.

## Command Modes

Line console configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.4.0	The <b>mark</b> and <b>space</b> keywords were removed.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Communication protocols provided by devices such as terminals and modems often require a specific parity bit setting.

Use the **parity** command for setting the parity attribute for physical terminal connections. Physical terminal connections use either the console or auxiliary line template.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
tty-access	read, write

The following example shows how to set the line parity configuration to even for the console line template:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line console
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# parity even
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">show users, on page 938</a>	Displays information about the active lines on the networking device.

# resume

To switch to another active Secure Shell (SSH) or Telnet session, use the **resume** command in

EXEC

mode.

**resume** [*connection*]

## Syntax Description

*connection* (Optional) Name or number of the active network connection; the default is the most recent connection. Number range is from 1 to 20.

## Command Default

The most recent connection.

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

SSH and Telnet sessions can be established to another router or server.

When the network session is being established and without disconnecting the network session, you can resume the router console session by typing a special sequence of characters as shown. After switching back to the router console, the network connection can be resumed by specifying the number of the connection or the name of the connection.

You can have several concurrent sessions open and switch back and forth between them. The number of sessions that can be open is defined using the **session-limit** command.

You can switch between sessions by escaping one session and resuming a previously opened session, as follows:

1. Escape from the current session by pressing the escape sequence (Ctrl Shift-6, x [^^X]) to return to the EXEC prompt.
2. Enter the **show sessions** command to list the open sessions. All open sessions associated with the current terminal line are displayed.
3. Enter the **resume** command and the session number to make the connection.

You can also resume the previous session by pressing the **Return** key.

The ^^X and commands are available for all supported connection protocols.



Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	tty-access	read, write

The following example shows how to escape from one connection and resume another. You can omit the connection name and simply enter the connection number to resume that connection.

```
host1% ^^X
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# resume 1

blg_router#
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">session-limit, on page 928</a>	Sets the maximum number of outgoing terminal sessions from the current terminal.
<a href="#">show sessions, on page 934</a>	Displays information about SSH and Telnet connections.
<b>telnet</b>	Logs in to a host that supports Telnet.

# send

To send messages to one or all terminal lines, use the **send** command in

EXEC

mode.

```
send {*line-number | aux 0 | console 0 | vty number}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>*</b>	Sends a message to all tty lines.
<i>line-number</i>	Line number to which the message is sent. A number from 0 to 101.
<b>aux 0</b>	Sends a message to the auxiliary line.
<b>console 0</b>	Sends a message to the console line.
<b>vty number</b>	Sends a message to a virtual terminal line (vty). Range is 0 to 99.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The system prompts for the message, which can be up to 500 characters long. Enter **Ctrl-Z** to end the message. Enter **Ctrl-C** to abort this command.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
tty-access	read, write

The following example shows how to send a message to all lines:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# send *

Enter message, end with CTRL/Z; abort with CTRL/C:
The system will be shut down in 10 minutes for repairs.^Z
Send message? [confirm]
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#


```

```
*** Message from tty to all terminals:

The system will be shut down in 10 minutes for repairs.
```

# session-limit

To set the maximum number of outgoing terminal sessions from the current terminal, use the **session-limit** command in the appropriate line configuration mode. To remove any specified session limit, use the **no** form of this command.

**session-limit** *connections*  
**no session-limit**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>connections</i> Maximum number of outgoing connections. Range is from 0 through 20.	
<b>Command Default</b>	<i>connections</i> : 6	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Line console configuration Line default configuration Line template configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.	
<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	tty-access	read, write

The following example shows how to limit the number of active outgoing connections for the default line template to eight:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line default
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# session-limit 8
```

# session-timeout

To set the timeout interval for all outgoing connections from the current terminal, use the **session-timeout** command in the appropriate line configuration mode. To remove the **session-timeout** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

**session-timeout** *minutes* [**output**]  
**no session-timeout** *minutes*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>minutes</i> Timeout interval, in minutes. Range is 0 to 35791. The default is 10.				
	<b>output</b> (Optional) Specifies that when traffic is sent to an asynchronous line from the router (within the specified interval), the connection is retained.				
<b>Command Default</b>	<i>minutes</i> : 10				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Line console configuration Line default configuration Line template configuration				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 2.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p> <p>Use the <b>session-timeout</b> command to set the interval that Cisco IOS XR software waits for traffic before closing the connection to a remote device and returning the terminal to an idle state. If the <b>output</b> keyword is not specified, the session timeout interval is based solely on detected input from the user. If the keyword is specified, the interval is based on input and output traffic.</p>				
<b>Task ID</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>tty-access</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	tty-access	read, write
Task ID	Operations				
tty-access	read, write				

The following example shows how to set the session timeout value for the default line template to 120 minutes (2 hours):

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line default
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# session-timeout 120
```

# show diag lcd-interface

To display details about the LCD interface (of the craft panel) , use the **show diag lcd-interface** command in the appropriate mode.

## show diag lcd-interface

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC
----------------------	------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 5.2.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operation</b>
	lcd	read

## Example

This example shows how to use the **show diag lcd-interface**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router # show diag location 0/CI0
```

```
Diag Information For : 0/CI0
```

```
0/CI0-IDPROM Info
 Controller Family : 0084
 Controller Type : 0932
 PID : NCS4K-CRAFT
 Version Identifier : V00
 UDI Description : NCS 4000 Craft Panel
 CLEI Code : NOCLEICODE
 ECI Number : 11223344
 Top Assy. Part Number : 800-41609-01
 Top Assy. Revision : 12
 PCB Serial Number : SAL1818RL2G
 PCA Number : 73-14799-03
```

# show line

To display the parameters of terminal lines, use the **show line** command in

EXEC

mode.

**show line** [{**aux location** *node-id* | **console location** *node-id* | **vty number**}]

Syntax Description	aux	(Optional) Displays the terminal line parameters for the auxiliary line.
	<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies the location for the route processor (RP) on which the auxiliary or console port resides. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
	<b>console</b>	(Optional) Displays the terminal line parameters for the console line.
	<b>vty number</b>	(Optional) Specifies a virtual terminal line (vty) number. Range is from 0 through 99.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	tty-access	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show line** command. The asterisk (*) indicates the current terminal session.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show line
```

```

Tty Speed Modem Uses Noise Overruns Acc I/O
aux0_0_0 9600 - - - 0/0 -/-
* con0_0_0 9600 - - - 0/0 -/-
vty0 0/0 - - - 0/0 -/-
vty1 0/0 - - - 0/0 -/-
vty2 0/0 - - - 0/0 -/-

```

```

vty3 0/0 - - - 0/0 -/-
vty4 0/0 - - - 0/0 -/-
vty100 0/0 - - - 0/0 -/-
vty101 0/0 - - - 0/0 -/-
vty102 0/0 - - - 0/0 -/-
vty103 0/0 - - - 0/0 -/-
vty104 0/0 - - - 0/0 -/-
vty105 0/0 - - - 0/0 -/-

```

Table 88: show line Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Tty	Available ttys and vtys.
Speed	Baud rate that the inbound serial connection is using, in bps.
Modem	Not implemented.
Uses	Not implemented.
Noise	Not implemented.
Overruns	Hardware Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART) overruns or software buffer overflows, both defined as the number of overruns or overflows that have occurred on the specified line since the system was restarted. Hardware overruns are buffer overruns; the UART chip has received bits from the software faster than it can process them. A software overflow occurs when the software has received bits from the hardware faster than it can process them.
Acc I/O	Not implemented.

The following example shows sample output from the **show line** command with the console line specified:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show line console location 0/rp0/cpu0

 Tty Speed Overruns Acc I/O
con0/RP0/CPU0 9600 0/0 -/-

Line con0 RP0_CPU0, Location "0/RP0/CPU0", Type "Console"
Length: 24 lines, Width: 80 columns
Baud rate (TX/RX) is 9600, 1 parity, 2 stopbits, 8 databits
Template: console
Capabilities: Timestamp Disabled
Allowed transports are none.

```

Table 89: show line location Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Tty	Unique identifier of the tty; it contains the type of tty and, for physical ttys, it indicates the physical location of the tty.
Speed	Baud rate that the inbound serial connection is using in bps.



Field	Description
Overruns	Hardware UART overruns or software buffer overflows, both defined as the number of overruns or overflows that have occurred on the specified line since the system was restarted. Hardware overruns are buffer overruns; the UART chip has received bits from the software faster than it can process them. A software overflow occurs when the software has received bits from the hardware faster than it can process them.
Acc I/O	Not implemented.
Line	Unique identifier of the TTY. This field displays the type of TTY and the physical location of physical TTYs.
Location	Location of the line.
Type	Line type.
Length	Length of the terminal or screen display, in rows.
Width	Width of the terminal or screen display, in columns.
Baud rate (TX/RX)	Transmit rate/receive rate of the line, in bps.
parity	Parity bits value used for physical terminal connections.
stopbits	Stop bits value used for physical terminal connections.
databits	Data bits value used for physical terminal connections.
Template	Line template being sourced by the particular connection.
Config	Configuration applied to the tty. This field indicates the allowed incoming transports that can be used to access the router from this tty.
Allowed transports are	Incoming transport protocols that can be used by this tty to access the router.

# show sessions

To display information about suspended Secure Shell (SSH) and Telnet connections launched from the terminal session, use the **show sessions** command in

EXEC

mode.

## show sessions

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show sessions** command to display the hostname, remote connection service used by the router to access the host, idle time, and connection name.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	tty-access	read

The following example shows sample output from the **show sessions** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show sessions

Conn Host Address Service Idle Conn Name
* 1 10.26.25.40 10.26.25.40 telnet 15 10.26.25.40
```

The asterisk (*) indicates the current terminal session.

**Table 90: show sessions Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Conn	Identifier for the connection used for resuming and disconnecting suspended sessions. An asterisk (*) indicates the current terminal session.

Field	Description
Host	Remote host to which the router is connected. This field displays either the IP address or hostname of the remote host. If the IP address of the remote host is mapped to the hostname (that is, if Domain Name System [DNS] services are enabled) and the session is initiated with the hostname, the output for this field displays the hostname of the host rather than the IP address of the host.
Address	IP address of the remote host.
Service	Remote connection service used.
Idle	Interval (in seconds) since data was last sent on the line.
Conn Name	Equivalent to the “Host” field in Cisco IOS XR software.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">disconnect, on page 911</a>	Disconnects a network connection.
<a href="#">resume, on page 924</a>	Switches to another active Telnet session.

# show terminal

To obtain information about the terminal configuration attribute settings for the current terminal line, use the **show terminal** command in

EXEC

mode.

## show terminal

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None.

This example shows sample output from the **show terminal** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show terminal

Line vty0, Location "10.56.249.67", Type "VTY"
Length: 24 lines, Width: 80 columns
Baud rate (TX/RX) is 0, 0 parity, 0 stopbits, 0 databits
Template: default
Capabilities: Timestamp Disabled
Allowed transports are telnet ssh.
```

**Table 91: show terminal Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Line	Line that is currently being used.
Location	Location of the terminal accessing the router.
Type	Type of line.
Length	Length of the terminal or screen display, in rows.
Width	Width of the terminal or screen display, in columns.
Baud rate (TX/RX)	Transmit or receive rate of the line, in bps.
parity	Parity bits value used for physical terminal connections.

