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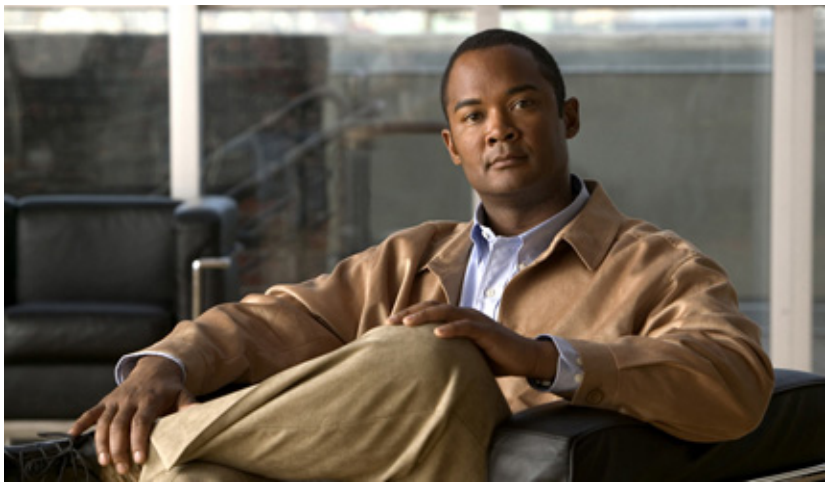

Cisco Nexus 1010 Command Reference, Release 4.2(1) SP1(2)

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Cisco Nexus 1010 Command Reference, Release 4.2(1) SP1(2)

New or Changed Commands

This secion lists the new and changed information in this document by release, and where it is located.

New or Changed Command	Added	Changed	Removed	Feature	Configuration Document

Preface

This document provides an alphabetical listing of commands including detailed syntax, command usage guidelines, command examples, and related commands.

This preface describes the audience, organization, and conventions of the *Cisco Nexus 1010 Command Reference, Release 4.2(1) SP1(2)*, and how to obtain related documentation.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Audience, page iii
- Organization, page iii
- Document Conventions, page iv
- Available Documents, page v
- Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request, page vii

Audience

This publication is for experienced users who configure and maintain the Cisco Nexus 1000V.

Organization

This reference is organized as follows:

Chapter	Description
A Commands	Describes the commands that begin with the letter A.
B Commands	Describes the commands that begin with the letter B.
C Commands	Describes the commands that begin with the letter C.
D Commands	Describes the commands that begin with the letter D.
E Commands	Describes the commands that begin with the letter E.
F Commands	Describes the commands that begin with the letter F.
G Commands	Describes the commands that begin with the letter G.
I Commands	Describes the commands that begin with the letter I.
L Commands	Describes the commands that begin with the letter L.

Chapter	Description
M Commands	Describes the commands that begin with the letter M.
N Commands	Describes the commands that begin with the letter N.
P Commands	Describes the commands that begin with the letter P.
R Commands	Describes the commands that begin with the letter R.
S Commands	Describes the commands that begin with the letter S.
Show Commands	Describes the **show** commands.
T Commands	Describes the commands that begin with the letter T.
V Commands	Describes the commands that begin with the letter V.
W Commands	Describes the commands that begin with the letter W.
X Commands	Describes the commands that begin with the letter X.

Document Conventions

Command descriptions use these conventions:

Convention	Description
boldface font	Commands and keywords are in boldface.
italic font	Arguments for which you supply values are in italics.
[ ]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
[x | y | z]	Optional alternative keywords are grouped in brackets and separated by vertical bars.
string	A nonquoted set of characters. Do not use quotation marks around the string or the string will include the quotation marks.

Screen examples use these conventions:

`screen font`	Terminal sessions and information that the switch displays are in screen font.
`boldface screen font`	Information you must enter is in boldface screen font.
`italic screen font`	Arguments for which you supply values are in italic screen font.
< >	Nonprinting characters, such as passwords, are in angle brackets.
[ ]	Default responses to system prompts are in square brackets.
!, #	An exclamation point (!) or a pound sign (#) at the beginning of a line of code indicates a comment line.

This document uses the following conventions:

Note Means reader *take note*. Notes contain helpful suggestions or references to material not covered in the manual.

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Caution Means *reader be careful*. In this situation, you might do something that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.

Tip Means *the following information will help you solve a problem.*

Available Documents

This section lists the documents used with the Cisco Nexus 1000V and Cisco Nexus 1010 and available on Cisco.com at the following urls:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps9902/tsd_products_support_series_home.html

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps12752/tsd_products_support_series_home.html

General Information

Cisco Nexus 1000V Documentation Roadmap, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4)

Cisco Nexus 1000V Release Notes, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4)

Cisco Nexus 1000V Compatibility Information, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4)

Cisco Nexus 1010 Management Software Release Notes, Release 4.2(1)SP1(2)

Install and Upgrade

Cisco Nexus 1000V Virtual Supervisor Module Software Installation Guide, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4)

Cisco Nexus 1000V Software Upgrade Guide, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4)

Cisco Nexus 1000V VEM Software Installation and Upgrade Guide, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4)

Cisco Nexus 1010 Virtual Services Appliance Hardware Installation Guide

Cisco Nexus 1010 Software Installation and Upgrade Guide, Release 4.2(1)SP1(2)

Configuration Guides

Cisco Nexus 1000V License Configuration Guide, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4)

Cisco Nexus 1000V Getting Started Guide, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4)

Cisco Nexus 1000V High Availability and Redundancy Configuration Guide, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4)

Cisco Nexus 1000V Interface Configuration Guide, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4)

Cisco Nexus 1000V Layer 2 Switching Configuration Guide, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4)

Cisco Nexus 1000V Port Profile Configuration Guide, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4)

Cisco Nexus 1000V Quality of Service Configuration Guide, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4)

Cisco Nexus 1000V Security Configuration Guide, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4)

Cisco Nexus 1000V System Management Configuration Guide, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4)

Cisco Nexus 1010 Software Configuration Guide, Release 4.2(1)SP1(2)

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Programming Guide

Cisco Nexus 1000V XML API User Guide, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4)

Reference Guides

Cisco Nexus 1000V Command Reference, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4)

Cisco Nexus 1000V MIB Quick Reference

Cisco Nexus 1010 Command Reference, Release 4.2(1)SP1(2)

Troubleshooting and Alerts

Cisco Nexus 1000V Troubleshooting Guide, Release 4.2(1)SV1(4)

Cisco Nexus 1000V Password Recovery Guide

Cisco NX-OS System Messages Reference

Virtual Security Gateway Documentation

Cisco Virtual Security Gateway for Nexus 1000V Series Switch Release Notes, Release 4.2(1)VSG(1)

Cisco Virtual Security Gateway, Release 4.2(1)VSG1(1) and Cisco Virtual Network Management Center, Release 1.0.1 Installation Guide

Cisco Virtual Security Gateway for Nexus 1000V Series Switch License Configuration Guide, Release 4.2(1)VSG1(1)

Cisco Virtual Security Gateway for Nexus 1000V Series Switch Configuration Guide, Release 4.2(1)VSG1(1)

Cisco Virtual Security Gateway for Nexus 1000V Series Switch Command Reference, Release 4.2(1)VSG1(1)

Virtual Network Management Center

Release Notes for Cisco Virtual Network Management Center, Release 1.0.1

Cisco Virtual Security Gateway, Release 4.2(1)VSG1(1) and Cisco Virtual Network Management Center, Release 1.0.1 Installation Guide

Cisco Virtual Network Management Center CLI Configuration Guide, Release 1.0.1

Cisco Virtual Network Management Center GUI Configuration Guide, Release 1.0.1

Cisco Virtual Network Management Center XML API Reference Guide, Release 1.0.1

Network Analysis Module Documentation

Cisco Network Analysis Module Software Documentation Guide, 4.2

Cisco Nexus 1000V NAM Virtual Service Blade Installation and Configuration Guide

Network Analysis Module Command Reference Guide, 4.2

User Guide for the Cisco Network Analysis Module Virtual Service Blades, 4.2

Cisco Network Analysis Module Software Release Notes, 4.2

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

For information on obtaining documentation, submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see the monthly *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation*, which also lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, at:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/general/whatsnew/whatsnew.html

Subscribe to the *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation* as a Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feed and set content to be delivered directly to your desktop using a reader application. The RSS feeds are a free service and Cisco currently supports RSS Version 2.0.

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A Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter A.

aaa authentication login console

To configure AAA authentication methods for console logins, use the **aaa authentication login console** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

aaa authentication login console {**group** *group-list*} [**none**] | **local** | **none**}

no aaa authentication login console {**group** *group-list* [**none**] | **local** | **none**}

Syntax Description

group	Specifies to use a server group for authentication.
group-list	Specifies a space-separated list of server groups. The list can include the following: • **tacacs+** for all configured TACACS+ servers. • Any configured TACACS+ server group name.
none	Specifies to use the username for authentication.
local	Specifies to use the local database for authentication.

Defaults

local

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to configure the AAA authentication console login methods:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# aaa authentication login console group tacacs+
```

This example shows how to revert to the default AAA authentication console login method:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no aaa authentication login console group tacacs+
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
aaa group server tacacs+	Createa a TACACS+ server group.
show aaa authentication	Displays AAA authentication information.
show aaa groups	Displays the AAA server groups.
tacacs-server host	Configures TACACS+ servers.

aaa authentication login default

To configure the default AAA authentication methods, use the **aaa authentication login default** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

aaa authentication login default {**group** *group-list*} [**none**] | **local** | **none**}

no aaa authentication login default {**group** *group-list* [**none**] | **local** | **none**}

Syntax Description

group	Specifies a server group list to be used for authentication.
group-list	Space-separated list of server groups that can include the following: • **tacacs+** for all configured TACACS+ servers. • Any configured TACACS+ server group name.
none	(Optional) Specifies to use the username for authentication.
local	Specifies to use the local database for authentication.

Defaults

local

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to configure the AAA authentication console login method:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# aaa authentication login default group tacacs
```

This example shows how to revert to the default AAA authentication console login method:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no aaa authentication login default group tacacs
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
aaa group server tacacs+	Createa a TACACS+ server group.
show aaa authentication	Displays AAA authentication information.
show aaa groups	Displays the AAA server groups.
tacacs-server host	Configures TACACS+ servers.

aaa authentication login error-enable

To configure an AAA authentication failure message to display on the console, use the **aaa authentication login error-enable** command. To remove the error message, use the **no** form of this command.

aaa authentication login error-enable

no aaa authentication login error-enable

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If none of the remote AAA servers respond when a user logs in, the authentication is processed by the local user database. If you have enabled the display, one of the following messages is generated for the user:

```
Remote AAA servers unreachable; local authentication done.
Remote AAA servers unreachable; local authentication failed.
```

Examples

This example shows how to enable the display of AAA authentication failure messages to the console:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# aaa authentication login error-enable
```

This example shows how to disable the display of AAA authentication failure messages to the console:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no aaa authentication login error-enable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show aaa authentication	Displays the configuration for AAA authentication.

aaa authentication login mschap

To enable Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (MSCHAP) authentication at login, use the **aaa authentication login mschap** command. To disable MSCHAP, use the **no** form of this command.

aaa authentication login mschap

no aaa authentication login mschap

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable MSCHAP authentication:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# aaa authentication login mschap
```

This example shows how to disable MSCHAP authentication:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no aaa authentication login mschap
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show aaa authentication	Displays the configuration for AAA authentication.

aaa group server tacacs+

To create a TACACS+ server group, use the **aaa group server tacacs+** command. To delete a TACACS+ server group, use the **no** form of this command.

aaa group server tacacs+ *group-name*

no aaa group server tacacs+ *group-name*

Syntax Description

group-name	TACACS+ server group name. The name is alphanumeric and case sensitive. The maximum length is 64 characters.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must enable TACACS+ using the **tacacs+ enable** command before you can configure TACACS+.