<b>Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
stopbits	Stop bits value used for physical terminal connections.
databits	Data bits value used for physical terminal connections.
Template	Line template being sourced by the particular connection.
Config	Configuration applied to the tty. This field indicates the allowed incoming transports that can be used to access the router from this tty.
Allowed transports are	Incoming transport protocols that can be used by this tty to access the router.

# show users

To display information about the active lines on the router, use the **show users** command in EXEC mode.

**show users**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show users** command to display the line number, connection name, idle time, hosts, and terminal location. An asterisk (*) indicates the current terminal session.



**Note** To display all user groups and task IDs associated with the currently logged-in user, use the **show user** command in EXEC mode. See the *Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting Commands on Cisco IOS XR Software* module in *System Security Command Reference for Cisco CRS Routers*.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	tty-access	read

The following example shows sample output identifying an active vty terminal session:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show users

 Line User Service Conns Idle Location
 con0_RP0_CPU0 cisco hardware 0 18:33:48
 vty0 cisco telnet 0 00:30:36 10.33.54.132
 * vty1 cisco telnet 0 00:00:00 10.33.54.132
```

**Table 92: show users Command Output Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Line	All current connections. An asterisk (*) indicates the active connection.
User	Username of the user logged into the line.

Field	Description
Service	Physical or remote login service used.
Conns	Number of outgoing connections.
Idle	Interval (in hours:minutes:seconds) since last keystroke.
Location	IP address of remote login host. For local (physical) terminal connections, this field is blank.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show line, on page 931</a>	Displays the parameters of a terminal line.
<b>show user</b>	Displays all user groups and task IDs associated with the currently logged-in user.

# stopbits

To set the stop bits used for physical terminal connections, use the **stopbits** command in line console configuration mode. To restore the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**stopbits** {1 | 2}  
**no stopbits**

## Syntax Description

- |          |                                               |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>1</b> | Specifies one stop bit.                       |
| <b>2</b> | Specifies two stop bits. This is the default. |

## Command Default

Two stop bits.

## Command Modes

Line console configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **stopbits** command to set the data bits attributes for physical terminal connections. Physical terminal connections use either the console or auxiliary terminal templates.

Communication protocols provided by devices such as terminals and modems often require a specific stop-bit setting.



### Note

The number of stop bits configured on the router and a terminal server should be same. The default number of stop bits on the router is two stop-bits.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
tty-access	read, write

This example shows how to change the default from two stop bits to one for the console line template:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line console
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# stopbits 1
```



**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">databits, on page 909</a>	Sets the number of data bits.

# terminal exec prompt

To specify prompt attributes for the current terminal session, use the **terminal exec prompt** command in the appropriate mode.

**terminal exec prompt** {no-timestamp | timestamp}

Syntax Description	
<b>no-timestamp</b>	Disables the time-stamp printing before each command.
<b>timestamp</b>	Enables the time-stamp printing before each command.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **terminal exec prompt** command with the **timestamp** keyword to show the time-stamp display after each command is entered. Use the **terminal exec** command with the **no-timestamp** keyword to disable the time-stamp display.



**Note** The **terminal** commands are active for the current terminal session only. To apply a setting to all sessions, use the **line** commands.

This example shows how to enable the time-stamp prompt. When enabled, the date and time are displayed after each command. In this example, the **show version** command is entered, and the date and time is displayed.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# terminal exec prompt timestamp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show version

Thu Jun 1 14:31:31.200 UTC

Cisco IOS XR Software, Version 3.3.0[00]
Copyright (c) 2006 by cisco Systems, Inc.

ROM: System Bootstrap, Version 1.38(20060207:032757) [CRS-1 ROMMON],

router uptime is 1 hour, 18 minutes
System image file is "disk0:hfr-os-mbi-3.3.0/mbihfr-rp.vm"

cisco CRS-8/S (7457) processor with 4194304K bytes of memory.
7457 processor at 1197Mhz, Revision 1.2

16 Packet over SONET/SDH network interface(s)
16 SONET/SDH Port controller(s)
2 Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
16 GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
```

```
2043k bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
38079M bytes of hard disk.
1000592k bytes of ATA PCMCIA card at disk 0 (Sector size 512 bytes).
1000640k bytes of ATA PCMCIA card at disk 1 (Sector size 512 bytes).

Package active on node 0/1/SP:
hfr-diags, V 3.3.0[00], Cisco Systems, at disk0:hfr-diags-3.3.0
```

The following example shows how to disable the time-stamp prompt:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# terminal exec prompt no-timestamp
```

# terminal exec utility pager

To configure the terminal page display options, use the **terminal exec utility pager** command in the appropriate mode.

**terminal exec utility pager** {less | more | none}

## Syntax Description

<b>less</b>	Specifies to use unix-like "less" bidirectional paging for the terminal display.
<b>more</b>	Specifies to use unix-like "more" unidirectional paging for the terminal display.
<b>none</b>	Specifies that the display is not paginated.

## Command Default

No pagination is configured by default.

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **terminal exec utility pager** command with the **more** keyword to scroll forward through command display one screen at a time. "--More--" is displayed at the end of each screen. Press the Space key to advance one screen. Press the Enter key to advance one line. Press the Esc key to exit the command display.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operation
tty-access	Read

This example shows how to limit command display to one screen at a time such that you can move forward through the display:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#terminal exec utility pager more
```

# terminal length

To set the number of lines that display at one time on the screen for the current terminal session, use the **terminal length** command in

EXEC

mode.

**terminal length** *lines*

---

**Syntax Description**     *lines* Number of lines that display on a screen. Range is from 0 through 512.

---

**Command Default**     None

**Command Modes**     EXEC

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

---

**Usage Guidelines**     To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **terminal length** command to set the terminal length value for only the current terminal session and not save it to the running configuration. Exiting from the terminal session returns the terminal length value to the value configured with the **length** command.

Specifying a value of 0 for the *lines* argument prevents the router from pausing between screens of output.




---

**Note**     The **terminal** commands are active for the current terminal session only. To apply a setting to all sessions, use the **line** commands.

---



---

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	tty-access	read, write

---

This example shows how to set the length for the current terminal session to 120 lines:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# terminal length 120
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">length, on page 921</a>	Sets the length of the display terminal.

# terminal width

To set the width of the display terminal for the current terminal session, use the **terminal width** command in

EXEC

mode.

**terminal width** *characters*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>characters</i> Number of characters to display on a screen. Range is from 0 to 512.
---------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC
----------------------	------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p>
-------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Use the **terminal width** command to set the terminal width value for only the current terminal session and not save it to the running configuration. Exiting from the terminal session returns the terminal width value to the value configured with the **width** (display) command.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	tty-access	read, write

The following example shows how to set the terminal width for the current terminal session to 120 characters:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# terminal width 120
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">width (display), on page 957</a>	Sets the width of the display terminal.

# timestamp disable

To disable time-stamp recording at the top of each command output, use the **timestamp disable** command in the appropriate line configuration mode. To reenale time-stamp recording if disabled, use the **no** form of this command.

**timestamp disable**  
**no timestamp disable**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
<b>Command Default</b>	Time-stamp recording at the top of each command output is enabled.
<b>Command Modes</b>	Line console configuration Line default configuration Line template configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.4.0	No modification.
	Release 3.8.0	The command was changed from <b>timestamp</b> to <b>timestamp disable</b> . The default was changed.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

By default, the time stamp is displayed at the top of any command output. The time stamp records the time at which the command was issued. You can use the **snmp-server view** command to disable this setting so that the time stamp does not appear at the top of the command output. This setting applies to all command outputs on any terminal line to which the current line template applies.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	tty-access	read, write

This example shows how to disable time-stamp recording for the console line template:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line console
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# timestamp disable
```



# transport input

To define the transport protocols that can be used to access the router, use the **transport input** command in the appropriate line configuration mode. To change or remove the protocol, use the **no** form of this command.

```
transport input {all | none | ssh | telnet}
no transport input {all | none | ssh | telnet}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	Specifies the Secure Shell (SSH) and Telnet protocols.
<b>none</b>	Specifies that the router rejects incoming SSH and Telnet transport protocol connections.
<b>ssh</b>	Specifies the SSH transport protocol.
<b>telnet</b>	Specifies the Telnet transport protocol.

## Command Default

All protocols are allowed on the line.

## Command Modes

Line console configuration  
Line default configuration  
Line template configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

To be accepted, incoming network connections to an asynchronous port (terminal line) must use a transport protocol specified with the **transport input** command. This command can be useful in limiting the acceptable transport protocols to include or exclude those used by different types of users, or to restrict a line to secure connections (SSH connections).

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
tty-access	read, write

This example shows how to set the transport input setting for the default line template to SSH connections:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line default
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# transport input ssh
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<a href="#">transport output, on page 951</a>	Determines the protocols that can be used for outgoing connections from a line.
<a href="#">transport preferred, on page 953</a>	Specifies the transport protocol that Cisco IOS XR software uses if the user does not specify one when initiating a connection.

# transport output

To specify the transport protocols that can be used for outgoing connections from a line, use the **transport output** command in the appropriate line configuration mode. To change or remove the protocol, use the **no** form of this command.

```
transport output {all | none | ssh | telnet}
no transport output {all | none | ssh | telnet}
```

Syntax Description	
<b>all</b>	Specifies the Secure Shell (SSH) and Telnet transport protocols.
<b>none</b>	Specifies that the router rejects outgoing SSH and Telnet transport protocol connections.
<b>ssh</b>	Specifies the SSH transport protocol.
<b>telnet</b>	Specifies the Telnet transport protocol.

**Command Default** All protocols are allowed on the line.

**Command Modes** Line console configuration  
Line default configuration  
Line template configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Any settings made with the **transport output** command override settings made with the **transport preferred** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	tty-access	read, write

This example shows how to set the default line template to prevent any outgoing transport protocol connections:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line default
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# transport output none
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">transport input, on page 949</a>	Defines which protocols to use to connect to a specific line of the router.
<a href="#">transport preferred, on page 953</a>	Specifies the transport protocol that Cisco IOS XR software uses if the user does not specify one when initiating a connection.

# transport preferred

To specify the default outgoing transport protocol to be used for initiating network connections, use the **transport preferred** command in the appropriate line configuration mode. To change or remove the protocol, use the **no** form of this command.

```
transport preferred {none | ssh | telnet}
no transport preferred {none | ssh | telnet}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>none</b>	Disables the feature.
<b>ssh</b>	Specifies the Secure Shell (SSH) transport protocol.
<b>telnet</b>	Specifies the Telnet transport protocol.

## Command Default

No transport protocol is set as the default outgoing protocol.

## Command Modes

Line console configuration  
Line default configuration  
Line template configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **transport preferred** command to provide a default transport protocol to use when initiating outgoing connections. The preferred outgoing transport protocol specified with the **transport preferred** command enables you to initiate an outgoing connection without explicitly specifying the transport protocol.

Cisco IOS XR software assumes that any unrecognized command is a hostname and the software attempts a connection. When the protocol is set to **none**, the system ignores unrecognized commands entered at the EXEC prompt, and does not attempt a connection.

The default setting, the same as using the **transport preferred** command with the **none** keyword, prevents errant connection attempts.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
tty-access	read, write

The following example shows how to set the preferred transport setting for the default line template to SSH:

**transport preferred**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line default
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# transport preferred ssh
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">transport input, on page 949</a>	Defines which protocols to use to connect to a specific line of the router.
<a href="#">transport output, on page 951</a>	Determines the protocols that can be used for outgoing connections from a line.

# vty-pool

To create or modify a virtual terminal line (vty) pool, use the **vty-pool** command in global configuration mode. To delete a vty pool, use the **no** form of this command.

```
vty-pool {default | eempool-name} first-vty last-vty [line-template {defaulttemplate-name}]
no vty-pool {default | eempool-name} first-vty last-vty [line-template {defaulttemplate-name}]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>default</b>	Specifies the default vty pool.
<b>eem</b>	Specifies the embedded event manager vty pool.
<i>pool-name</i>	User-defined vty pool.
<i>first-vty</i>	First vty line in the pool. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the default vty pool, you must specify 0 for the first vty line.</li> <li>• For a user-defined vty pool, the range is 5 to 99.</li> <li>• For the embedded event manager vty pool, you must specify 100 for the first vty line.</li> </ul>
<i>last-vty</i>	Last vty line in the pool. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The default vty pool must contain at least five vtys. Range is 4 to 99.</li> <li>• For a user-defined vty pool, the range is 5 to 99.</li> <li>• The embedded event manager vty pool must contain at least six vtys. Range is 105 to 199.</li> </ul>
<b>line-template</b>	(Optional) Specifies the terminal template to be used in the configuration of virtual terminals in the vty pool.
<b>default</b>	Specifies that the vty pool should reference the default template.
<i>template-name</i>	User-defined template to be applied to the vtys in the vty pool.

**Command Default**

**default** *vty-pool* : 5 vtys (vty 0 through 4) referencing the default line template.  
**eem** *vty pool* : 6 vtys (vty 100 through 105) referencing the default line template.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.8.0	The keyword <b>fm</b> was changed to <b>eem</b> .

**Usage Guidelines** When creating or modifying vty pools, follow these usage guidelines:

- Before creating or modifying the vty pools, enable the Telnet server using the **telnet server** command in global configuration mode. See *IP Addresses and Services Configuration Guide for Cisco CRS Routers* and *IP Addresses and Services Command Reference for Cisco CRS Routers* for more information.
- The vty range for the default vty pool must start at vty 0 and must contain a minimum of five vtys.
- The vty range from 0 through 99 can reference the default vty pool.
- The vty range from 5 through 99 can reference a user-defined vty pool.
- The vty range from 100 is reserved for the embedded event manager vty pool.
- The vty range for embedded event manager vty pools must start at vty 100 and must contain a minimum of six vtys.
- A vty can be a member of only one vty pool. A vty pool configuration fails if the vty pool includes a vty that is already in another pool.

If you attempt to remove an active vty from the active vty pool when configuring a vty pool, the configuration for that vty pool fails.

This example shows how to configure a user-defined vty pool (test1) that contains vtys 10 through 14 and references the user-defined line template test2:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# vty-pool test1 10 14 line-template test2
```



# width (display)

To set the width of the display terminal, use the **width** command in the appropriate line configuration mode. To remove the **width** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

**width** *characters*  
**no width** *characters*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>characters</i> Number of characters to display on a screen. Range is from 0 to 512.
---------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	<i>characters</i> : 80
------------------------	------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Line console configuration Line default configuration Line template configuration
----------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Use the **width** command to modify the default width setting for the specified line template.

<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Task ID</b>	<b>Operations</b>
	tty-access	read, write

This example shows how to set the terminal width for the default line template to 99 characters:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line default
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# width 99
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">terminal width, on page 947</a>	Sets the width of the display terminal for the current terminal session.

width (display)



## Utility Commands

---

This module describes the utility commands for Cisco IOS XR software. Utility commands provide CLI equivalents to common UNIX commands.



**Note** Keywords are entered using the displayed syntax, or with UNIX-equivalent syntax. The UNIX-equivalent syntax is displayed in parentheses () in the syntax description. For example, the **universal** keyword can also be entered using the UNIX-equivalent (**-u**). To display the UNIX-equivalent syntax online, enter the **usage** keyword.

---

- [utility bc, on page 960](#)
- [utility cut, on page 964](#)
- [utility date, on page 968](#)
- [utility date set, on page 971](#)
- [utility df, on page 973](#)
- [utility du, on page 977](#)
- [utility egrep, on page 980](#)
- [utility fgrep, on page 983](#)
- [utility find, on page 985](#)
- [utility head, on page 988](#)
- [utility less, on page 990](#)
- [utility mv, on page 992](#)
- [utility sort, on page 994](#)
- [utility tail, on page 997](#)
- [utility uniq, on page 999](#)
- [utility wc, on page 1001](#)
- [utility which, on page 1003](#)
- [utility xargs, on page 1005](#)

## utility bc

To implement an arbitrary precision calculator, use the **utility bc** command in EXEC mode or administration EXEC mode.

**utility bc** [**file** *input-file*]

**Syntax Description**

**file** (Optional) Specifies the text file containing commands and function definitions to be interpreted by the bc utility.

*input-file* After all files have been read, the bc utility reads input from the standard input (keyboard). If no files are specified, then only the standard input (keyboard) is used.

The syntax of the *input-file* argument is as follows: *device* :[/ *directory-path*]/ *filename*

Possible values of the *device*: argument are:

**disk0:**

Uses a file from disk0: file system.

**disk0a:**

Uses a file from disk0a: file system partition.

**disk1:**

Uses a file from disk1: file system.

**disk1a:**

Uses a file from disk1a: file system partition.

**ftp:**

Uses a file from an FTP network server. The syntax is

**ftp:**[[[/*username*[:*password*][@]*location*]/*directory*]/*filename*

**harddisk:**

Uses a file from the hard disk drive file system (if present).

**harddiska:**

Uses a file from the hard disk partition (if present).

**nvrn:**

Uses a file from the nvrn: file system.

**ipv4**

Uses a file from an IPv4 access list or prefix list.

**ipv6**

Uses a file from an IPv6 access list or prefix list.

**rcp:**

Uses a file from a remote copy protocol (rcp) network server. The syntax is

**rcp:**[[[/*username*@]*location*]/*directory*]/*filename*

**tftp:**

Uses a file from a TFTP network server. The syntax is **tftp:**[[/*location*]/*directory*]/*filename*

Use the online help (?) function to display the available devices and network protocols.

**Command Default**

If an input file is not specified, the standard input (keyboard) is used.

**Command Modes**

EXEC

Administration EXEC

**Command History**

Release	Modification
Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.6.0	The following file systems were added: <b>disk0a:</b> , <b>disk1a:</b> and <b>compactflasha:</b> .

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **utility bc** command to use the interactive, programmable calculator that supports a complete set of control structures, including functions. The utility first processes any specified files, and then reads input from the keyboard (standard input).

Input files (and standard input) are ASCII text files containing sequences of bc statements to be executed.

**Note**

The bc utility uses the bc programming language, an arbitrary precision calculator language with syntax similar to the C programming language. The bc utility does not support character or string manipulation.

The bc utility supports:

- 26 functions
- 26 simple variables
- 26 array variables (up to 2048 elements per array).

The bc utility supports the following common programming language constructs:

- “if”, “while”, and “for” statements
- User-defined functions with parameters
- Local variables

**Information About Supported Network Protocols**

In the syntax for the **ftp:**, **rcp:**, and **tftp:** network protocols, the location is either an IP address or a hostname. The filename is specified relative to the directory used for file transfers.

When no device is specified, the current directory is used. To view the current directory, enter the **pwd** command.

*Table 93: Network Protocols Supported by Cisco IOS XR Software*

Prefix	Name	Description
<b>tftp:</b>	Trivial File Transfer Protocol	<i>TFTP</i> is a simplified version of FTP that allows files to be transferred from one computer to another over a network, usually without the use of client authentication (for example, username and password).

Prefix	Name	Description
<b>ftp:</b>	File Transfer Protocol	<i>FTP</i> is an application protocol, part of the TCP/IP protocol stack, and is used for transferring files between network nodes. FTP requires a username and password.
<b>rcp:</b>	remote copy protocol	<i>Rcp</i> is a protocol that allows users to copy files to and from a file system residing on a remote host or server on the network. Rcp uses TCP to ensure the reliable delivery of data. Rcp downloads require a username.

**Task ID****Task ID    Operations**


---

 universal    execute
 

---

In the following example, the **utility bc** command is used to execute the bc statements contained in the ASCII text file exp.txt:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility bc file disk0:/usr/exp.txt