Examples

This example shows how to create a TACACS+ server group:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# aaa group server tacacs+ TacServer
switch(config-taccs+)#
```

This example shows how to delete a TACACS+ server group:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no aaa group server tacacs+ TacServer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
tacacs+ enable	Enables TACACS+.
show aaa groups	Displays server group information.

attach module

To access the standby Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM) console from the active VSM, use the **attach module** command.

attach module *module-number*

Syntax Description

module-number	Number that identifies an existing module. The range is from 1 to 66. **Note** Only one value, 2, is operational.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to attach to the console of the secondary VSM:

```
switch# config t
n1000v(config)# attach module 2
switch#
```

Usage Guidelines

Although the allowable range of module numbers is from 1 to 66, only one value, 2, is operational.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cores	Displays a list of cores.
show processes	Displays the state and the start count of all processes.
reload module	Reloads a module.

B Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter B.

bandwidth (interface)

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

bandwidth {*kbps*}

no bandwidth {*kbps*}

Syntax Description

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

Defaults

1000000 kbps

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

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

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

Examples

This example shows how to configure the bandwidth 30000 kbps:

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

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	Displays the interface configuration information.

banner motd

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

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

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

Syntax Description

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

Defaults

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

Command Modes

Configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

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

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

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

Follow these guidelines when choosing your delimiting character:

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

Examples

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

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

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

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

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

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

Related Commands

Command	Description
show banner motd	Displays the MOTD banner.

boot auto-copy

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

boot auto-copy

no boot auto-copy

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Enabled

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

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

Examples

This example shows how to enable automatic copying of boot image files to the standby VSM:

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

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy	Copies files.
show boot	Displays boot variable configuration information.

C Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter C.

cd

To change to a different directory from the one you are currently working in, use the **cd** command.

cd [*filesystem*:[*//directory*] | *directory*]

Syntax Description

filesystem:	(Optional) Name of the file system. Valid file systems are **bootflash** and **volatile**.
//directory	(Optional) Name of the directory. The directory name is case sensitive.

Defaults

bootflash

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can only change to the directories that are on the active VSM.

Use the present working directory (**pwd)** command to verify the name of the directory you are currently working in.

Examples

This example shows how to change to a different directory on the current file system:

```
switch# cd my-scripts
```

This example shows how to change from the file system you are currently working in to a different file system:

```
switch# cd volatile:
```

This example shows how to revert back to the default directory, bootflash:

```
switch# cd
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
pwd	Displays the name of the directory you are currently working in.

cdp advertise

To specify the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) version to advertise, use the **cdp advertise** command. To remove the **cdp advertise** configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp advertise {**v1** | **v2**}

no cdp advertise [**v1** | **v2**]

Syntax Description

v1	CDP Version 1.
v2	CDP Version 2.

Defaults

CDP Version 2

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set CDP Version 1 as the version to advertise:

```
switch(config)# cdp advertise v1
```

This example shows how to remove CDP Version 1 as the configuration to advertise:

```
switch(config)# no cdp advertise v1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdp	Displays the CDP configuration.

cdp enable (global)

To enable the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) globally on all interfaces and port channels, use the **cdp enable** command. To disable CDP globally, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp enable

no cdp enable

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Enabled on all interfaces and port channels

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

CDP can only be configured on physical interfaces and port channels.

Examples

This example shows how to enable CDP globally and then show the CDP configuration:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# cdp enable
switch(config)# show cdp global
Global CDP information:
    CDP enabled globally
    Refresh time is 60 seconds
    Hold time is 180 seconds
    CDPv2 advertisements is enabled
    DeviceID TLV in System-Name(Default) Format
```

This example shows how to disable CDP globally and then show the CDP configuration:

```
switch(config)# no cdp enable
switch# show cdp global
Global CDP information:
    CDP disabled globally
    Refresh time is 60 seconds
    Hold time is 180 seconds
    CDPv2 advertisements is enabled
    DeviceID TLV in System-Name(Default) Format
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdp	Displays the CDP configuration.
cdp enable (interface or port channel)	Enables CDP on an interface or port channel.

cdp enable (interface or port channel)

To enable the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) on an interface or port channel, use the **cdp enable** command. To disable it, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp enable

no cdp enable

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

CDP can only be configured on physical interfaces and port channels.

Examples

This example shows how to enable CDP on port channel 2:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface port-channel2
switch(config-if)# cdp enable
switch(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to disable CDP on mgmt0:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface mgmt0
switch(config-if)# no cdp enable
switch(config-if)# show cdp interface mgmt0
        mgmt0 is up
        CDP disabled on interface
        Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
        Holdtime is 180 seconds
switch(config-if)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdp	Displays the CDP configuration.
show cdp neighbors	Displays your device from the upstream device.
cdp advertise	Assigns the CPD version the interface will advertise—CDP Version 1 or CDP Version 2.
cdp format device-id	Assigns the CDP device ID.
cdp holdtime	Sets the maximum amount of time that CDP holds onto neighbor information before discarding it.

cdp format device-id

To specify the device ID format for Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), use the **cdp format device-id** command. To remove it, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp format device-id {**mac-address** | **serial-number** | **system-name**}

no cdp format device-id {**mac-address** | **serial-number** | **system-name**}

Syntax Description

mac-address	Specifies the MAC address of the Chassis.
serial-number	Specifies the Chassis serial number.
system-name	Specifies the System name/Fully Qualified Domain Name (default).

Defaults

System name/Fully Qualified Domain Name

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

CDP must be enabled globally before you configure the device ID format.

You can configure CDP on physical interfaces and port channels only.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the CDP device ID with the MAC address format and then display the configuration:

```
switch(config)# cdp format device-id mac-address
switch(config)# show cdp global
Global CDP information:
CDP enabled globally
     Sending CDP packets every 5 seconds
     Sending a holdtime value of 10 seconds
     Sending CDPv2 advertisements is disabled
     Sending DeviceID TLV in Mac Address Format
```

This example shows how to remove the CDP device ID MAC address format from the configuration:

```
switch(config)# no cdp format device-id mac-address
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdp	Displays the CDP configuration.
show cdp neighbors	Displays your device from the upstream device.
cdp advertise	Assigns the CPD version the interface will advertise—CDP Version 1 or CDP Version 2.
cdp enable interface	Enables CDP on an interface or port channel.
cdp holdtime	Sets the maximum amount of time that CDP holds onto neighbor information before discarding it.

cdp holdtime

To set the maximum amount of time that Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) holds onto neighbor information before discarding it, use the **cdp holdtime** command. To remove the CDP holdtime configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp holdtime *seconds*

no cdp holdtime *seconds*

Syntax Description

seconds	Maximum time that CDP holds on to neighbor information. The range is from 10 to 255 seconds.

Defaults

180 seconds

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

CDP must be enabled globally before you configure the device ID format.

You can configure CDP on physical interfaces and port channels only.

Examples

This example shows how to set the CDP holdtime to 10 second:

```
switch(config)# cdp holdtime 10
```

This example shows how to remove the CDP holdtime configuration:

```
switch(config)# no cdp holdtime 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdp	Displays the CDP configuration.
show cdp neighbors	Displays the upstream device from your device.

cdp timer

To set the refresh time for Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) to send advertisements to neighbors, use the **cdp timer** command. To remove the CDP timer configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp timer *seconds*

no cdp timer *seconds*

Syntax Description

seconds	Time before CDP sends advertisements to neighbors. The range is from 5 to 254 seconds.

Defaults

60 seconds

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the CDP timer to 10 seconds:

```
switch(config)# cdp timer 10
```

This example shows how to remove the CDP timer configuration:

```
switch(config)# no cdp timer 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdp	Displays the CDP configuration.
show cdp neighbors	Displays the upstream device from your device.

check logflash

To check the compactFlash, use the **check logflash** command.

check logflash [**bad-blocks**]

Syntax Description

bad-blocks	(Optional) Finds bad blocks in compactFlash.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to check compactFlash:

```
switch# check logflash
```

clear accounting log

To clear the accounting log, use the **clear accounting log** command.

clear accounting log

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the accounting log:

```
switch# clear accounting log
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show accounting log	Displays the accounting log contents.

clear cdp

To clear the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) information on an interface, use the **clear cdp** command.

clear cdp {**counters** [**interface** *slot/port*] | **table** [**interface** *slot/port*]}

Syntax Description

counters	Clears CDP counters on all interfaces.
interface	(Optional) Clears CDP counters on a specified interface.
slot/port	Slot number and port number for an existing interface.
table	Clears the CDP cache on all interfaces.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear CDP counters on all interfaces:

```
switch# clear cdp counters
```

This example shows how to clear the CDP cache on all interfaces:

```
switch# clear cdp table
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdp	Displays the CDP configuration.
show cdp neighbor	Displays the CDP configuration.

clear cli history

To clear the history of commands you have entered into the CLI, use the **clear cli history** command.

clear cli history

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show cli history** command to display the history of the commands that you entered at the CLI.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the command history:

```
switch# clear cli history
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cli history	Displays the command history.

clear cores

To clear the core files, use the **clear cores** command.

clear cores [**archive**]

Syntax Description		
	archive	(Optional) Clears the core file on the logflash file system.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show system cores** command to display information about the core files.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the core file:

```
switch# clear cores
```

This example shows how to clear the core on the logflash file system:

```
switch# clear cores archive
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
check logflash	Checks the compactFlash.

clear counters

To clear interface counters, use the **clear counters** command.

clear counters [**interface** {**all** | **ethernet** *slot/port* | **loopback** *virtual-interface-number* | **mgmt** | **port-channel** *port-channel-number* | **vethernet** *interface-number*}]

Syntax Description

interface	(Optional) Clears interface counters.
all	Clears all interface counters.
ethernet *slot/port*	Clears Ethernet interface counters. The range is from 1 to 66.
loopback *virtual-interface-number*	Clears loopback interface counters. The range is from 0 to 1023.
mgmt	Clears the management interface (mgmt0).
port-channel *port-channel-number*	Clears port-channel interfaces. The range is from 1 to 4096.
vethernet *interface-number*	Clears virtual Ethernel interfaces. The range is from 1 to 1048575.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the Ethernet interface counters:

```
switch(config)# clear counters ethernet 2/1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface counters	Displays the interface status, which includes the counters.

clear debug-logfile

To clear the contents of the debug logfile, use the **clear debug-logfile** command.

clear debug-logfile *filename*

Syntax Description

filename	Name of the debug logfile to clear.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the debug logfile:

```
switch# clear debug-logfile syslogd_debugs
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug logfile	Configures a debug logging file.
debug logging	Enable debug logging.
show debug logfile	Displays the contents of the debug logfile.

clear line

To end a session on a specified virtual tty (vty), use the **clear line** command.

clear line *word*

Syntax Description

word	vty name.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to end a session on a specified vty:

```
switch(config)# clear line
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show users	Displays active user sessions.

clear logging logfile

To clear messages from the logging file, use the **clear logging logfile** command.

clear logging logfile

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

Super user

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear messages from the logging file:

```
switch# clear logging logfile
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging logfile	Displays the logs in the local log file.

clear logging session

To clear the current logging session, use the **clear logging session** command.

clear logging session

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

Super user

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to clear the current logging session:

```
switch# clear logging session
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging logfile	Displays the logs in the local log file.
show logging server	Displays the current server configuration for logging system message.
show logging timestamp	Displays the unit of measure used in the system messages timestamp.

clear ntp statistics

To clear the Network Time Protocol (NTP) statistics, use the **clear ntp statistics** command.

clear ntp statistics {**all-peers** | **io** | **local** | **memory**}

Syntax Description

all-peers	Clears statistics for all NTP peers.
io	Clears IO statistics.
local	Clears local statistics.
memory	Clears memory statistics.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear statistics for all NTP peers:

```
switch(config)# clear ntp statistics all-peers
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ntp peers	Displays information about NTP peers.

clear ssh hosts

To clear the Secure Shell (SSH) host sessions, use the **clear ssh hosts** command.

clear ssh hosts

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear all SSH host sessions:

```
switch# clear ssh hosts
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ssh server enable	Enables the SSH server.

clear system reset-reason

To clear the switch reset-reason history, use the **clear system reset-reason** command.

clear system reset-reason

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the reset-reason history for the switch:

```
switch# clear system reset-reason
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show system resources	Displays system-related CPU and memory statistics.

clear user

To clear a user session, use the **clear user** command.

clear user *user-id*

Syntax Description		
	user-id	User identifier.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show users** command to display the current user sessions on the switch.

Examples

This example shows how to clear all SSH host sessions:

```
switch# clear user user1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show users	Displays the user session information.

cli var name

To define a CLI variable for a terminal session, use the **cli var name** command. To remove the CLI variable, use the **no** form of this command.

cli var name *variable-name variable-text*

cli no var name *variable-name*

Syntax Description

variable-name	Name of the variable. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 31 characters.
variable-text	Variable text. The text is alphanumeric, can contain spaces, and has a maximum of 200 characters.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can reference a CLI variable using the following syntax:

$ (variable-name)

Instances where you can use variables in include the following:

- Command scripts
- Filenames

You cannot reference a variable in the definition of another variable.

You can use the predefined variable, TIMESTAMP, to insert the time of day. You cannot change or remove the TIMESTAMP CLI variable.

You must remove a CLI variable before you can change its definition.

Examples

This example shows how to define a CLI variable:

```
switch# cli var name testinterface interface 2/3
```

This example shows how to reference the TIMESTAMP variable:

```
switch# copy running-config > bootflash:run-config-$(TIMESTAMP).cnfg
```

This example shows how to remove a CLI variable:

```
switch# cli no var name testinterface interface 2/3
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cli variables	Displays the CLI variables.

clock set

To manually set the clock, use the **clock set** command.

clock set *time day month year*

Syntax Description

time	Time of day. The format is *HH*:*MM*:*SS*.
day	Day of the month. The range is from 1 to 31.
month	Month of the year. The values are **January**, **February**, **March**, **April**, **May**, **June**, **July**, **August**, **September**, **October**, **November**, and **December**.
year	Year. The range is from 2000 to 2030.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **clock set** command when you cannot synchronize your device with an outside clock source, such as NTP.

Examples

This example shows how to manually set the clock:

```
switch# clock set 9:00:00 1 June 2008
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clock summer-time	Configures the summer-time (daylight saving time) offset.
clock timezone	Configures the time zone offset from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

clock summer-time

To configure the summer-time (daylight saving time) offset, use the **clock summer-time** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

clock summer-time *zone-name start-week start-day start-month start-time end-week end-day end-month end-time offset-minutes*

no clock summer-time

Syntax Description

zone-name	Time zone string. The time zone string is a three-character string.
start-week	Week of the month to start the summer-time offset. The range is from 1 to 5.
start-day	Day of the month to start the summer-time offset. Valid values are **Monday**, **Tuesday**, **Wednesday**, **Thursday**, **Friday**, **Saturday**, or **Sunday**.
start-month	Month to start the summer-time offset. Valid values are **January**, **February**, **March**, **April**, **May**, **June**, **July**, **August**, **September**, **October**, **November**, and **December**.
start-time	Time to start the summer-time offset. The format is *hh*:*mm*.
end-week	Week of the month to end the summer-time offset. The range is from 1 to 5.
end-day	Day of the month to end the summer-time offset. Valid values are **Monday**, **Tuesday**, **Wednesday**, **Thursday**, **Friday**, **Saturday**, or **Sunday**.
end-month	Month to end the summer-time offset. Valid values are **January**, **February**, **March**, **April**, **May**, **June**, **July**, **August**, **September**, **October**, **November**, and **December**.
end-time	Time to end the summer-time offset. The format is *hh*:*mm*.
offset-minutes	Number of minutes to offset the clock. The range is from 1 to 1440.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the offset for summer-time or daylight saving time:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# clock summer-time PDT 1 Sunday March 02:00 1 Sunday November 02:00 60
```

This example shows how to remove the summer-time offset:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no clock summer-time
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clock set	Sets the clock, manually.
clock timezone	Configures the time zone offset from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

clock timezone

To configure the time zone offset from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), use the **clock timezone** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

clock timezone *zone-name offset-hours offset-minutes*

no clock timezone

Syntax Description

zone-name	Zone name. The name is a 3-character string for the time zone acronym (for example, PST or EST).
offset-hours	Number of hours offset from UTC. The range is from –23 to 23.
offset-minutes	Number of minutes offset from UTC. The range is from 0 to 59.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to configure the time zone offset from UTC:

```
switch# clock timezone EST 5 0
```

This example shows how to remove the time zone offset:

```
switch# no clock timezone
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clock set	Sets the clock, manually.
clock summer-time	Configures the summer-time (daylight saving time) offset.

configure terminal

To enter global configuration mode, use the **configure terminal** command.

configure terminal

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The configuration changes you make in the Global configuration mode are saved in the running configuration file. To save these changes persistently across reboots and restarts, you must copy them to the startup configuration file using the copy running-config startup-config command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter global configuration mode:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
exit	Exits a configuration mode.
copy running-config startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

control vlan

To modify the VLAN ID of the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM) domain control VLAN, use the **control vlan** command.

control vlan *vlan-id*

Syntax Description

vlan-id	Number that identifies the VSM domain control VLAN. The range is from 1 to 3967 and 4048 to 4093.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

SVS domain configuration (config-svs-domain)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to modify the VLAN ID of the VSM domain control VLAN to be 1116:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# svs-domain
switch(config-svs-domain)# control vlan 1116
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
login virtual-service-blade	Logs you into the Cisco Nexus 1000V CLI for the VSM that you are modifying.
show svs domain	Displays the domain configuration for the VSM.
packet vlan	Modifies the VLAN ID of the VSM domain packet VLAN.

copy

To copy a file from a source to a destination, use the **copy** command.

copy *source-url destination-url*

Syntax Description

source-url	Location URL (or variable) of the source file or directory to be copied. The source can be either local or remote, depending upon whether the file is being downloaded or uploaded.
destination-url	Destination URL (or variable) of the copied file or directory. The destination can be either local or remote, depending upon whether the file is being downloaded or uploaded.

The format of the source and destination URLs varies according to the file or directory location. You may enter either a CLI variable for a directory or a filename that follows the Cisco NX-OS file system syntax (*filesystem*:[*/directory*][*/filename*]).

The following tables list URL prefix keywords by the file system type. If you do not specify a URL prefix keyword, the device looks for the file in the current directory.

Table 1 lists URL prefix keywords for bootflash and remote writable storage file systems.

Table 1 URL Prefix Keywords for Storage File Systems

Keyword	Source or Destination
bootflash:[*//module/*]	Source or destination URL for boot flash memory. The *module* argument value is **sup-active**, **sup-local**, **sup-remote**, or **sup-standby**.
ftp:	Source or destination URL for a FTP network server. The syntax for this alias is as follows: **ftp:**[*//server*][*/path*]*/filename*
scp:	Source or destination URL for a network server that supports Secure Shell (SSH) and accepts copies of files using the secure copy protocol (scp). The syntax for this alias is as follows: **scp:**[*//*[*username@*]*server*][*/path*]*/filename*
sftp:	Source or destination URL for an SSH FTP (SFTP) network server. The syntax for this alias is as follows: **sftp:**[*//*[*username@*]*server*][*/path*]*/filename*
tftp:	Source or destination URL for a TFTP network server. The syntax for this alias is as follows: **tftp:**[*//server*[**:***port*]][*/path*]*/filename*

Table 2 lists the URL prefix keywords for nonwritable file systems.

Table 2 URL Prefix Keywords for Special File Systems

Keyword	Source or Destination
core:	Local memory for core files. You can copy core files from the core: file system.
debug:	Local memory for debug files. You can copy core files from the debug: file system.
log:	Local memory for log files. You can copy log files from the log: file system.
system:	Local system memory. You can copy the running configuration to or from the system: file system. The system: file system is optional when referencing the running-config file in a command.
volatile:	Local volatile memory. You can copy files to or from the volatile: file system. All files in the volatile: memory are lost when the physical device reloads.

Defaults

The default name for the destination file is the source filename.

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The entire copying process may take several minutes, depending on the network conditions and the size of the file, and differs from protocol to protocol and from network to network.

The colon character (**:**) is required after the file system URL prefix keywords (such as **bootflash**).

In the URL syntax for **ftp:**, **scp:**, **sftp:**, and **tftp:**, the server is either an IP address or a hostname.

Examples

This example shows how to copy a file within the same directory:

```
switch# copy file1 file2
```

This example shows how to copy a file to another directory:

```
switch# copy file1 my_files:file2
```

This example shows how to copy a file to another VSM:

```
switch# copy file1 bootflash://sup-remote/file1.bak
```

This example shows how to copy a file from a remote server:

```
switch# copy scp://10.10.1.1/image-file.bin bootflash:image-file.bin
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cd	Changes the current working directory.
cli var name	Configures CLI variables for the session.
dir	Displays the directory contents.
move	Moves a file.
pwd	Displays the name of the current working directory.

copy running-configuration starting-configuration

To copy the running configuration to the startup configuration, use the **copy running-configuration starting-configuration** command.

copy running-configuration starting-configuration

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **copy running-configuration starting-configuration** command to save configuration changes in the running configuration to the startup configuration in persistent memory. When a device reload or switchover occurs, the saved configuration is applied.

Examples

This example shows how to copy the running configuration to the startup configuration:

```
switch# copy running-config startup-config
[########################################] 100%
```

Note This example also shows how to use a shortened version of the **copy running-configuration starting-configuration** command

Related Commands

Command	Description
login virtual-service-blade	Logs you into the Cisco Nexus 1000V CLI for the VSM that you are modifying.
show svs domain	Displays the domain configuration for the VSM.
packet vlan	Modifies the VLAN ID of the VSM domain packet VLAN.

D Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter D.

deadtime

To configure the duration of time for which a nonreachable TACACS+ server is skipped, use the **deadtime** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

deadtime *minutes*

no deadtime *minutes*

Syntax Description

minutes	Number of minutes, from 0 to 1440, for the interval.

Defaults

0 minutes

Command Modes

TACACS+ server group configuration (config-tacacs+)
Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Before you can configure it, you must enable TACACS+ using the **tacacs+ enable** command.