50
15
25
3
17
```

# utility cut

To extract selected characters or fields from standard input or from a file, use the **utility cut** command in EXEC mode or administration EXEC mode.

**utility cut** *{list character-list | fields field-list [nodelim] [delimiter delimiter-character]WORD}*  
*[file input-file] | usage*

## Syntax Description

<b>list</b> <i>character-list</i>	(-c) Cuts out the characters that are located on each line as specified with the <i>character-list</i> argument.  The <i>character-list</i> argument specifies the character positions or range of the characters to be cut. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use a comma (,) to indicate more than one character. For example, <b>utility list 1,2,5</b> outputs the first, second, and fifth characters.</li> <li>Use a dash (-) to indicate a range. For example, <b>utility list 1-64</b> outputs the first 64 characters of each line, <b>utility list 5-</b> outputs the fifth character to the end of the line.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note</b> Lines are separated by a delimiter. The default delimiter is tab.</p>
<b>fields</b> <i>field-list</i>	(-f) Cuts out the fields (lines) as indicated with the <i>field-list</i> argument.  The <i>field-list</i> argument specifies the field numbers or ranges. For example, <b>utility field 2,9</b> outputs the second and ninth fields, <b>utility field 1-3</b> outputs the first three fields, <b>utility field -6</b> outputs the first six fields.  <b>Note</b> The fields indicated by the <i>field-list</i> argument are assumed to be separated in the file by a delimiter character. The default delimiter is tab. Use the <b>delimiter delimiter</b> option to specify a delimiter character. Lines without field delimiters are processed unless the <b>nodelim</b> keyword is specified.
<b>nodelim</b>	(Optional) (-s) Ignores lines with no delimiter. Use this optional keyword when the <b>fields field-list</b> keyword and argument is specified.
<b>delimiter</b> <i>delimiter-character</i>	(Optional) (-d) Specifies an alternative delimiter to indicate the end of each field. Replace the <i>delimiter-character</i> argument with the character used as the delimiter.
<b>WORD</b>	(Optional) UNIX command-line option string. The maximum number of characters is 80.
<b>file</b> <i>input-file</i>	(Optional) Storage device and directory path of the text file used instead of the standard input (keyboard input).  The syntax of the <i>input-file</i> argument is: <i>device</i> :[/ <i>directory-path</i> ]/ <i>filename</i>  The <i>device</i> argument, followed by a colon, indicates the name of the device where the file is located. Use the online help (?) function to display the available storage devices and network protocols.



---

**usage** (Optional) Displays the UNIX options supported by this command.

---

**Command Default** If no file is specified, the keyboard input (standard input) is used.  
The delimiter is tab.

**Command Modes** EXEC  
Administration EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.6.0	The following devices were added: <b>disk0a:</b> , <b>disk1a:</b> and <b>compactflasha:</b> .

**Usage Guidelines** The **utility cut** command cuts out columns, fields, or characters displayed from standard input or from a file. Use the **fields** *field-list* keyword and argument if the fields vary in length from line to line. (The lines must be separated by a delimiter character.) By default, the field delimiter character is the Tab key. Use the **delimiter** *delimiter-character* keyword and argument to specify a different delimiter.

Use the **list** *character-list* keyword and argument only if the fields are of a fixed length. Replace the *character-list* argument with the character positions to be extracted.

For the *character-list* argument, use a comma (,) to indicate more than one character, or use a dash (-) to indicate a range. For example, **utility list 1,2,5** outputs the first, second, and fifth characters, **utility list 1-64** outputs the first 64 characters of each line, **utility list 5-** outputs the fifth character to the end of the line.

You can also use the cut utility as a filter. If no files are specified, the keyboard input (standard input) is used.



**Note** Keywords are entered using the displayed syntax, or with UNIX-equivalent syntax. The UNIX-equivalent syntax is displayed in parentheses () in the syntax description. For example, the **fields** keyword can also be entered using the UNIX-equivalent (-f). To display the UNIX-equivalent syntax online, enter the **usage** keyword.

In the following example, the **utility cut** command is entered with the **list** *character-list* keyword and argument to display the first 10 characters in each line. The output is from the results of the **show version** command, which is entered with the pipe (|) character:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show version | utility cut list 1-10

Cisco IOS
Copyright

ROM: System

router uptime
System image

cisco CRS-
```

```

7457 proce

16 Gigabit
2 Ethernet
20 Packet
20 SONET/S
2043k byte
38079M byt
1000592k b
1000640k b

Configurat
Package ac
--More--

```

In the following example, the **utility cut** command is used to extract fields from a file:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility cut fields 1,5 delimiter : file disk0:/usr/passwd

root:Super-User
daemon:
bin:
sys:
adm:Admin
lp:Line Printer Admin
uucp:uucp Admin
nuucp:uucp Admin
listen:Network Admin
nobody:Nobody

```

In the following example, the **utility cut** command is used with the **delimiter** keyword to specify an alternative field delimiter:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility cut fields 1,4,5 delimiter : file disk0:/usr/passwd

root:1:Super-User
daemon:1:
bin:2:
sys:3:
adm:4:Admin
lp:8:Line Printer Admin
uucp:5:uucp Admin
nuucp:9:uucp Admin
listen:4:Network Admin

```

In the following example, a range of fields is specified:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility cut fields 1-4 delimiter : file disk0:/usr/passwd

root:x:0:1
daemon:x:1:1
bin:x:2:2
sys:x:3:3
adm:x:4:4
lp:x:71:8
uucp:x:5:5
nuucp:x:9:9
listen:x:37:4

```

In the following example, the **list** *character-list* keyword and argument are used to specify the character positions to be extracted:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility cut list 1-30 file disk0:/usr/passwd
```

```
root:x:0:1:Super-User:/:/sbin/
daemon:x:1:1:/:
bin:x:2:2:/:usr/bin:
sys:x:3:3:/:
adm:x:4:4:Admin:/var/adm:
lp:x:71:8:Line Printer Admin:/
uucp:x:5:5:uucp Admin:/usr/lib
nuucp:x:9:9:uucp Admin:/var/sp
listen:x:37:4:Network Admin:/u
nobody:x:60001:60001:Nobody:/:
noaccess:x:60002:60002:No Acce
nobody4:x:65534:65534:SunOS 4.
```

=====

In the following example, the UNIX equivalent options are used directly. First, the **utility cut** command is entered with the **usage** keyword to display the possible options. Next, the **utility cut** command is entered with the options to extract the desired data.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility cut usage
```

```
cut -c list [file], cut -f list [-d delim] [-s] [file]
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility cut -f 1,4 -d : disk0:/usr/passwd
```

```
root:1
daemon:1
bin:2
sys:3
adm:4
lp:8
```

# utility date

To display the date and time, use the **utility date** command in EXEC mode or administration EXEC mode.

**utility date** {**format** *word* | **universal** | **usage***WORD*}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>format</b> <i>word</i> (Optional) (+) Specifies the format for the date display. Use the online help system to display the available format syntax for the <i>word</i> argument.
	<b>universal</b> (Optional) (-u) Displays the date in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) instead of local time. UTC is the standard term for Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
	<b>usage</b> (Optional) Displays the UNIX options supported by this command.
	<i>WORD</i> (Optional) UNIX command-line option string. The maximum number of characters is 80.

**Command Default** The date is displayed in local time.

**Command Modes** EXEC  
Administration EXEC

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **utility date** command displays the internal time and date for the router.

## Date Format

Use the **format** *word* option to specify the format and content of the displayed date and time. The format is composed of ASCII characters and field descriptors prefaced with %, in a manner similar to a C-language printf() format specifier. In the output, each field descriptor is replaced by its corresponding value; all other characters are copied to the output without change. The format is specified using the following characters:

**%C**

Century in 'CC' form. For example: 20

**%y**

Year in 'YY' form. For example: 06

**%m**

Month in 'MM' form. For example: 08

**%d**

Date in 'DD' form. For example: 28

**%H**

Hour in 'hh (24 hr.)' form. For example: 18

**%M**

Minutes in 'mm' form. For example: 55

**%S**

seconds in 'ss' form. For example: 24

**Note**

Keywords are entered using the displayed syntax, or with UNIX-equivalent syntax. The UNIX-equivalent syntax is displayed in parentheses () in the syntax description. For example, the **universal** keyword can also be entered using the UNIX-equivalent (**-u**). To display the UNIX-equivalent syntax online, enter the **usage** keyword.

**Task ID****Task ID Operations**

universal execute

This example shows how to display the router date and time using the **utility date** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility date
Fri Aug 04 11:53:38 UTC 2006
```

This example shows how to display the router date and time using a variety of options with the **format** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility date format "%y%m%d"
060828

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility date format "%y-%m-%d"
06-08-28

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility date format "%C%y-%m-%d"
2006-08-28

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility date format "%C%y-%m-%d:%H:%M:%S"
2006-08-28:02:09:58

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility date format "DATE: %y-%m-%d %nTIME: %H:%M:%S"
DATE: 06-09-17
TIME: 12:42:24
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">utility date set, on page 971</a>	Sets the internal date and time of the router.

# utility date set

To set the router time, use the **utility date set** command in administration EXEC mode.

**utility date set** *hh:mm:ss*

## Syntax Description

*hh* Specifies the hour in 2-digit numerical format. Range is 00 to 23.

*mm* Specifies the minutes in 2-digit numerical format. Range is 0 to 59.

*ss* Specifies the seconds in 2-digit numerical format. Range is 0 to 59.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

A colon (:) is required between the entry for hour, minutes, and seconds.



**Note** Generally, if the system is synchronized by a valid outside timing mechanism, such as a Network Time Protocol (NTP) clock source, or if you have a networking device with calendar capability, you need not set the software clock. Use the **date** command or the **clock set** command if no other time sources are available.



**Note** To manually copy the hardware clock (calendar) settings into the software clock, use the **clock read-calendar** command in EXEC mode.

By default, the system makes a “slow adjustment” if the new time is in the range of the following:

- -2.5 minutes + old time
- 5 minutes + old time

In a slow adjustment, the clock speed increases by less than 100 percent or decreases by less than 50 percent over a period of time from 1 second to 5 minutes until the clock catches up with the new time. This slow adjustment does not cause major discontinuities in the time flow. Use the **-S0** option to disable the slow adjustment.

---

**Task ID**

---

**Task ID Operations**

---

---

universal execute

---

The following example shows how to set the time using the **utility date set** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# utility date set 13:07:00
```

```
 Fri Sep 15 13:07:00 UTC 2006
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">utility date, on page 968</a>	Displays the internal date and time of the router.



# utility df

To display the amount of disk space available for a directory or file, use the **utility df** command in EXEC mode or administration EXEC

mode.

**utility df** [{*WORD*} [**kbytes**] [**mountinfo**] [**vsfStats**] [**file** *input-file*] | **usage**}]

## Syntax Description

<b>WORD</b>	(Optional) UNIX command-line option string. The maximum number of characters is 80.
<b>kbytes</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-k</b> ) Displays the sizes in 1-K blocks (1024-byte units) instead of the default of 512 byte blocks.
<b>mountinfo</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-n</b> ) Displays the file-system mountpoints and types only.
<b>vsfStats</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-g</b> ) Displays all statvfs() information.
<b>file</b> <i>input-file</i>	(Optional) Specifies the storage device and directory path of the device, directory, or file. When a directory or file is specified, the df utility displays the amount of space on the file system that contains the directory or file.  If no files are specified, then only the standard input (keyboard) is used.  The syntax of the <i>input-file</i> argument is as follows: <i>device</i> :[ <i> / directory-path</i> ]/ <i>filename</i>  The <i>device</i> argument, followed by a colon, indicates the name of the device where the file is located. Use the online help (?) function to display the available storage devices and network protocols.
<b>usage</b>	(Optional) Displays the UNIX options supported by this command.

## Command Default

Information is displayed for all file systems.  
The results are displayed in 512-byte blocks.

## Command Modes

EXEC  
Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.6.0	The following devices were added: <b>disk0a:</b> , <b>disk1a:</b> and <b>compactflasha:</b> .

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the (disk free) **utility df** command to display the amount of disk space available for a device, directory, or file. Enter the command without keywords or arguments to display information for all mounted file systems.

Use the **vsfStats** keyword to invoke the `statvfs()` function, which provides additional details for all mounted file systems.



**Note** Keywords are entered using the displayed syntax, or with UNIX-equivalent syntax. The UNIX-equivalent syntax is displayed in parentheses () in the syntax description. For example, the **kbytes** keyword can also be entered using the UNIX-equivalent (**-k**). To display the UNIX-equivalent syntax online, enter the **usage** keyword.