The dead time can be configured either globally and applied to all TACACS+ servers, or you can configure the dead time per server group.

If the dead time interval for a TACACS+ server group is greater than zero (0), that value takes precedence over the global dead time value.

Setting the dead time interval to 0 disables the timer.

When the dead time interval is 0 minutes, TACACS+ servers are not marked as dead even if they are not responding.

Examples

This example shows how to set a global dead time interval to 5 minutes for all TACACS+ servers and server groups:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# tacacs-server deadtime 5
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to set the dead time interval to 5 minutes for a TACACS+ server group:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# aaa group server tacacs+ TacServer
switch(config-tacacs+)# deadtime 5
```

This example shows how to revert to the dead time interval default:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# feature tacacs+
switch(config)# aaa group server tacacs+ TacServer
switch(config-tacacs+)# no deadtime 5
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
aaa group server	Configures AAA server groups.
show tacacs-server	Displays the TACACS+ server configuration.
tacacs+ enable	Enables TACACS+.
tacacs-server host	Configures a TACACS+ server.

debug logfile

To direct the output of the **debug** commands to a specified file, use the **debug logfile** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

debug logfile *filename* [**size** *bytes*]

no debug logfile *filename* [**size** *bytes*]

Syntax Description

filename	Name of the file for **debug** command output. The filename is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 64 characters.
size *bytes*	(Optional) Specifies the size of the logfile in bytes. The range is from 4096 to 4194304.

Defaults

Default filename: syslogd_debugs

Default file size: 4194304 bytes

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The logfile is created in the log: file system root directory.

Use the **dir log:** command to display the log files.

Examples

This example shows how to specify a debug logfile:

```
switch# debug logfile debug_log
```

This example shows how to revert to the default debug logfile:

```
switch# no debug logfile debug_log
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dir	Displays the contents of a directory.
debug logging	Enable **debug** command output logging.

debug logging

To enable the **debug** command output logging, use the **debug logging** command. To disable debug logging, use the **no** form of this command.

debug logging

no debug logging

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable the output logging for the **debug** command:

```
switch# debug logging
```

This example shows how to disable the output logging for the **debug** command:

```
switch# no debug logging
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug logfile	Configures the logfile for the **debug** command output.

default shutdown (interface)

To remove any interface-level override for the admin status, use the **default shutdown** command.

default shutdown

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config- if)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **default shutdown** command removes any configuration for admin status that was entered previously to allow the port-profile config to take effect.

Examples

This example shows how to change the ports to the shutdown state:

```
switch# config t
n1000v(config)# interface ethernet 3/2
n1000v(config-if)# default shutdown
n1000v(config-if)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show running-config interface	Displays the configuration of an interface.

delay

To assign an informational throughput delay value to an Ethernet interface, use the **delay** command. To remove the delay value, use the **no** form of this command.

delay *value*

no delay [*value*]

Syntax Description

value	Throughput delay time in tens of microseconds. The range is from 1 to 16777215.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The actual Ethernet interface throughput delay time does not change when you set this value; the setting is for informational purposes only.

Examples

This example shows how to assign the delay time to an Ethernet slot 3, port 1 interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 3/1
switch(config-if)# delay 10000
switch(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to remove the delay time configuration:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 3/1
switch(config-if)# no delay 10000
switch(config-if)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	Displays configuration information for an interface.

delete

To delete a file, use the **delete** command.

delete [*filesystem*:[*//directory/*] | *directory/*]*filename*

Syntax Description

filesystem:	(Optional) Name of the file system. Valid values are **bootflash** or **volatile**.
//directory/	(Optional) Name of the directory. The directory name is case sensitive.
filename	Name of the file. The name is case sensitive.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **dir** command to locate the file you that want to delete.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a file:

```
switch# delete bootflash:old_config.cfg
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dir	Displays the contents of a directory.

description (interface)

To add a description for the interface and save it in the running configuration, use the **description** command. To remove the interface description, use the **no** form of this command.

description *text*

no description

Syntax Description

text	Describes the interface. The maximum number of characters is 80.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to add the description for the interface and save it in the running configuration:

```
switch(config-if)# description Ethernet port 3 on module 1
```

This example shows how to remove the interface description:

```
switch(config-if)# no description Ethernet port 3 on module 1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
interface vlan	Apply the interface and VLAN ID to a virtual service.
interface loopback	Creates and configures a loopback interface.
interface mgmt	Configure the management interface.
show interface	Displays the interface status, including the description.

description

To add a description to the virtual service, use the **description** command.

description *string*

Syntax Description		
	string	Virtual service. The maximum number of characters is 80.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Virtual service blade configuration (config-vsb-config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **virtual-service-blade** command determines which virtual service is modified with the **description** command.

Examples

This example shows how to add the description for the virtual service and save it in the running configuration:

```
switch# conf t
switch(config)# virtual-service-blade VSM-1
switch(config-vsb-config)# description vsm hamilton storage
```

This example shows how to remove the virtual service description:

```
switch(config-if)# no description
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
virtual-service-blade	Creates the named virtual service and places you into configuration mode for that service.
show virtual-service-blade	Displays information about the virtual service blades.
show virtual-service-blade-type summary	Displays a summary of all virtual service configurations by type name.
virtual-service-blade-type	Specifies the type and name of the software image file to add to this virtual service.

dir

To display the contents of a directory or file, use the **dir** command.

dir [**bootflash:** | **debug:** | **log:** | **volatile:**]

Syntax Description

bootflash:	(Optional) Specifies the directory or filename.
debug:	(Optional) Specifies the directory or filename on expansion flash.
log:	(Optional) Specifies the directory or filename on log flash.
volatile:	(Optional) Specifies the directory or filename on volatile flash.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **pwd** command to identify the directory you are currently working in.

Use the **cd** command to change the directory you are currently working in.

Examples

This example shows how to display the contents of the bootflash: directory:

```
switch# dir bootflash:
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cd	Changes the current working directory.
pwd	Displays the current working directory.

domain id

To assign a domain ID, use the **domain id** command. To remove a domain ID, use the **no** form of this command.

domain id *number*

no domain id

Syntax Description

number	Domain ID number. The range is from 1 to 4095.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Domain configuration (config-svs-domain)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

During installation of the Cisco Nexus 1000V, the setup utility prompts you to configure a domain, including the domain ID and control and packet VLANs.

Examples

This example shows how to assign a domain ID:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# sve-domain
switch(config-svs-domain)# domain id number 32
switch(config-svs-domain)#
```

This example shows how to remove the domain ID:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# sve-domain
switch(config-svs-domain)# no domain id number 32
switch(config-svs-domain)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show svs domain	Displays the domain configuration.

duplex

To set the duplex mode for an interface as full, half, or autonegotiate, use the **duplex** command. To revert to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

duplex {**full** | **half** | **auto**}

no duplex [**full** | **half** | **auto**]

Syntax Description

full	Specifies full-duplex mode for the interface.
half	Specifies half-duplex mode for the interface.
auto	Sets the duplex mode on the interface to autonegotiate with the connecting port.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you use the **no** version of this command, the keyword (full, half, or auto) is optional. To return to the default duplex setting, you can use either of the following commands (for example, if the setting had been changed to full):

```
n1000v(config-if)# no duplex

n1000v(config-if)# no duplex full
```

Examples

This example shows how to set the Ethernet port 1 on the module in slot 3 to full-duplex mode:

```
n1000v config t
n1000v(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
n1000v(config-if)# duplex full
```

This example shows how to revert to the default duplex setting for the Ethernet port 1 on the module in slot 3:

```
n1000v config t
n1000v(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
n1000v(config-if)# no duplex
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
interface	Specifies the interface that you are configuring.
speed	Sets the speed for the port-channel interface.
show interface	Displays the interface status, which includes the speed and duplex mode parameters.

E Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter E.

echo

To echo an argument back to the terminal screen, use the **echo** command.

echo [**backslash-interpret**] [*text*]

Syntax Description

backslash-interpret	(Optional) Interprets any character following a backslash character (\) as a formatting option.
text	(Optional) Text string to display. The text string is alphanumeric, case sensitive, can contain spaces, and has a maximum length of 200 characters. The text string can also contain references to CLI variables.

Defaults

Displays a blank line.

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can use the **echo** command in a command script to display information while the script is running.

Table 1 lists the formatting keywords that you can insert in the text when you include the **-e** or **backslash-interpret** keyword.

Examples

This example shows how to display a blank line at the command prompt:

```
switch# echo
```

This example shows how to display a line of text at the command prompt:

```
switch# echo Script run at $(TIMESTAMP).
Script run at 2008-08-12-23.29.24.
```

This example shows how to use a formatting option in the text string:

```
switch# echo backslash-interpret This is line #1. \nThis is line #2.
This is line #1.
This is line #2.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
run-script	Runs command scripts.

enable

To initiate the configuration of the virtual service and then enable it, use the **enable** command. To remove the configuration, use the **no** version of this command.

enable [**primary | secondary**] [**properties** *value*]

no enable [**primary | secondary**] [**properties** *value* **| force**]

Syntax Description

primary	(Optional) Designates the virtual service in a primary role.
secondary	(Optional) Designates the virtual service in a secondary role.
properties	(Optional) Specifies properties that can be enabled for this virtual service.
value	Virtual service properties to enable. The Cisco Nexus 1010 prompts you for the following information: • Domain ID This ID must be a different domain ID than the one you used for the Cisco Nexus 1010 • Management IP address • Management subnet mask length • Default gateway IPv4 address • Switchname • Administrator password
force	(Optional) Forces the deletion of a virtual service.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Virtual service blade configuration (config-vsb-config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to deploy the seondary virtual service:

```
n1010# config t
n1010(config)# virtual-service-blade VSM-1
n1010(config-vsb-config)# enable secondary properties
Enter domain id[1-4095]: 1054
Enter Management IP address: 10.78.108.40
 Enter Management subnet mask length 28
 IPv4 address of the default gateway: 10.78.108.117
 Enter Switchname: VSM-1
 Enter the password for 'admin': XyXy123
n1010(config-vsb-config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
virtual-service-blade	Creates the named virtual service and places you into configuration mode for that service.
show virtual-service-blade-type summary	Displays a summary of all virtual service configurations by type name.
virtual-service-blade-type	Specifies the type and name of the software image file to add to this virtual service.
description	Adds a description to the virtual service.
show virtual-service-blade name	Displays information about a virtual service.
interface vlan	Applies the interface and VLAN ID to this virtual service.
show virtual-service-blade	Displays information about the virtual service blades.

end

To exit a configuration mode and return to privileged EXEC mode, use the **end** command.

end

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **end** command differs from the **exit** command in that the exit command returns you to the configuration mode you were previously in. The **end** command always takes you completely out of configuration mode and places you in privileged EXEC mode.