## Task ID

### Task ID Operations

universal execute

In the following example, the (disk free) **utility df** command is entered without keywords or arguments to display information for all file systems:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (admin) # utility df

/dev/hd0t6 77987744 61592 77926152 1% /harddisk:/
/nvram: 4086 60 4026 2%
/dev/disk1t6 2001280 382720 1618560 20% /disk1:/
/dev/disk0t6 2001184 533568 1467616 27% /disk0:/
/dev/fs0p1 121856 68 121787 1% /bootflash:
```

See [Table 95: utility df Column Descriptions \(left to right\), on page 976](#) for column descriptions.

In the following example, the **kbytes** keyword is used to display information in 1-K blocks (1024-byte units) instead of the default of 512-byte blocks:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (admin) # utility df kbytes

/dev/hd0t6 38993872 30796 38963076 1% /harddisk:/
/nvram: 2043 30 2013 2%
/dev/disk1t6 1000640 191360 809280 20% /disk1:/
/dev/disk0t6 1000592 266784 733808 27% /disk0:/
/dev/fs0p1 60928 34 60893 1% /bootflash:
```

See [Table 95: utility df Column Descriptions \(left to right\), on page 976](#) for column descriptions.

In the following example, the **mountinfo** keyword is used to display file-system mountpoints and types only:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (admin) # utility df mountinfo

Filesystem Mounted on Type
/dev/hd0t6 /harddisk:/ dos (fat32)
/nvram:
/dev/disk1t6 /disk1:/ dos (fat16)
/dev/disk0t6 /disk0:/ dos (fat16)
/dev/fs0p1 /bootflash: flash
```

In the following example, the **vfsStats** keyword is used to invoke the `statvfs()` function, which provides additional details for all mounted file systems:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# utility df vfsStats

/dev/hd0t6 /harddisk:/
 Blocks: 9748468 total 9740769 avail [4096-byte blocks]
 Files : 0 total 0 avail
 Type : dos (fat32)
 Flags : 00000120 [32bit, noatime]

/nvram:
 Blocks: 2043 total 2013 avail [1024-byte blocks]
 Files : 0 total 0 avail
 Type :
 Flags : 00000000 []

/dev/disk1t6 /disk1:/
 Blocks: 62540 total 50580 avail [16384-byte blocks]
 Files : 0 total 0 avail
 Type : dos (fat16)
 Flags : 00000120 [32bit, noatime]

/dev/disk0t6 /disk0:/
 Blocks: 62537 total 45863 avail [16384-byte blocks]
 Files : 0 total 0 avail
 Type : dos (fat16)
 Flags : 00000120 [32bit, noatime]

/dev/fs0p1 /bootflash:
 Blocks: 62390272 total 62355240 avail [1-byte blocks]
 Files : 2 total 0 avail
 Type : flash
 Flags : 00000000 []
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 94: utility df Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Files	Number of files in the file system.
Blocks	Amount of space available on the file system in 1-K blocks.
Total	Amount of disk space used by the directory or file.
Avail	Amount of space available for use by the directory or file on the file system.
Type	Type of file system.
Flags	Displays the file system properties.

In the following example, the **file source** keyword and argument are used to specify a directory:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# utility df file disk0:/usr
```

```
/dev/disk0t6 2001184 533568 1467616 27% /disk0:/
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 95: utility df Column Descriptions (left to right)**

Field	Description
Filesystem	File system for the displayed information.
1k-blocks	Amount of space available on the file system in 1-K blocks.
Used	Amount of disk space used by the directory or file.
Available	Amount of space available for use by the directory or file on the file system.
Use%	Percentage of space used on the file system.
Mounted on	Storage device where the file system is mounted.

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">utility du, on page 977</a>	Displays the amount of disk space used by one or more directories or files.

# utility du

To display the amount of disk space used in a device, directory, or file, use the **utility du** command in EXEC mode or administration EXEC mode.

**utility du** [{**all** | **specified**}] [{**kbytes** | **bytes** | **local**}] [*WORD*] [**file** *source*] | **usage**}]

## Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-a</b> ) Displays the disk space used for each file in the directory. By default, information is displayed only for the directory. Use the <b>all</b> keyword to display the total disk space used by all files in the directory, including the directory itself.
<b>specified</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-s</b> ) Displays the total disk space used for each specified file, rather than the totals for any subdirectories.
<b>kbytes</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-k</b> ) Displays the disk space used in 1-K blocks (1024-byte units) instead of the default of 512-byte blocks.
<b>bytes</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-p</b> ) Displays the disk space used in bytes (the default is 512-byte blocks). Also generates error messages for exiting files that cannot be displayed.
<b>local</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-x</b> ) Displays information for the local device only.
<i>WORD</i>	(Optional) UNIX command-line option string. The maximum number of characters is 80.
<b>file source</b>	(Optional) Displays the disk space used for a device, directory, or file. The syntax for the <i>source</i> argument is <i>device</i> : / <i>directory-path</i> [ / <i>filename</i> ] The <i>device</i> argument, followed by a colon, indicates the name of the device where the file is located. Use the online help (?) function to display the available storage devices and network protocols. Enter the <b>utility du</b> command without specifying a device, directory, or file to display information for the current directory, and subdirectories. (The command behaves as if the filename dot (.) is entered.)
<b>usage</b>	(Optional) Displays the UNIX options supported by this command.

## Command Default

Information for the current directory is displayed.

## Command Modes

EXEC

Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.6.0	The following devices were added: <b>disk0a:</b> , <b>disk1a:</b> , and <b>compactflasha:</b> .

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Enter the **utility du** command without specifying a file to display information for the current directory. The command behaves as if the filename dot (.) is entered.

**Note**

Keywords are entered using the displayed syntax, or with UNIX-equivalent syntax. The UNIX-equivalent syntax is displayed in parentheses () in the syntax description. For example, the **kbytes** keyword can also be entered using the UNIX-equivalent (**-k**). To display the UNIX-equivalent syntax online, enter the **usage** keyword.

**Task ID****Task ID Operations**

universal execute

In the following example, the **utility du** command is used to display the disk space used for the subdirectories in the MPLS package directory:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility du file disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0

160 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0/schema
104 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0/lib/cerrno
625 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0/lib/mib
2545 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0/lib
9658 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0/bin
39 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0/startup
840 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0/parser
37 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0/configs
35 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0/mib
35 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0/rules
34 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0/partitions
135 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0/etc/compat
167 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0/etc
66 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0/instdb_v
181 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0/lc/bin
33 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0/lc/startup
246 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0/lc
112 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0/instdb
14006 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.4.0
```

In the following example, the **utility du** command is used to display the disk space used for a subdirectories:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility du file disk0:/
hfr
-mpls-3.8.0/configs37 /disk0:/hfr-mpls-3.8.0/configs
```

In the following example, the **utility du** command is used to display the disk space used for the current working directory:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# cd disk0:/
```

```
hfr
-mpls-3.8.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility du

 160 ./schema
 104 ./lib/cerrno
 625 ./lib/mib
 2545 ./lib
 9658 ./bin
 39 ./startup
 840 ./parser
 37 ./configs
 35 ./mib
 35 ./rules
 34 ./partitions
 135 ./etc/compat
 167 ./etc
 66 ./instdb_v
 181 ./lc/bin
 33 ./lc/startup
 246 ./lc
 112 ./instdb
 14006 .
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">utility df, on page 973</a>	Displays the amount of disk space available for a directory or file.

# utility egrep

To search a file or the results of standard input using full regular expressions, use the **utility egrep** command in

EXEC mode or administration EXEC

mode.

**utility egrep** {**expr** *expression* | **script** *expression-file*} [*WORD*] [**count**] [**linenum**] [**matchfile**] [**matchline**] [**nocase**] [**nofile**] [**reverse**] [**file** *search-file*]

**utility egrep** *expression* [*WORD*] [**count**] [**linenum**] [**matchfile**] [**matchline**] [**nocase**] [**nofile**] [**reverse**] [**file** *search-file*]

## utility egrep usage

### Syntax Description

<b>expr</b> <i>expression</i>	(-e) A regular expression. This form is used when only one expression is specified on the command line. Any names specified after this option are treated as input files.
<b>script</b> <i>expression-file</i>	(-f) A file containing a set of regular expressions, each separated by a new line. The type of the expressions is determined by the -e and -f options. This form is used when more than one expression is specified. You can specify more than one -f option.  The syntax of the <i>expression-file</i> argument is: [ <i>device</i> :]/ <i>filename</i>
<i>WORD</i>	(Optional) UNIX command-line option string. The maximum number of characters is 20.
<b>count</b>	(Optional) (-c) Displays a count of selected lines.
<b>linenum</b>	(Optional) (-n) Before each output line, displays the line's line number.
<b>matchfile</b>	(Optional) (-l) ("el") Displays only the names of files containing the selected lines.
<b>matchline</b>	(Optional) (-x) Includes only input lines selected against an entire fixed string or regular expression.
<b>nocase</b>	(Optional) (-i) Ignores uppercase and lowercase distinctions during comparisons.
<b>nofile</b>	(Optional) (-h) Displays results without a filename prefix attached to the matched lines. This option applies only when more than one file is searched.
<b>reverse</b>	(Optional) (-v) Selects only those lines that don't match the specified patterns.
<b>file</b> <i>search-file</i>	(Optional) The file used for the search. Replace the <i>search-file</i> argument with the device and directory path of the file. The syntax for the <i>search-file</i> argument is: [ <i>device</i> :]/ <i>filename</i> .
<b>usage</b>	(Optional) Displays the UNIX options supported by this command.

### Command Default

If no files are specified, the keyboard input (standard input) is used.



If more than one input file is specified, then the filename is displayed before each line.

### Command Modes

EXEC, Admin EXEC

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.6.0	The following devices were added: <b>disk0a:</b> , <b>disk1a:</b> , and <b>compactflasha:</b> .

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The grep utility searches files for character patterns using regular expressions and returns all lines that contain that pattern. The **utility egrep** command uses full regular expressions (expressions using the full set of alphanumeric and special characters) to match the patterns.

The results are displayed to the standard output (terminal screen).



#### Note

The egrep utility options are entered using the displayed syntax, or with UNIX-equivalent syntax. The UNIX-equivalent syntax is displayed in parentheses ( ) in the syntax description. For example, the **count** keyword can also be entered using the UNIX-equivalent (-c). To display the UNIX-equivalent syntax online, enter the **usage** keyword.

### Task ID

#### Task ID Operations

universal execute

In the following example, the **utility egrep** command is used to locate the regular expression “uptime”. The **linenum** keyword is also entered to display the line number before each line of output.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show version | utility egrep expr uptime linenum
7:router uptime is 5 days, 19 hours, 27 minutes
```

In the following example, the **utility egrep** command is used to locate a regular expression in a file. In this example, all lines with “adm” are displayed. The * character is used as a wildcard.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility egrep expr Adm* nofile file disk0:/usr/passwd

adm:x:4:4:Admin:/var/adm:
lp:x:71:8:Line Printer Admin:/usr/spool/lp:
uucp:x:5:5:uucp Admin:/usr/lib/uucp:
nuucp:x:9:9:uucp Admin:/var/spool/uucppublic:/usr/lib/uucp/uucico
listen:x:37:4:Network Admin:/usr/net/nls:
ssadmin:x:901218:60001:Sun StorEdge(tm) Configuration Service Agent Admin:./bin/false
```

In the following example, the **nocase** keyword is used to ignore the character case:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility egrep expr Adm* nocase file disk0:/usr/passwd

adm:x:4:4:Admin:/var/adm:
lp:x:71:8:Line Printer Admin:/usr/spool/lp:
uucp:x:5:5:uucp Admin:/usr/lib/uucp:
nuucp:x:9:9:uucp Admin:/var/spool/uucppublic:/usr/lib/uucp/uucico
listen:x:37:4:Network Admin:/usr/net/nls:
ssadmin:x:901218:60001:Sun StorEdge(tm) Configuration Service Agent Admin:./bin/false
```

In the following example, the **linenum** keyword is used to append the line number to the beginning of each output line:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility egrep expr Adm* linenum file disk0:/usr/passwd

5:adm:x:4:4:Admin:/var/adm:
6:lp:x:71:8:Line Printer Admin:/usr/spool/lp:
7:uucp:x:5:5:uucp Admin:/usr/lib/uucp:
8:nuucp:x:9:9:uucp Admin:/var/spool/uucppublic:/usr/lib/uucp/uucico
9:listen:x:37:4:Network Admin:/usr/net/nls:
15:ssadmin:x:901218:60001:Sun StorEdge(tm) Configuration Service Agent Admin:./bin/false
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">utility fgrep, on page 983</a>	Searches a file for a fixed character string.