Examples

This example shows how to end the session in global configuration mode and return to privileged EXEC mode:

```
switch(config)# end
switch#
```

This example shows how to end the session in interface configuration mode and return to privileged EXEC modee:

```
switch(config-if)# end
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
exit	Exits the current command mode and returns you to the previous command mode.

exec-timeout

To configure the length of time, in minutes, that an inactive Telnet or SSH session remains open before it is automatically shut down, use the **exec-timeout** command. To remove an exec timeout setting, use the **no** form of this command.

exec-timeout *time*

no exec-timeout [*time*]

Syntax Description

time	Timeout time, in minutes. The range is from 0 to 525600. If a session remains inactive longer than this specified time period, then it is automatically closed.

Defaults

No timeout is configured.

Command Modes

Console configuration (config-console)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you set *time* to 0, exec timeout is disabled.

Examples

This example shows how to configure an inactive session timeout for the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-com1)# exec-timeout 20
```

This example shows how to configure an inactive session timeout for the virtual terminal:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line vty
switch(config-line)# exec-timeout 20
```

This example shows how to remove an exec timeout on the console port:

```
switch(config)# configure terminal
DocTeamVSM(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# no exec-timeout
switch(config-console)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show terminal	Displays the terminal configuration, including the timeout value.
show users	Displays the currently active user sessions.

exit

To exit a configuration mode or exit the CLI, use the **exit** command.

exit

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to exit global configuration mode. The CLI returns you to the EXEC mode:

```
switch(config)# exit
switch#
```

This example shows how to exit interface configuration mode. The CLI returns you to the global configuration mode:

```
switch(config-if)# exit
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to exit the CLI:

```
switch# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
end	Returns to the EXEC command mode.

F Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter F.

find

To find filenames beginning with a character string, use the **find** command.

find *filename-prefix*

Syntax Description		
	filename-prefix	First part or all of a filename. The filename prefix is case sensitive.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **find** command searches all subdirectories under the current working directory. You can use the **cd** and **pwd** commands to navigate to the starting directory.

Examples

This example shows how to display filenames beginning with ospf:

```
switch# find ospf
/usr/bin/find: ./lost+found: Permission denied
./ospf-gr.cfg
./ospfgrconfig
```

```
./ospf-gr.conf
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cd	Changes the current working directory.
pwd	Displays the name of the current working directory.

format

To format an external Flash device to erase the contents and restore it to its factory-shipped state, use the **format** command.

format *filesystem***:**

Syntax Description

*filesystem***:**	Name of the file system. The valid values are **bootflash, logflash, slot0**, **usb1**, or **usb2**.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to format an external Flash device:

```
switch# format slot0:
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cd	Changes the current working directory.
dir	Displays the directory contents.
pwd	Displays the name of the current working directory.

G Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter G.

gunzip

To uncompress a compressed file, use the **gunzip** command.

gunzip *filename*

Syntax Description		
	filename	Name of a file. The filename is case sensitive.

Defaults None

Command Modes Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The compressed filename must have the .gz extension.

You do not have to enter the .gz extension as part of the filename.

The Cisco NX-OS software uses Lempel-Ziv 1977 (LZ77) coding for compression.

Examples This example shows how to uncompress a compressed file:

```
switch# gunzip run_cnfg.cfg
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dir	Displays the directory contents.
gzip	Compresses a file.

gzip

To compress a file, use the **gzip** command.

gzip *filename*

Syntax Description

filename	Name of a file. The filename is case sensitive.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

After you use this command, the file is replaced with the compressed filename that has the .gz extension. The Cisco NX-OS software uses Lempel-Ziv 1977 (LZ77) coding for compression.

Examples

This example shows how to compress a file:

```
switch# gzip run_cnfg.cfg
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dir	Displays the directory contents.
gunzip	Uncompresses a compressed file.

I Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter I.

install nexus1010

To install management software for the Cisco Nexus 1010, use the **install nexus1010** command.

install nexus1010 {bootflash: *path***}**

Syntax Description

bootflash:	Specifies a path from the bootflash directory.
path	Full path to the image file (.iso)

Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can view the available installation image files by using the **dir** command. For example:

```
switch# dir bootflash:
n
      77824     Mar 27 06:02:44 2010  accounting.log
      16384     Mar 26 22:31:33 2010  lost+found/
       5023     Jan 18 00:23:37 2009  mts.log
   48346519     Jan 15 21:33:25 2001  nexus-1010-mzg.4.0.4.SP1.0.171.bin
       4096     Jan 15 21:27:11 2001  repository/
```

```
Usage for bootflash://
  308473856 bytes used
 3682906112 bytes free
 3991379968 bytes total
switch# cd repository
switch# dir

      77824     Jan 24 05:02:49 2001  accounting.log
        370     Jan 24 05:03:02 2001  cppa_mgr.log
      16384     Jan 15 21:33:09 2001  lost+found/
    1331914     Jan 15 21:33:21 2001  nexus-1010.4.0.4.SP1.0.197.iso
   20971008     Jan 15 21:33:22 2001  nexus-1010-4.0.4.SP1.0.171.iso


Usage for bootflash://
  308473856 bytes used
 3682906112 bytes free
 3991379968 bytes total
Nexus1010#
```

Examples

This example shows how to iinstall management software for the Cisco Nexus 1010:

```
switch# install nexus1010 bootflash:repository/nexus-1010.4.0.4.SP1.0.197.iso
cppa_mgr debug: Using URI: bootflash:/repository/nexus-1010.4.0.4.SP1.0.197.iso
Installing bootflash:/repository/nexus-1010.4.0.4.SP1.0.197.iso
.....................................................................................
Installation complete.
Save configuration and restart for changes to take effect

switch#
#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dir	Displays the contents of a directory or file.
copy running-config startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

interface mgmt

To configure the management interface and enter interface configuration mode, use the **interface management** command.

interface mgmt0

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)
Interface configuration (config-if)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **interface mgmt0** command to configure the management interface and to enter the interface configuration mode.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the interface configuration mode to configure the management interface:

```
switch(config)# interface mgmt0
switch(config-if)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface brief	Displays a short version of the interface configuration.
interface loopback	Create and configures a loopback interface.

ip address

To create an IP route, use the **ip address** command. To remove an IP address, use the **no** form of this command.

ip address {*address mask* | *prefix*} {*next-hop* | *next-hop-prefix* | *interface-type interface-number*} [**tag** *tag-value* | *preference*]

no ip address {*address mask* | *prefix*} {*next-hop* | *next-hop-prefix* | *interface-type interface-number*} [**secondary** | **tag** *tag-value* | *preference*]

Syntax Description

address	IP address, in format A.B.C.D.
mask	IP network mask, in format A.B.C.D.
prefix	IP prefix and network mask length, in format A.B.C.D/LEN.
next-hop	IP next-hop address, in format A.B.C.D.
next-hop-prefix	IP next-hop prefix in format A.B.C.D./LEN.
interface-type	Interface type.
interface-number	Interface or subinterface number.
secondary	(Optional) Configures additional IP addresses on the interface.
tag	(Optional) Specifies a supply tag.
tag-value	Supply tag value. The range of valid values is from 0 to 4294967295. The default is 0.
preference	(Optional) Route preference.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to create an IP address:

```
switch(config)# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224 x
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip interface A.B.C.D.	Displays interfaces for local IP addresses.

L Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter L.

line console

To enter console configuration mode, use the **line console** command. To exit console configuration mode, use the **no** form of this command.

line console

no line console

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults None

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enter console configuration mode:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)#
```

line vty

To enter line configuration mode, use the **line vty** command. To exit line configuration mode, use the **no** form of this command.

line vty

no line vty

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter line configuration mode:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line vty
switch(config-line)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
exit	Exits a configuration mode.
line console	Enters console configuration mode.

logging console

To enable logging messages to the console session, use the **logging console** command. To disable logging messages to the console session, use the **no** form of this command.

logging console [*severity-level*]

no logging console

Syntax Description

severity-level — Severity level at which you want messages to be logged. When you set a severity level, such as 4, then messages at that severity level and higher (0 through 4) are logged.

Severity levels are as follows:

Level	Designation	Definition
0	Emergency	System unusable
1	Alert	Immediate action needed
2	Critical	Critical condition—default level
3	Error	Error condition
4	Warning	Warning condition
5	Notification	Normal but significant condition
6	Informational	Informational message only
7	Debugging	Condition that appears during debugging only

Note Level 0 is the highest severity level.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable logging messages with a severity level of 4 (warning) or higher to the console session:

```
switch# configure terminal
```

```
switch(config)# logging console 4
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging logfile	Displays the contents of the log file.
logging event	Logs interface events.
logging level	Enables the logging of messages from named facilities and for specified severity levels.
logging logfile	Configures the log file used to store system messages.
logging module	Starts logging of module messages to the log file.
logging server	Designate and configure a remote server for logging system messages.
logging timestamp	Set the unit of measure for the system messages timestamp.

logging event

To log interface events, use the **logging event** command. To disable logging of events, use the **no** version of this command.

logging event {link-status | trunk-status} {enable | default}

no logging event {link-status | trunk-status} {enable | default}

Syntax Description

link-status	Logs all up/down and change status messages.
trunk-status	Logs all trunk status messages.
default	Specifies that the default logging configuration is used.
enable	Enables interface logging to override the port level logging configuration.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to log interface events:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# logging event link-status default
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging logfile	Displays the contents of the log file.
logging console	Enables logging messages to the console session.
logging level	Enables the logging of messages from named facilities and for specified severity levels.
logging logfile	Configures the log file used to store system messages.
logging module	Starts logging of module messages to the log file.
logging server	Designate and configure a remote server for logging system messages.
logging timestamp	Set the unit of measure for the system messages timestamp.

logging level

To enable the logging of messages from a named facility and for specified severity levels, use the **logging level** command. To disable the logging of messages, use the **no** form of this command.

logging level *facility severity-level*

no logging level *facility severity-level*

Syntax Description

facility	Facility name.
severity-level	Severity level at which you want messages to be logged. When you set a severity level, for example 4, then messages at that severity level and higher (0 through 4) are logged. Severity levels are as follows:

Level	Designation	Definition
0	Emergency	System unusable
1	Alert	Immediate action needed
2	Critical	Critical condition—default level
3	Error	Error condition
4	Warning	Warning condition
5	Notification	Normal but significant condition
6	Informational	Informational message only
7	Debugging	Condition that appears during debugging only

Note Level 0 is the highest severity level.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To apply the same severity level to all facilities, use the following command:

- **logging level all** *level_number*

To list the available facilities for which messages can be logged, use the following command:

- **logging level ?**

Examples

This example shows how to enable logging messages from the AAA facility that have a severity level of 0 through 2:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# logging level aaa 2
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to enable logging messages from the license facility with a severity level of 0 through 4 and then display the license logging configuration:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# logging level license 4
switch(config)# show logging level license
Facility        Default Severity        Current Session Severity
--------        ----------------        ------------------------
licmgr                  6                       4

0(emergencies)          1(alerts)       2(critical)
3(errors)               4(warnings)     5(notifications)
6(information)          7(debugging)

switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging logfile	Displays the contents of the log file.
logging console	Enables logging messages to the console session.
logging event	Logs interface events.
logging logfile	Configures the log file used to store system messages.
logging module	Starts logging of module messages to the log file.
logging server	Designate and configure a remote server for logging system messages.
logging timestamp	Set the unit of measure for the system messages timestamp.

logging logfile

To configure the log file used to store system messages, use the **logging logfile** command. To remove a configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

logging logfile *logfile-name severity-level* **[size** *bytes***]**

no logging logfile [*logfile-name severity-level* **[size** *bytes***]]]**

Syntax Description

logfile-name	Name of the log file that stores system messages.
severity-level	Severity level at which you want messages to be logged. When you set a severity level, for example 4, then messages at that severity level and higher (0 through 4) are logged. Severity levels are as follows:

Level	Designation	Definition
0	Emergency	System unusable
1	Alert	Immediate action needed
2	Critical	Critical condition—default level
3	Error	Error condition
4	Warning	Warning condition
5	Notification	Normal but significant condition
6	Informational	Informational message only
7	Debugging	Condition that appears during debugging only

size *bytes*	(Optional) Specifies the log file size in bytes, from 4096 to 10485760 bytes. The default file size is 10485760 bytes.

Note Level 0 is the highest severity level.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a log file named LogFile to store system messages and set its severity level to 4:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# logging logfile LogFile 4
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging logfile	Displays the contents of the log file.
logging console	Enables logging messages to the console session.
logging event	Logs interface events.
logging level	Enables the logging of messages from named facilities and for specified severity levels.
logging module	Starts logging of module messages to the log file.
logging server	Designate and configure a remote server for logging system messages.
logging timestamp	Set the unit of measure for the system messages timestamp.

logging module

To start logging of module messages to the log file, use the **logging module** command. To stop module log messages, use the **no** form of this command.

logging module [*severity-level*]

no logging module [*severity-level*]

Syntax Description

severity-level — Severity level at which you want messages to be logged. If you do not specify a severity level, the default is used. When you set a severity level, for example 4, then messages at that severity level and higher (0 through 4) are logged.

Severity levels are as follows:

Level	Designation	Definition
0	Emergency	System unusable
1	Alert	Immediate action needed
2	Critical	Critical condition—default level
3	Error	Error condition
4	Warning	Warning condition
5	Notification	Normal but significant condition (the default)
6	Informational	Informational message only
7	Debugging	Condition that appears during debugging only

Note Level 0 is the highest severity level.

Defaults

Disabled

If you start logging of module messages, and do not specify a severity, then the default, Notification (5), is used.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to start logging module messages to the log file at the default severity level (severity 4):

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# logging module
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to stop logging module messages to the log file:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no logging module
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging logfile	Displays the contents of the log file.
logging console	Enables logging messages to the console session.
logging event	Logs interface events.
logging level	Enables the logging of messages from named facilities and for specified severity levels.
logging logfile	Configures the log file used to store system messages.
logging server	Designate and configure a remote server for logging system messages.
logging timestamp	Set the unit of measure for the system messages timestamp.

logging server

To designate and configure a remote server for logging system messages, use the **logging server** command. Use the **no** form of this command to remove or change the configuration.

logging server *hostname* [*indicator* [**use-vrf** *name* [**facility** {**auth** | **authpriv** | **cron** | **daemon** | **ftp** | **kernel** | **local0** | **local1** | **local2** | **local3** | **local4** | **local5** | **local6** | **local7** | **lpr** | **mail** | **news** | **syslog** | **user** | **uucp**}]]]

no logging server *hostname* [*indicator* [**use-vrf** *name* [**facility** {**auth** | **authpriv** | **cron** | **daemon** | **ftp** | **kernel** | **local0** | **local1** | **local2** | **local3** | **local4** | **local5** | **local6** | **local7** | **lpr** | **mail** | **news** | **syslog** | **user** | **uucp**}]]]

Syntax Description

hostname	Hostname/IPv4/IPv6 address of the remote syslog server.
indicator	(Optional) One of the following indicators: 0–emerg, 1–alert, 2–crit, 3–err, 4–warn, 5–notif, 6–inform, 7–debug.
use-vrf *name*	(Optional) Specifies the VRF name. The default is management.
facility	(Optional) Specifies the facility to use when forwarding to the server.
auth	Specifies the auth facility.
authpriv	Specifies the authpriv facility.
cron	Specifies the Cron/at facility.
daemon	Specifies the daemon facility.
ftp	Specifies the file transfer system facility.
kernel	Specifies the kernel facility.
local0	Specifies the local0 facility.
local1	Specifies the local1 facility.
local2	Specifies the local2 facility.
local3	Specifies the local3 facility.
local4	Specifies the local4 facility.
local5	Specifies the local5 facility.
local6	Specifies the local6 facility.
local7	Specifies the local7 facility.
lpr	Specifies the lpr facility.
mail	Specifies the mail facility.
news	Specifies the USENET news facility.
syslog	Specifies the syslog facility.
user	Specifies the user facility.
uucp	Specifies the UNIX-to-UNIX copy system facility.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a remote syslog server at a specified IPv4 address using the default outgoing facility:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# logging server 172.28.254.253
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to configure a remote syslog server at a specified host name with severity level 5 or higher:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# logging server syslogA 5
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging logfile	Displays the contents of the log file.
logging console	Enables logging messages to the console session.
logging event	Logs interface events.
logging level	Enables the logging of messages from named facilities and for specified severity levels.
logging logfile	Configures the log file used to store system messages.
logging module	Starts logging of module messages to the log file.
logging timestamp	Set the unit of measure for the system messages timestamp.

logging timestamp

To set the unit of measure for the system message time stamp, use the **logging timestamp** command. To restore the default unit of measure, use the **no** form of this command.

logging timestamp {**microseconds** | **milliseconds** | **seconds**}

no logging timestamp {**microseconds** | **milliseconds** | **seconds**}

Syntax Description

microseconds	Specifies the time stamp in microseconds.
milliseconds	Specifies the time stamp in milliseconds.
seconds	Specifies the time stamp in seconds (default).

Defaults

Seconds

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set microseconds as the unit of measure for the system message time stamp:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# logging timestamp microseconds
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging logfile	Displays the contents of the log file.
logging console	Enables logging messages to the console session.
logging event	Logs interface events.
logging level	Enables the logging of messages from named facilities and for specified severity levels.
logging logfile	Configures the log file used to store system messages.
logging module	Starts logging of module messages to the log file.
logging server	Designate and configure a remote server for logging system messages.

login virtual-service-blade

To log in to a Virtual Service Blade (VSB), use the **login virtual-service-blade** command.

login virtual-service-blade *name* **[primary | secondary]**

Syntax Description

name	Name of an existing virtual service blade.
primary	(Optional) The Cisco Nexus 1010 that was assigned the primary role.
secondary	(Optional) The Cisco Nexus 1010 that was assigned the secondary role.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.2(1)SP1(2)	The optional **primary** and **secondary** keywords were added.
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command gives serial command access to a virtual service blade.

Examples

This example shows how to log into the Cisco Nexus 1000V CLI for the VSB named VSB-1 which is on the primary Cisco Nexus 1010.

```
switch# login virtual-service-blade VSB-1 primary
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
virtual-service-blade	Creates the named virtual service and places you into the configuration mode for that service.
show virtual-service-blade-type summary	Displays a summary of all virtual service configurations by the type name.
virtual-service-blade-type	Specifies the type and name of the software image file to add to this virtual service.
description	Adds a description to the virtual service.

Command	Description
show virtual-service-blade name	Displays information about a virtual service.
enable	Initiates the configuration of the virtual service and then enables it.
show virtual-service-blade	Displays information about the virtual service blades.

M Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter M.

management vlan

To configure a management VLAN, use the **management vlan** command.

management vlan

Syntax Description

vlan-id	Number of a new or existing management VLAN. The range is from 1 to 3967 and 4048 to 4093.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

SVS domain configuration (config-svs-domain)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to apply the control interface and VLAN ID 1044 to this virtual service:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# svs-domain
switch(config-svs-domain)# management vlan
switch(config-svs-domain)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
svs-domain	Enters SVS domain configuration mode.
show svs domain	Displays the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM) domain configuration.
control vlan	Modifies the VLAN ID of the VSM domain control VLAN
domain id	Assign a domain ID.

media

To specify the media type of a VLAN as Ethernet, use the **media** command. To remove the type, use the **no** form of this command.

media ethernet

no media

Syntax Description

ethernet	Specifies Ethernet media type.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

VLAN configuration (config-vlan)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the media type:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# media ethernet
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vlan	Displays VLAN information.

mkdir

To create a new directory, use the **mkdir** command.

mkdir {bootflash: | debug: | volatile:}

Syntax Description

bootflash:	Specifies bootflash as the directory name.
debug:	Specifies debug as the directory name.
volatile:	Specifies volatile as the directory name.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to create the bootflash: directory:

```
switch# mkdir bootflash:
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cd	Changes the current working directory.
dir	Displays the directory contents.
pwd	Displays the name of the current working directory.

move

To move a file from one directory to another, use the **move** command.

move [*filesystem*:[*//module/*][*directory/*] | *directory/*]*source-filename*
{{*filesystem*:[*//module/*][*directory/*] | *directory/*}[*destination-filename*] | *target-filename*}

Syntax Description

filesystem:	(Optional) Name of a file system. The name is case sensitive.
//module/	(Optional) Identifier for a VSM. Valid values are **sup-active**, **sup-local**, **sup-remote**, or **sup-standby**. The identifiers are case sensitive.
directory/	(Optional) Name of a directory. The name is case sensitive.
source-filename	Name of the file to move. The name is case sensitive.
destination-filename	(Optional) Name of the destination file. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 64 characters.

Defaults

The default name for the destination file is the same as the source filename.

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can make a copy of a file by using the **copy** command.

Tip You can rename a file by moving it within the same directory.

Examples

This example shows how to move a file to another directory:

```
switch# move file1 my_files:file2
```

This example shows how to move a file to another file system:

```
switch# move file1 slot0:
```

This example shows how to move a file to another VSM:

```
switch# move file1 bootflash://sup-remote/file1.bak
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cd	Changes the current working directory.
copy	Makes a copy of a file.
dir	Displays the directory contents.
pwd	Displays the name of the current working directory.

mtu

To configure the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for an interface, use the **mtu** command. To remove the configured MTU size from the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

mtu *size*

no mtu *size*

Syntax Description

size	MTU size. The range is 1500 to 9000.

Defaults

1500 bytes

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the MTU size to 2000:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface port-channel 2
switch(config-if)# mtu 2000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	Displays information about the interface, which includes the MTU size.

N Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter N.

network-uplink type

To change the uplink type for the Cisco Nexus 1010, use the **network-uplink type** command. To remove the configuration and set the uplink type to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

network-uplink type {**1** | **2** | **3** | **4**}

no network-uplink type

Syntax Description

1	Specifies that ports 1 and 2 carry all management, control, and data VLANs.
2	Specifies that ports 1 and 2 carry management and control VLANs, and ports 3 through 6 carry data VLANs.
3	Specifies that ports 1 and 2 carry management VLANs, and ports 3 through 6 carry control and data VLANs.
4	Specifies that ports 1 and 2 carry management VLANs, ports 3 and 4 carry control VLANs, and ports 5 and 6 carry data VLANs.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the network uplink type so that ports 1 and 2 carry all management, control, and data VLANs:

```
n1010# configure terminal
n1010(config)# network-uplink type 1
n1010(config)#
```

This example shows how to remove the configuration and set the network uplink type to the default:

```
n1010# configure terminal
n1010(config)# no network-uplink type 1
n1010(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show network-uplink type	Displays the uplink configuration.

nexus1010-system remote-mgmt

To create the remote management configuration, use the **nexus1010-system remote-mgmt** command. To remove the remote management configuration, use the **no** command form.

nexus1010-system remote-mgmt {primary | secondary} ip *ipaddr* **username** *username* **password** *password*

no nexus1010-system remote-mgmt {primary | secondary}

Syntax Description

primary	Specify parameters for a primary Cisco Nexus 1010 chassis.
secondary	Specify parameters for a secondary Cisco Nexus 1010 chassis.
ip	Specify the CIMC port IP address for a primary or secondary Cisco Nexus 1010.
ipaddr	The CIMC port IP address in format i.i.i.i.
username	Specify the user name for a primary or secondary Cisco Nexus 1010.
username	The user name for the primary and secondary Cisco Nexus 1010. Must match CIMC credentials.
password	Specify the password for a primary or secondary Cisco Nexus 1010.
password	The password for the primary and secondary Cisco Nexus 1010. Must match CIMC credentials.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Run the **nexus1010-system remote-mgmt** command to establish remote management to the primary and secondary Cisco Nexus 1010. You should also run this command when the CIMC configuration has changed. Before reconfiguring, run the **no** version of the command to reset the configuration..

Note Make sure the username and password match those of your CIMC credentials.

Examples

This example shows how to manually configure remote management for the primary Cisco Nexus 1010:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# nexus1010-system remote-mgmt primary ip 172.23.231.89 username admin
password ABC2XYZ4
Note: User must ensure the login and password matches CIMC login credentials.
```