# utility fgrep

To search a file for a fixed character string, use the **utility fgrep** command in EXEC mode or administration EXEC

mode.

```
utility fgrep {expr expression | script expression-file} [WORD] [count] [linenum] [matchfile]
[matchline] [nocase] [nofile] [reverse] [file search-file]
```

```
utility fgrep expression [WORD] [count] [linenum] [matchfile] [matchline] [nocase] [nofile]
[reverse] [file search-file]
```

## utility fgrep usage

Syntax Description	
<b>expr</b> <i>expression</i>	(-e) A regular expression, whose type is determined by the -e and -f options. This form is used when only one expression is specified on the command line. Any names specified after this option are treated as input files.
<b>script</b> <i>expression-file</i>	(-f) A file containing a set of regular expressions, each separated by a new line. The type of the expressions is determined by the -e and -f options. This form is used when more than one expression is specified. You can specify more than one -f option.  The syntax of the <i>expression-file</i> argument is: <i>device</i> :[/ <i>directory-path</i> ]/ <i>filename</i>
<b>WORD</b>	(Optional) UNIX command-line option string. The maximum number of characters is 20.
<b>count</b>	(Optional) (-c) Displays a count of selected lines.
<b>linenum</b>	(Optional) (-n) Before each output line, displays the line's line number.
<b>matchfile</b>	(Optional) (-l) ("el") Displays only the names of files containing the selected lines.
<b>matchline</b>	(Optional) (-x) Includes only input lines selected against an entire fixed string or regular expression.
<b>nocase</b>	(Optional) (-i) Ignores uppercase and lowercase distinctions during comparisons.
<b>nofile</b>	(Optional) (-h) Displays results without a filename prefix attached to the matched lines. This option applies only when more than one file is searched.
<b>reverse</b>	(Optional) (-v) Selects only those lines that don't match the specified patterns.
<b>file</b> <i>search-file</i>	(Optional) The file used for the search. Replace the <i>search-file</i> argument with the device and directory path of the file. The syntax for the <i>search-file</i> argument is: <i>device</i> :[/ <i>directory-path</i> ]/ <i>filename</i>
<b>usage</b>	(Optional) Displays the UNIX options supported by this command.

**Command Default** The keyboard input (standard input) is used if no files are specified.

If more than one input file is specified, then the filename is displayed before each line.

**Command Modes** EXEC, Admin EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.6.0	The following devices were added: <b>disk0a:</b> , <b>disk1a:</b> , and <b>compactflasha:</b> .

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **utility fgrep** command searches files for a fixed character string (as opposed to `grep` and `egrep`, which search for a pattern that matches an expression).

The results are displayed to the standard output (terminal screen).



**Note** The `fgrep` utility options are entered using the displayed syntax, or with UNIX-equivalent syntax. The UNIX-equivalent syntax is displayed in parentheses () in the syntax description. For example, the **count** keyword can also be entered using the UNIX-equivalent (**-c**). To display the UNIX-equivalent syntax online, enter the **usage** keyword.

Task ID	Task ID Operations
	universal execute

The following example, the **utility fgrep** command is used with the **nocase** and **linenum** keywords:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show version | utility fgrep expr uptime nocase linenum
7:router uptime is 5 days, 20 hours, 10 minutes
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">utility egrep, on page 980</a>	Searches a file using full regular expressions.

# utility find

To locate files within one or more directories, use the **utility find** command in

EXEC mode or administration EXEC

mode.

**utility find** {**path** *directory-path* [**LINE** | **name** *filename-pattern* | **user** *user-id*] | **usage**}

## Syntax Description

<b>path</b> <i>directory-path</i>	Specifies the storage device and directory for the file search. The search is performed for the specified directory and all subdirectories in that directory tree.  If a directory path is not specified, then the search is performed in the current directory (a path of . [dot] is assumed).
<i>LINE</i>	(Optional) UNIX command-line expressions provided as a string.
<b>name</b> <i>filename-pattern</i>	(Optional) Searches for the name of the file. The <i>filename-pattern</i> argument is a regular expression string.
<b>user</b> <i>user-id</i>	(Optional) Searches for files belonging to a specific user. The <i>user-id</i> argument is the username of the file owner.
<b>usage</b>	(Optional) Displays the UNIX options supported by this command.

## Command Default

If a directory path is not specified, then the search is performed in the current directory.

If a **name** *filename-pattern* is not specified, then the search return all files in the specified directory.

If a user is not specified, then the search is performed for all users.

## Command Modes

EXEC, Admin EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.6.0	The following devices were added: <b>disk0a:</b> , <b>disk1a:</b> , and <b>compactflasha:</b> .

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **utility find** command to locate files within one or more directories. You can perform the search for a specific directory (and its subdirectories). If a directory is not specified, then the search is performed for the current directory.

To search for a regular expression string, use the **name filename-pattern** keyword and argument. Replace the *filename-pattern* argument with the regular expression string. If this option is not used, then all files within the specified directory are displayed.

To search for files belonging to a specific user, use the *user-id* argument. If this option is not used, then files belonging to all users are displayed.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	universal	execute

In the following example, the **utility find** command is used to locate the file named “hfr-fwdg-3.8.0”. The path is the root directory of disk0:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility find path disk0: name hfr-fwdg-3.4.0

disk0:/instdb/admin_pkgs_mdata/hfr-fwdg-3.8.0
disk0:/hfr-fwdg-3.8.0
```

In the following example, the **utility find** command is used to locate files matching a pattern. In this example, all files ending in “.txt” are displayed:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility find path disk0:/usr name *.txt

disk0:/usr/test2.txt
```

In the following example, the UNIX equivalent option is used to locate files matching a pattern. In this example, all files ending in “.txt” are displayed:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility find path disk0: -name *.txt

disk0:/hfr-base-3.8.0/etc/vim/doc/editing.txt
disk0:/hfr-base-3.8.0/etc/vim/doc/help.txt
disk0:/hfr-base-3.8.0/etc/vim/doc/intro.txt
disk0:/hfr-base-3.8.0/etc/vim/doc/uganda.txt
disk0:/usr/test2.txt
```

In the following example, the files belonging to a specific user are displayed:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility find path disk0:/usr user 0

disk0:/usr
disk0:/usr/passwd
disk0:/usr/test2.txt
```

In the following example, the UNIX equivalent option is used to display files belonging to a specific user:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility find path disk0:/usr -user 0

disk0:/usr
disk0:/usr/passwd
```

```
disk0:/usr/test2.txt
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">utility which, on page 1003</a>	Locates a program file.

# utility head

To copy bytes or lines at the beginning of a file or from the standard input, use the **utility head** command in EXEC mode or administration EXEC mode.

**utilityhead**[{*WORD* | [**bytes**] [**count** *number*][**file** *source*] | **usage**}]

Syntax Description	
<b>WORD</b>	(Optional) UNIX command-line option string. The maximum number of characters is 80.
<b>bytes</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-c</b> ) Copies the data in bytes from the beginning of each specified file. The default setting is to copy lines of data.
<b>count</b> <i>number</i>	(Optional) ( <b>-n</b> ) Specifies the number of lines (default) or bytes to be copied. The <i>number</i> argument is an unsigned decimal integer.  By default, the <b>utility head</b> command copies the first ten units (lines or bytes) of the file. Use the <b>count</b> <i>number</i> option to change the default.
<b>file</b> <i>source</i>	(Optional) Specifies the storage device, directory, and filename for the files.  If a file is not specified, the standard input is used.
<b>usage</b>	(Optional) Displays the UNIX options supported by this command.

**Command Default** If the **utility head** command is entered without keywords or arguments, the first ten lines of the file or standard output are copied.  
  
If no file is specified, then the standard input is used.

**Command Modes** EXEC, Admin EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.6.0	The following devices were added: <b>disk0a:</b> , <b>disk1a:</b> , and <b>compactflasha:</b> .

**Usage Guidelines** The **utility head** command copies the beginning bytes (default) or lines of one or more files to the standard output (usually the user interface display). Use the **bytes** or **lines** keywords to copy the data based on lines or bytes. Use the **count** *number* option to specify the number of bytes or lines to copy. By default, the **utility head** command copies the first 10 lines of each file.

If more than one file is selected, an identifying header is added before the output for each file. If no file is specified, then the standard input (keyboard) is used.





**Note** Keywords are entered using the displayed syntax, or with UNIX-equivalent syntax. The UNIX-equivalent syntax is displayed in parentheses () in the syntax description. To display the UNIX-equivalent syntax online, enter the **usage** keyword.

In the following example, the **utility head** command is used to display the first 15 lines from the output of the **show version** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show version | utility head count 15

Cisco IOS XR Software, Version 3.4.0
Copyright (c) 2006 by cisco Systems, Inc.

ROM: System Bootstrap, Version 1.40(20060413:002654) [CRS-1 ROMMON],

router uptime is 5 days, 20 hours, 21 minutes
System image file is "disk0:hfr-os-mbi-3.4.0/mbihfr-rp.vm"

cisco CRS-8/S (7457) processor with 4194304K bytes of memory.
7457 processor at 1197Mhz, Revision 1.2

16 GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
2 Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
20 Packet over SONET/SDH network interface(s)

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#
```

In the following example, the **utility head** command is entered with the **bytes** keyword. Only the first 15 bytes of output are displayed.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show version | utility head count 15 bytes

Cisco IOS XR S

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#
```

# utility less

To display a file page-by-page, use the **utility less** command in EXEC mode or administration EXEC mode.