This example shows how to manually configure remote management a secondary Cisco Nexus 1010:

```
switch(config)# nexus1010-system remote-mgmt secondary ip 172.23.231.90 username admin
password ABC2XYZ4
Note: User must ensure the login and password matches CIMC login credentials.
```

This example shows how to remove the configuration on a primary Cisco Nexus 1010:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no nexus1010-system remote-mgmt primary
```

This example displays the output of the remote management configuration:

```
switch(config)# show running-config | begin remote
nexus1010-system remote-mgmt primary ip 172.23.231.89 username admin password **
*************
nexus1010-system remote-mgmt secondary ip 172.23.231.90 username admin password
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show run config	Displays the running configuration.

ntp enable

To enable the Network Time Protocol (NTP), use the **ntp enable** command. To disable NTP, use the **no** command form.

ntp enable

no ntp enable

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Enabled

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable NTP:

```
switch# ntp enable
```

This example shows how to disable NTP:

```
switch# no ntp enable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ntp peers	Displays all NTP peers.
show ntp peer-status	Displays the status for all NTP servers and peers.
ntp server	Configures an NTP server.
ntp source	Configures the NTP source.

ntp peer

To configure the Network Time Protocol (NTP) peer, use the **ntp peer** command. To remove the peer, use the **no** form of this command.

ntp peer *host* [*prefer*] [**use-vrf** *vrf*]

no ntp peer *host* [**prefer**] [**use-vrf** *vrf*]

Syntax Description

host	Hostname or IP address of the NTP peer.
prefer	(Optional) Specifies this peer as the preferred peer.
use-vrf *vrf*	(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) used to reach this peer.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to configure an NTP peer:

```
switch(config)# ntp peer 192.0.2.2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ntp peers	Displays all NTP peers.
show ntp peer-status	Displays the status for all NTP servers and peers.
ntp enable	Enables NTP
ntp server	Configures an NTP server.
ntp source	Configures the NTP source.

ntp server

To configure a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server, use the **ntp server** command. To remove the server, use the **no** form of this command.

ntp server *host* [**prefer**] [**use-vrf** *vrf*]

no ntp server *host* [**prefer**] [**use-vrf** *vrf*]

Syntax Description

host	Hostname or IP address of the NTP server.
prefer	(Optional) Specifies this server as the preferred server.
use-vrf *vrf*	(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) used to reach this peer.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to configure an NTP server:

```
switch(config)# ntp server 192.0.2.2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ntp peers	Displays all NTP peers.
show ntp peer-status	Displays the status for all NTP servers and peers.
ntp enable	Enables NTP
ntp source	Configures the NTP source.

ntp source

To configure the Network Time Protocol (NTP) source, use the **ntp source** command. To remove the NTP source, use the **no** form of this command.

ntp source *addr*

no ntp source *addr*

Syntax Description

addr	IPv4 or IPv6 address of the source. The IPv4 address format is dotted decimal, x.x.x.x. The IPv6 address format is hex A:B::C:D.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the NTP source:

```
switch(config)# ntp source 192.0.2.3
```

This example shows how to remove the NTP source:

```
switch(config)# no ntp source 192.0.2.3
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ntp peers	Displays all NTP peers.
show ntp peer-status	Displays the status for all NTP servers and peers.
ntp enable	Enables NTP.
ntp server	Configures an NTP server.

numcpu

To configure the virtual CPUs for a virtual service, use the **numcpu** command.

numcpu *cpu-number*

Syntax Description

cpu-number	Number of CPU. The range is from 1 to 10.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Virtual service blade configuration (config-vsb-config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to allocate 5 virtual CPU to VSM-1:

```
n1010# conf t
n1010(config)# virtual-service-blade VSM-1
n1010(config-vsb-config)# numcpu 5
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
virtual-service-blade	Creates the named virtual service and places you into configuration mode for that service.
ramsize	Modifies the memory allocated for RAM in the virtual service.
description	Adds a description to the virtual service.
show virtual-service-blade	Displays information about the virtual service blades.

P Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter P.

packet vlan

To modify the VLAN ID of the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM) domain packet VLAN, use the **packet vlan** command.

packet vlan *vlanid*

Syntax Description

vlanid	Number that identifies the VSM domain packet VLAN. The range is from 1 to 3967 and 4048 to 4093.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

SVS domain configuration (config-svs-domain)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to modify the VLAN ID of the VSM domain packet VLAN to be 1117:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# svs-domain
switch(config-svs-domain)# packet vlan 1117
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
login virtual-service-blade	Logs you into the Cisco Nexus 1000V CLI for the VSM that you are modifying.
show svs-domain	Displays the domain configuration for the VSM.
control vlan	Modifies the VLAN ID of the VSM domain control VLAN.

password strength-check

To enable password-strength checking, use the **password strength-check** command. To disable the checking of password strength, use the **no** form of this command.

password strength-check

no password strength-check

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This feature is enabled by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable the checking of password strength:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# password strength-check
n1000v(config)#
```

This example shows how to disable the checking of password strength:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# no password strength-check
n1000v(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show password strength-check	Displays the configuration for checking password strength.
username	Creates a user account.
role name	Names a user role and places you in role configuration mode for that role.

ping

To determine the network connectivity to another device using IPv4 addressing, use the **ping** command.

ping [*dest-ipv4-address* | *hostname* | **multicast** *multicast-group-address* **interface [ethernet** *slot/port* **| loopback** *number* **| mgmt0 | port-channel** *channel-number* **| vethernet** *number*]] [**count** {*number* | **unlimited**}] [**df-bit**] [**interval** *seconds*] [**packet-size** *bytes*] [**source** *src-ipv4-address*] [**timeout** *seconds*] [**vrf** *vrf-name*]

Syntax Description

dest-ipv4-address	IPv4 address of destination device. The format is *A.B.C.D*.
hostname	Hostname of destination device. The hostname is case sensitive.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies a multicast ping.
multicast-group-address	Multicast group address. The format is *A.B.C.D*.
interface	Specifies the interface to send the multicast packet.
ethernet *slot/port*	(Optional) Specifies the slot and port number for the Ethernet interface.
loopback *number*	(Optional) Specifies a virtual interface number from 0 to 1023.
mgmt0	(Optional) Specifies the management interface.
port-channel *channel-number*	(Optional) Specifies a port-channel interface in the range from 1 to 4096.
vethernet *number*	(Optional) Specifies a virtual Ethernet interface in the range from 1 to 1048575.
count	(Optional) Specifies the number of transmissions to send.
number	Number of pings. The range is from 1 to 655350. The default is 5.
unlimited	Allows an unlimited number of pings.
df-bit	(Optional) Enables the do-not-fragment bit in the IPv4 header. The default is disabled.
interval *seconds*	(Optional) Specifies the interval in seconds between transmissions. The range is from 0 to 60. The default is 1 second.
packet-size *bytes*	(Optional) Specifies the packet size in bytes to transmit. The range is from 1 to 65468. The default is 56 bytes.
source *scr-ipv4-address*	(Optional) Specifies the source IPv4 address to use. The format is *A.B.C.D*. The default is the IPv4 address for the management interface of the device.
timeout *seconds*	(Optional) Specifies the nonresponse timeout interval in seconds. The range is from 1 to 60. The default is 2 seconds.
vrf *vrf-name*	(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) name. The default is the default VRF.

Defaults

For the default values, see the “Syntax Description” section for this command.

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to determine connectivity to another device using IPv4 addressing:

```
switch# ping 172.28.231.246 vrf management
PING 172.28.231.246 (172.28.231.246): 56 data bytes
Request 0 timed out
64 bytes from 172.28.231.246: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=0.799 ms
64 bytes from 172.28.231.246: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.597 ms
64 bytes from 172.28.231.246: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.711 ms
64 bytes from 172.28.231.246: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=0.67 ms

--- 172.28.231.246 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 20.00% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.597/0.694/0.799 ms
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ping6	Determines connectivity to another device using IPv6 addressing.

port-profile

To create a port profile and enter port-profile configuration mode, use the **port-profile** command. To remove the port profile configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

port-profile *name*

no port-profile *name*

Syntax Description

name	Port profile name. The name can be up to 80 characters.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The port profile name must be unique for each port profile on the Cisco Nexus 1000V.

Examples

This example shows how to create a port profile with the name AccessProf:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# port-profile AccessProf
switch(config-port-prof)
```

This example shows how to remove the port profile with the name AccessProf:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no port-profile AccessProf
switch(config)
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port-profile name	Displays information about the port profiles.

pwd

To view the current directory, use the **pwd** command.

pwd

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to view the current directory:

```
switch# pwd
bootflash:
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cd	Changes the current working directory.
dir	Displays the directory contents.
rmdir	Removes a directory.

R Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter R.

ramsize

To modify the memory allocated for RAM in the virtual service, use the **ramsize** command.

ramsize *size*

Syntax Description		
	size	Size of the RAM in megabytes. The allowable range is from 1024 to 4096.

Defaults

The default RAM size varies, depending on the virtual service. For example, the default RAM size for the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM) is 2048 GB.

Command Modes

Virtual service blade configuration (config-vsb-config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the RAM size to 3072 MB:

```
n1010# config t
n1010(config)# virtual-service-blade name VSM-1
n1010(config-vsb-config)# ramsize 3072
n1010(config-vsb-config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
virtual-service-blade	Creates the named virtual service and places you into configuration mode for that service.
numcpu	Configures the NUM CPU.
description	Adds a description to the virtual service.
show virtual-service-blade	Displays information about the virtual service blades.

reload

To reboot the system, use the **reload** command.

reload

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to reboot the system:

```
switch# reload

This command will reboot the system. (y/n)? [n] y
2009 Oct 30 21:51:34 s1 %$ VDC-1 %$ %PLATFORM-2-PFM_SYSTEM_RESET: Manual system restart
from Command Line Interface
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show version	Displays information about the software version.

reload module

To reload a module in the device, use the **reload module** command.

reload module *slot* [**force-dnld**]

Syntax Description

slot	Chassis slot number.
force-dnld	(Optional) Forces the download of software to the module.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to reload a module:

```
switch# reload module 2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show version	Displays information about the software version.

rmdir

To remove a directory, use the **rmdir** command.

rmdir [*filesystem*:[*//module/*]]*directory*

Syntax Description

filesystem:	(Optional) Name of a file system. The name is case sensitive.
//module/	(Optional) Identifier for a Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM). Valid values are **sup-active**, **sup-local**, **sup-remote**, or **sup-standby**. The identifiers are case sensitive.
directory	Name of a directory. The name is case sensitive.

Defaults

Removes the directory from the current working directory.