**utility less** {[**exitEOF**] [*WORD*] | **nocase** | **position** *line-number* | **startat** *string*} [**file** *source-file*]

## Syntax Description

<b>exitEOF</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-E</b> ) Automatically exits the utility the first time an end-of-file is encountered.
<i>WORD</i>	(Optional) UNIX command-line option string. The maximum number of characters is 80.
<b>nocase</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-i</b> ) Ignores uppercase and lowercase distinctions during comparisons.
<b>position</b> <i>line-number</i>	(Optional) ( <b>-j</b> ) Uses the line at <i>line-number</i> on the screen to position matched lines during a pattern search.
<b>startat</b> <i>string</i>	(Optional) ( <b>-p</b> ) Starts at the first occurrence of the pattern specified by the <i>string</i> argument in the file.
<b>file</b> <i>source-file</i>	(Optional) Specifies the storage device and directory path for the text file to be displayed. The default is standard input.  The syntax for the <i>source-file</i> argument is: <i>device</i> :[/ <i>directory-path</i> ]/ <i>filename</i>

## Command Default

If no text file is specified, standard input is assumed.

## Command Modes

EXEC  
Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.5.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.6.0	The following devices were added: <b>disk0a:</b> , <b>disk1a:</b> , and <b>compactflasha:</b> .

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **utility less** command to display files page by page. You can specify regular expressions for pattern matching using the **startat** keyword. You can scroll up as well as down. When you enter the less mode, commands are similar to the “vi” editor.



**Note** Keywords are entered using the displayed syntax, or with UNIX-equivalent syntax. The UNIX-equivalent syntax is displayed in parentheses () in the syntax description. To display the UNIX-equivalent syntax online, enter the **usage** keyword.

---

**Task ID**

---

**Task ID Operations**

---

universal execute

---

The following example, the **utility less** command is used to display the file “config_store”. Only part of the file is shown here.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility less file disk0:/usr/config_store

Last configuration change at Tue Feb 20 18:34:02 2007 by xxx
!
hostname H1
line console
 exec-timeout 600 0
 session-timeout 600
!
line default
 exec-timeout 600 0
 session-timeout 600
!
.
.
.
```

# utility mv

To rename or move a file from one directory to another, use the **utility mv** command in EXEC mode or administration EXEC mode.

**utility mv** *WORD* [**force** | **interactive**] **source** *source-file* **target** *target-file* | **usage**

Syntax Description		
<i>WORD</i>	(Optional) UNIX command-line option string. The maximum number of characters is 80.	
<b>force</b>	(Optional) <b>(-f)</b> Forces an overwrite if the target file already exists. There is no confirmation prompt.	
<b>interactive</b>	(Optional) <b>(-i)</b> Specifies to prompt for confirmation before renaming a file.	
<b>source</b> <i>source-file</i>	Specifies the storage device, directory, and filename for the file to be moved.	
<b>target</b> <i>target-file</i>	Specifies the new storage device, directory, and filename for the file.	
<b>usage</b>	(Optional) Displays the UNIX options supported by this command.	

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** EXEC, Admin EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.6.0	The following devices were added: <b>disk0a:</b> , <b>disk1a:</b> , and <b>compactflasha:</b> .

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



**Note** Keywords are entered using the displayed syntax, or with UNIX-equivalent syntax. The UNIX-equivalent syntax is displayed in parentheses () in the syntax description. To display the UNIX-equivalent syntax online, enter the **usage** keyword.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	universal	execute

In the following example, the **utility mv** command is used to move the file “aaa” from disk0a: to disk1a:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility mv source disk0a:/aaa target disk1a:/aaa
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">utility cut, on page 964</a>	Cuts characters or lines from the output displayed from standard input or a file.
<a href="#">utility sort, on page 994</a>	Sorts, merges, or sequence-checks the output displayed from standard input or a file.
<a href="#">utility tail, on page 997</a>	Copies the end portion of the output displayed from standard input or a file.

# utility sort

To sort, merge, or sequence-check the lines in one or more files, or from the standard input, use the **utility sort** command in

EXEC mode or administration EXEC

mode.

**utility sort** {{{*WORD* | [[**dict**] [**fieldSep** *character*] [**ignoreblank**] [**key** *key-definition*] [**lowercase**] [**merge**] [**numeric**] [**outfile** *filename*] [**printable**] [**reverse**] [**unique**]]}} [**file** *filename*] | **usage**}

## Syntax Description

<b>WORD</b>	(Optional) UNIX command-line option string. The maximum number of characters is 80.
<b>dict</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-d</b> ) Sorts in dictionary order. Uses only alphanumeric and blank characters in the sort operation.
<b>fieldSep</b> <i>character</i>	(Optional) ( <b>-t</b> ) Specifies a character as the field separator.
<b>ignoreblank</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-b</b> ) Ignores leading blank characters in field comparisons.
<b>key</b> <i>key-definition</i>	(Optional) ( <b>-k</b> ) Defines a key to be the sort key. The <i>key-definition</i> argument field is defined using the following syntax:  <i>field_start</i> [ <i>type_string</i> ] [, <i>field_end</i> ] [ <i>type_string</i> ] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>field_start</i> and <i>field_end</i>—Specifies the beginning and end of the key field.</li> <li>• <i>type_string</i>—Specifies attributes specific to the key.</li> </ul> <p>The <i>field_start</i> and <i>field_end</i> arguments are each specified by a pair of digits of the form <i>m.n</i>, where the <i>m</i> refers to the field starting after the <i>m</i>th field separator in a line. For <i>field_start</i>, the <i>.n</i> refers to the <i>n</i>th character of the specified field, and is taken as zero if not specified. For <i>field_end</i>, the <i>.n</i> refers to the <i>n</i>th character after the last character of the specified field, and is taken as zero if not specified.</p> <p>The <i>type_string</i> argument may be formed from the characters <i>bdfinr</i>, which apply their defined attributes to the determination of the key.</p> <p><b>Note</b> When ordering options appear independent of key field specifications, the requested field ordering rules are applied globally to all sort keys. When attached to a specific key, the specified ordering options override all global ordering options for that key.</p>
<b>lowercase</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-f</b> ) Folds uppercase letters into lowercase (ignores case and treats upper case characters the same as lowercase characters).
<b>merge</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-m</b> ) Merges sorted files. Assumes that the files are already sorted and so does not sort the files.
<b>numeric</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-n</b> ) Interprets the field as numeric and sorts in numeric order. Includes the sign and optional thousands separator. This keyword also ignores leading blank characters in field comparisons (implies the <b>ignoreblank</b> keyword).

<b>outfile</b> <i>filename</i>	(Optional) <b>(-o)</b> Writes the results to a file. The <i>filename</i> argument is the destination disk, directory, and filename. The <i>filename</i> argument can be the same as the source file.
<b>printable</b>	(Optional) <b>(-i)</b> Ignores all nonprintable characters.
<b>reverse</b>	(Optional) <b>(-r)</b> Reverses the sort order. The sort is ascending by default.
<b>unique</b>	(Optional) <b>(-u)</b> Suppresses all but one line in each set of lines having equal keys.
<b>file</b> <i>filename</i>	(Optional) Specifies a file to be sorted.
<b>usage</b>	(Optional) Displays the UNIX options supported by this command.

**Command Default**

If no file is specified, then the standard input (keyboard) is used.

If an **outfile** *filename* keyword and argument is not specified, then the standard output (display) is used.

The file is sorted in ascending order.

**Command Modes**

EXEC, Admin EXEC

**Command History**

Release	Modification
Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.6.0	The following devices were added: <b>disk0a:</b> , <b>disk1a:</b> , and <b>compactflasha:</b> .

**Usage Guidelines****Note**

Keywords are entered using the displayed syntax, or with UNIX-equivalent syntax. The UNIX-equivalent syntax is displayed in parentheses () in the syntax description. To display the UNIX-equivalent syntax online, enter the **usage** keyword.

In the following example, the **utility sort** command is used to sort the contents of the file “words.txt”:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility sort file disk0:/usr/words.txt
```

```
The
few
inquires
A
Code.
Date
Done
This
best-selling
bestseller
book
come
concerning
fiction,
```

```
have
its
list
muscled
of
onto
our
the
way
way
work
```

In the following example, only the unique characters in the file “words.txt” are displayed:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility sort unique file disk0:/usr/words.txt
```

```
Code.
Date
best-selling
book
concerning
have
list
of
our
way
work
```



# utility tail

To copy the end portion of a file or the standard input, use the **utility tail** command in EXEC mode or administration EXEC mode.

**utility tail** {{{*WORD* | [**bytes**] [**continuous**] [**count** *number*]}} [file *input-file*] | **usage**}

## Syntax Description

<b>WORD</b>	(Optional) UNIX command-line option string. The maximum number of characters is 80.
<b>bytes</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-e</b> ) Copies the end of the file measured in bytes. The default is lines.
<b>continuous</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-f</b> ) Continues to copy data from the end of the file after the last line is reached. The operation pauses for 1 second, and then resumes in a continuous loop.  The input file must be a regular file, not a terminal or a FIFO special file (a named pipe).
<b>count number</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-n</b> ) Copies the number of lines (default) or bytes specified with the <i>number</i> argument. The range is 0 to 4294967295. By default, the last 10 lines are copied.  The <i>number</i> argument is a decimal integer that defines the location in the file to begin copying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include the plus (+) character to copy from the beginning of the file.</li> <li>• Include the minus (-) character to copy from the end of the file.</li> <li>• Do not include a character to copy from the end of the file.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note</b> Select the <b>bytes</b> keyword to copy the information measured in a count of bytes.</p>
<b>file input-file</b>	(Optional) Directory path and filename for the input file. If no file is specified, then the standard input is used.  The syntax for the <i>input-file</i> argument is: <i>device</i> :[/ <i>directory-path</i> ]/ <i>filename</i>  The <i>device</i> argument, followed by a colon, indicates the name of the device where the file is located. Use the online help (?) function to display the available storage devices and network protocols.
<b>usage</b>	(Optional) Displays the UNIX options supported by this command.

## Command Default

If the **utility tail** command is entered without keywords or arguments, the last 10 lines of the standard input are copied.

## Command Modes

EXEC, Admin EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.6.0	The following devices were added: <b>disk0a:</b> , <b>disk1a:</b> , and <b>compactflasha:</b> .

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the **utility tail** command to copy data from the end of a file. By default, the last 10 lines are copied. Use the **bytes** keyword to copy the data measured in bytes. Use the **count** *number* option to define the number of lines or bytes to copy. Use the **file** *filename* option to specify an input file.

**Note**

Keywords are entered using the displayed syntax, or with UNIX-equivalent syntax. The UNIX-equivalent syntax is displayed in parentheses () in the syntax description. To display the UNIX-equivalent syntax online, enter the **usage** keyword.

In the following example, the **utility tail** command is used to display the last 10 lines of the output from the **show version** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show version | utility tail count 10

 By iox25.cisco.com in /auto/ioxws46/nightly/ci-34_hfr_06.09.13 for c2.95.3-8

hfr-base, V 3.4.0[4n_06.09.13], Cisco Systems, at disk0:hfr-base-3.4.0
 Built on Wed Sep 13 22:04:26 UTC 2006
 By iox25.cisco.com in /auto/ioxws46/nightly/ci-34_hfr_06.09.13 for c2.95.3-8

hfr-os-mpi, V 3.4.0[4n_06.09.13], Cisco Systems, at disk0:hfr-os-mpi-3.4.0
 Built on Wed Sep 13 21:47:10 UTC 2006
 By iox25.cisco.com in /auto/ioxws46/nightly/ci-34_hfr_06.09.13 for c2.95.3-8

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#
```

In the following example, the **utility tail** command is used with the **bytes** keyword to display the last 10 bytes in the output:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show version | utility tail count 10 bytes

.95.3-p8

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#
```

# utility uniq

To display or remove repeated lines in a file, use the **utility uniq** command in EXEC mode or administration EXEC mode.

**utility uniq** [{{[[*WORD*]]|[**afterChars** *number*] [**afterField** *number*] [**count**] [{**nonrepeating** | **repeating**}]}}] [**infile** *input-file* **outfile** *output-file*] | **usage**}]

Syntax Description	
<b>WORD</b>	(Optional) UNIX command-line option string. The maximum number of characters is 80.
<b>afterChars</b> <i>number</i>	(Optional) ( <b>-s</b> ) Ignores the first characters on each line of the input file. Use the <i>number</i> argument to specify the number of characters. The range is 0 to 4294967295.
<b>afterField</b> <i>number</i>	(Optional) ( <b>-f</b> ) Ignores the first fields on each line of the input file. Use the <i>number</i> argument to specify the number of fields. The range is 0 to 4294967295.
<b>count</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-c</b> ) Displays the number of times the line appeared in the input file at the beginning of each output line.
<b>nonrepeating</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-u</b> ) Displays only the nonrepeating lines from the input file (repeating lines are not displayed).
<b>repeating</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-d</b> ) Displays only the repeating lines from the input file (nonrepeating lines are not displayed).
<b>infile</b> <i>input-file</i>	(Optional) Specifies an input file for processing. The <i>input-file</i> argument specifies the device, directory, and filename of the input file. If no input file is specified, then the standard input (keyboard) is used.  The syntax of the <i>input-file</i> argument is: <i>device</i> :[/ <i>directory-path</i> ]/ <i>filename</i> .  The <i>device</i> argument, followed by a colon, indicates the name of the device where the file is located. Use the online help (?) function to display the available storage devices and network protocols.
<b>outfile</b> <i>output-file</i>	(Optional) Specifies an output file. The <i>output-file</i> argument specifies the device, directory, and filename of the output file. If no file is specified, then the standard output (display) is used.  The syntax of the <i>output-file</i> argument is: <i>device</i> :[/ <i>directory-path</i> ]/ <i>filename</i> .  The <i>device</i> argument, followed by a colon, indicates the name of the device where the file is located. Use the online help (?) function to display the available storage devices and network protocols.
<b>usage</b>	(Optional) Displays the UNIX options supported by this command.

## Command Default

If no input file is specified, then the standard input is used.

If no output file is specified, then the standard output is used.

---

**Command Modes** EXEC, Admin EXEC

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 3.6.0	The following devices were added: <b>disk0a:</b> , <b>disk1a:</b> , and <b>compactflasha:</b> .

---

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **utility uniq** command to display only lines that are repeated in a file, or to display only lines that appear once. This utility compares only adjacent lines, so the file or standard input must be sorted.



**Note** Keywords are entered using the displayed syntax, or with UNIX-equivalent syntax. The UNIX-equivalent syntax is displayed in parentheses () in the syntax description. To display the UNIX-equivalent syntax online, enter the **usage** keyword.

---

In the following example, the **utility uniq** command is used to display the repeating lines in the output of the **show environment** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show environment | utility uniq repeating
host 5V 4500,5500 4250,5750 4000,6000
fabricq 1.25V 1125,1375 1063,1438 1000,1500
fabricq 1.25V 1125,1375 1063,1438 1000,1500
ingress 1.25V 1125,1375 1063,1438 1000,1500
spa5 1.5V 1500,0 1575,1425 0,0
host 5V 4500,5500 4250,5750 4000,6000
fabricq 1.25V 1125,1375 1063,1438 1000,1500
fabricq 1.25V 1125,1375 1063,1438 1000,1500
ingress 1.25V 1125,1375 1063,1438 1000,1500
spa5 1.5V 1500,0 1575,1425 0,0
```

# utility wc

To count words, lines, or bytes in a file, use the **utility wc** command in EXEC mode or administration EXEC mode.

**utility wc** [{*WORD* | **bytes** | **lines** | **words**}] [**file** *input-file*] | **usage**}]

## Syntax Description

<b>WORD</b>	(Optional) UNIX command-line option string. The maximum number of characters is 80.
<b>bytes</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-c</b> ) Displays the number of bytes in each input file.
<b>lines</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-l</b> ) ( <b>-œel-?</b> ) Displays the number of lines in each input file.
<b>words</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-w</b> ) Displays the number of words in each input file.
<b>file</b> <i>input-file</i>	(Optional) Specifies the input file. The <i>input-file</i> argument specifies the device, directory, and filename of the input file. If no input file is specified, then the standard input (keyboard) is used.  The syntax of the <i>input-file</i> argument is: <i>device</i> :[/ <i>directory-path</i> ]/ <i>filename</i> .  The <i>device</i> argument, followed by a colon, indicates the name of the device where the file is located. Use the online help (?) function to display the available storage devices and network protocols.
<b>usage</b>	(Optional) Displays the UNIX options supported by this command.

## Command Default

Output is displayed in the order bytes, words, and lines, even if the options are entered in a different order.

## Command Modes

EXEC, Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.6.0	The following devices were added: <b>disk0a:</b> , <b>disk1a:</b> , and <b>compactflasha:</b> .

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Output is displayed in the following order:

- When keywords are entered, the output appears in the order bytes, words, and lines.
- When no keyword is entered, the output appears in the order lines, words, and bytes.
- When any UNIX equivalent options are entered, the output appears in the order specified by the options. For example, if the command **utility wc -w -l -c** is entered, the output appears in the order words, lines, and bytes.



**Note** Keywords are entered using the displayed syntax, or with UNIX-equivalent syntax. The UNIX-equivalent syntax is displayed in parentheses () in the syntax description. To display the UNIX-equivalent syntax online, enter the **usage** keyword.

---

**Task ID**


---

**Task ID Operations**


---

 universal execute
 

---

In the following example, the **utility wc** command is issued to display the number of lines, words, and bytes in the output of the **show version** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show version | utility wc
 221 1160 10820
```

The output displays the following:

- 221 lines
- 1160 words
- 10820 bytes

In the following example, the **utility wc** command is entered with the **words** keyword to display the number of words in the output of the **show version** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show version | utility wc words
 1160
```

# utility which

To locate a program file, use the **utility which** command in EXEC mode or administration EXEC mode.

**utility which** {{{*WORD* | [**all**] [**fullname**] [**long** [*link*]]}} **program** *program-name* | **usage**}

Syntax Description		
	<i>WORD</i>	(Optional) UNIX command-line option string. The maximum number of characters is 80.
	<b>all</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-a</b> ) Displays all occurrences of the program specified by the <b>program</b> <i>pathname</i> keyword and argument.
	<b>fullname</b>	(Optional) ( <b>-f</b> ) Displays the full pathname of the program file.
	<b>long</b> [ <i>link</i> ]	(Optional) ( <b>-l</b> ) (“el”) Displays the long format for each program found, and also displays link information if the file is a symlink.
	<b>program</b> <i>program-name</i>	Specifies the name of the program file.
	<b>usage</b>	(Optional) Displays the UNIX options supported by this command.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** EXEC, Admin EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



**Note** Keywords are entered using the displayed syntax, or with UNIX-equivalent syntax. The UNIX-equivalent syntax is displayed in parentheses () in the syntax description. To display the UNIX-equivalent syntax online, enter the **usage** keyword.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	universal	execute

In the following example, the **utility which** command is entered without keywords or arguments to display the location of the perl program:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility which program perl
/pkg/bin/perl
```

In the following example, the **utility which** command is entered with the **fullname** keyword to display the full directory path of the perl program:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility which fullname program perl
/disk0:/hfr-base-3.8.0.1I/sbin/perl
```

In the following example, the **utility which** command is entered with the **long** keyword to display additional details about the perl program file:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# utility which long program perl
-rwxrwxrwx 1 0 0 19245 Jul 28 14:31 /pkg/bin/perl
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">utility find, on page 985</a>	Locates a file.



# utility xargs

To run a program from one or more argument lists, use the **utility xargs** command in EXEC mode or administration EXEC mode.

**utility xargs** [{*WORD* | **trace**}] [**program** [*program-name*] [*initial-arguments*]] | **usage**}

## Syntax Description

<i>WORD</i>	(Optional) UNIX command-line option string. The maximum number of characters is 80.
<b>trace</b>	(Optional) (-t) Prints each program on standard error before executing.
<b>program</b>	(Optional) Specifies the name of the program and initial arguments. If a program name is not specified, then the echo utility is used.
<i>program-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the name of the program. If a program name is not specified, then the echo utility is used.
<i>initial-arguments</i>	(Optional) Specifies the initial arguments.
<b>usage</b>	(Optional) Displays the UNIX options supported by this command.

## Command Default

If no program is specified, then the echo utility is used (the input lines are displayed).

## Command Modes

EXEC, Administration EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.4.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



### Note

Keywords are entered using the displayed syntax, or with UNIX-equivalent syntax. The UNIX-equivalent syntax is displayed in parentheses () in the syntax description. To display the UNIX-equivalent syntax online, enter the **usage** keyword.

## Task ID

### Task ID Operations

universal execute

In the following example, the **utility xargs** command is used to display the egress lines:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# more disk0:/usr/files | utility xargs program grep EGRESS
```

```
disk0:/usr/atm.cfg:service-policy output EGRESS-GigabitEthernet0-0-0-0-101
disk0:/usr/atm.cfg:service-policy output EGRESS-GigabitEthernet0-0-0-0-102
disk0:/usr/atm.cfg:service-policy output EGRESS-GigabitEthernet0-0-0-0-103
disk0:/usr/atm.cfg:service-policy output EGRESS-GigabitEthernet0-0-0-0-104
disk0:/usr/atm.cfg:service-policy output EGRESS-GigabitEthernet0-0-0-0-105
disk0:/usr/atm.cfg:service-policy output EGRESS-GigabitEthernet0-0-0-0-106
disk0:/usr/atm.cfg:service-policy output EGRESS-GigabitEthernet0-0-0-0-107
disk0:/usr/atm.cfg:service-policy output EGRESS-GigabitEthernet0-0-0-0-108
disk0:/usr/atm.cfg:service-policy output EGRESS-common
disk0:/usr/atm.cfg:service-policy output EGRESS-common
disk0:/usr/atm.cfg:service-policy output EGRESS-common
disk0:/usr/atm.cfg:service-policy output EGRESS-common
disk0:/usr/atm.cfg:service-policy output EGRESS-common
.....
```