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to remove the my_files directory:

```
switch# rmdir my_files
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cd	Changes the current working directory.
dir	Displays the directory contents.
pwd	Displays the name of the current working directory.

role feature-group name

To configure a role that will support a specified group of features, use the **role feature-group name** command. To remove the role, use the **no** form of this command.

role feature-group name *group-name*

no role feature-group name *group-name*

Syntax Description

group-name	Descriptive name for the role. The name is case sensitive and an alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to create a role named GroupA to support a specified group of features:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# role feature-group name GroupA
n1000v(config-role-featuregrp)#
```

This example shows how to remove the role named GroupA:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# no role feature-group name GroupA
n1000v(config-role-featuregrp)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
role name	Creates a user role.
username	Configures information about the user.
show user account	Displays user account configuration.
show users	Displays information about the user session.

role name

To create a user role, use the **role name** command. To remove the role, use the **no** form of this command.

role name *role-name*

no role name *role-name*

Syntax Description

role-name	User role of this name.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to create a role named UserA:

```
switch # config t
switch(config)# role name UserA
```

This example shows how to remove the UserA role:

```
switch(config)# no role UserA
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
role feature-group name	Configures a role that will support a specified group of features.
username	Configures information about the user.
show user account	Displays user account configuration.
show users	Displays information about the user session.

run-script

To run a command script that is saved in a file, use the **run-script** command.

run-script {**bootflash:** | **volatile:**} *filename*

Syntax Description

bootflash:	Indicates that the file containing the command script is located in the Bootflash file system.
volatile:	Indicates that the file containing the command script is located in the Volatile file system.
filename	Name of the file containing the command script. The name is case sensitive.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to run a command script that is saved in the Sample file on the Volatile file system:

```
switch(config)# run-script volatile:Sample
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cd	Changes the current working directory.
copy	Copies files.
dir	Displays the contents of the working directory.
pwd	Displays the name of the present working directory (pwd).

S Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter S.

session-limit

To limit the number of Vegas shell (VSH) sessions, use the **session-limit** command. To remove the limit, use the **no** form of this command.

session-limit *number*

no session-limit *number*

Syntax Description

number	Number of VSH sessions. The range of valid values is from 1 to 64.

Defaults

No limit is set.

Command Modes

Line configuration (config-line)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to limit the number of VSH sessions:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line vty
switch(config-line)# session-limit 10
switch(config-line)#
```

This example shows how to remove the limit:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line vty
switch(config-line)# no session-limit 10
switch(config-line)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
exec-timeout	Configures the length of time, in minutes, that an inactive Telnet or SSH session remains open before it is automatically shut down.
line-vty	Enters line configuration mode.

setup

To use the Basic System Configuration Dialog for creating or modifying a configuration file, use the **setup** command.

setup

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

While the **setup** command contains no arguments or keywords, the Basic System Configuration Dialog prompts you for complete setup information, as shown in the Examples section.

The Basic System Configuration Dialog assumes the factory defaults. Keep this in mind when using it to modify an existing configuration.

All changes made to your configuration are summarized for you at the completion of the setup sequence with an option to save the changes or not.

You can exit the setup sequence at any point by pressing Ctrl-C.

Examples

This example shows how to use the setup command to create or modify a basic system configuration:

```
switch# setup

Enter HA role[primary/secondary]: primary


  Enter network-uplink type <1-4>:
  1. Ports 1-2 carry all management, control and data vlans
  2. Ports 1-2  management and control, ports 3-6 data
  3. Ports 1-2 management, ports 3-6 control and data
  4. Ports 1-2 management, ports 3-4 control, ports 5-6 data
2


  Enter control vlan <1-3967, 4048-4093>: 1
```

```
  Enter the domain id<1-4095>: 2801

  Enter management vlan <1-3967, 4048-4093>: 1

Error: There was an error executing atleast one of the command
Please verify the following log for the command execution errors.
ERROR: CLI error: Domain id can be configured only once
Warning! Mandatory reload needed for change to take effect.
Save configuration before reload, else Nexus1010 HA will break!


[########################################] 100%

---- Basic System Configuration Dialog ----

This setup utility will guide you through the basic configuration of
the system. Setup configures only enough connectivity for management
of the system.

*Note: setup is mainly used for configuring the system initially,
when no configuration is present. So setup always assumes system
defaults and not the current system configuration values.

Press Enter at anytime to skip a dialog. Use ctrl-c at anytime
to skip the remaining dialogs.

Would you like to enter the basic configuration dialog (yes/no): y


  Create another login account (yes/no) [n]: n

  Configure read-only SNMP community string (yes/no) [n]:

  Configure read-write SNMP community string (yes/no) [n]:

  Enter the VSA name [Nexus1010]:

  Continue with Out-of-band (mgmt0) management configuration? (yes/no) [y]: n

  Configure the default gateway? (yes/no) [y]: n

  Configure advanced IP options? (yes/no) [n]:

  Enable the telnet service? (yes/no) [y]:

  Enable the ssh service? (yes/no) [n]:

  Configure the ntp server? (yes/no) [n]:

The following configuration will be applied:
  switchname Nexus1010
  telnet server enable
  no ssh server enable

Would you like to edit the configuration? (yes/no) [n]:

switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show running-config	Displays the running configuration.

shutdown

To shut down the virtual service, use the **shutdown** command. To return the virtual service status to powered on, use the **no** version of this command.

shutdown [**primary** | **secondary**]

no shutdown [**primary** | **secondary**]

Syntax Description

primary	(Optional) Specifies only the primary blade for shutdown.
secondary	(Optional) Specifies only the secondary blade for shutdown.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Virtual service blade configuration (config-vsb-config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to shut down the primary blade in the virtual service:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# virtual-service-blade VSM-1
switch(config-vsb-config)# shutdown primary
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
virtual-service-blade	Places you into the configuration mode for the named virtual service.
show virtual-service-blade summary	Displays summary information about all virtual services, such as their role, state, and module.
enable	Initiates the configuration of the virtual service and then enables it.

sleep

To set a sleep time, use the **sleep** command.

sleep *time*

Syntax Description

time	Sleep time, in seconds. The range is from 0 to 2147483647.

Defaults

Sleep time is not set.

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you set *time* to 0, sleep is disabled.

Examples

This example shows how to set a sleep time:

```
switch# sleep 100
switch#
```

This example shows how to disable sleep:

```
switch# sleep 0
switch#
```

snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout

To configure how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache, use the **snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout** command. To revert back to the default value of 3600 seconds, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server user aaa-user cache-timeout *seconds*

no snmp-server user aaa-user cache-timeout *seconds*

Syntax Description

seconds	Length of the time for the user configuration to remain in the local cache. The range is from 1 to 86400 seconds.

Defaults

The default timeout is 3600 seconds.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the AAA-synchronized user configuration to stay in the local cache for 1200 seconds:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout 1200
```

This example shows how to revert back to the default value of 3600 seconds:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout 1200
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
snmp-server contact	Configures the sysContact (the SNMP contact).
snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.
snmp-server globalEnforcePriv	Enforces SNMP message encryption for all users.
snmp-server host	Configures a host receiver for SNMP traps or informs.
snmp-server location	Configures the sysLocation (the SNMP location).

Command	Description
snmp-server tcp-session	Enables a one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session.
snmp-server user	Configures an SNMP user with authentication and privacy parameters.

snmp-server community

To create an SNMP community string and assign access privileges for the community, use the **snmp-server community** command.

To remove the community or its access privileges, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server community *string* [**group** *group-name*] [**ro** | **rw**]

no snmp-server community *string* [**group** *group-name*] [**ro** | **rw**]

Syntax Description

string	SNMP community string, which identifies the community.
group	(Optional) Specifies a group to which this community belongs.
group-name	Name that identifies an existing group.
ro	(Optional) Specifies read-only access for this community.
rw	(Optional) Specifies read-write access for this community.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can create SNMP communities for SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c.

Examples

This example shows how to configure read-only access for the SNMP community named public:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# snmp-server community public ro
```

This example shows how to remove the SNMP community named public:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no snmp-server community public
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.
snmp-server contact	Configures the sysContact (the SNMP contact).
snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.
snmp-server globalEnforcePriv	Enforces SNMP message encryption for all users.
snmp-server host	Configures a host receiver for SNMP traps or informs.
snmp-server location	Configures the sysLocation (the SNMP location).
snmp-server tcp-session	Enables a one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session.
snmp-server user	Configures an SNMP user with authentication and privacy parameters.
snmp-server community	Creates an SNMP community string and assigns access privileges for the community.

snmp-server contact

To configure the sysContact, which is the SNMP contact name, use the **snmp-server contact** command.

To remove or modify the sysContact, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server contact [*name*]

no snmp-server contact [*name*]

Syntax Description

name	(Optional) SNMP contact name (sysContact), which can contain a maximum of 32 characters.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can create SNMP communities for SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the sysContact to be Admin:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# snmp-server contact Admin
```

This example shows how to remove the sysContact:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no snmp-server contact
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.
snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.

Command	Description
snmp-server globalEnforcePriv	Enforces SNMP message encryption for all users.
snmp-server host	Configures a host receiver for SNMP traps or informs.
snmp-server location	Configures the sysLocation (the SNMP location).
snmp-server tcp-session	Enables a one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session.
snmp-server user	Configures an SNMP user with authentication and privacy parameters.

snmp-server globalEnforcePriv

To enforce SNMP message encryption for all users, use the **snmp-server globalEnforcePriv** command.

snmp-server globalEnforcePriv

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enforce SNMP message encryption for all users:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# snmp-server globalEnforcePriv
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.
snmp-server contact	Configures sysContact (the SNMP contact).
snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.
snmp-server host	Configures a host receiver for SNMP traps or informs.
snmp-server location	Configures the sysLocation (the SNMP location).
snmp-server tcp-session	Enables a one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session.
snmp-server user	Configures an SNMP user with authentication and privacy parameters.

snmp-server host

To configure a host receiver for SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c traps, use the **snmp-server host** command. To remove the host, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server host *ip-address* {**informs** | **traps**}{**version** {**1** | **2c** | **3**}} [**auth** | **noauth** | **priv**] *community* [**udp_port** *number*]

no snmp-server host *ip-address* {**informs** | **traps**} {**version** {**1** | **2c** | **3**}} [**auth** | **noauth** | **priv**] *community* [**udp_port** *number*]

Syntax Description

ip-address	IPv4 address, IPv6 address, or Domain Name Service (DNS) name of the SNMP notification host.
informs	Specifies Inform messages to this host.
traps	Specifies Traps messages to this host.
version	Specifies the SNMP version to use for notification messages.
1	Specifies SNMPv1 as the version.
2c	Specifies SNMPv2c as the version.
3	Specifies SNMPv3 as the version.
auth	(Optional) Specifies (for SNMPv3) the authNoPriv Security Level.
noauth	(Optional) Specifies (for SNMPv3) the noAuthNoPriv Security Level.
priv	(Optional) Specifies (for SNMPv3) the authPriv Security Level.
community	SNMPv1/v2c community string or SNMPv3 user name. The community string can be any alphanumeric string up to 255 characters.
udp-port	(Optional) Specifies an existing UDP port.
number	Number that identifies the UDP port of the notification host. The range is 0 to 65535.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the host receiver, 192.0.2.1, for SNMPv1 traps:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# snmp-server host 192.0.2.1 traps version 1 public
```

This example shows how to remove the configuration:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no snmp-server host 192.0.2.1 traps version 1 public
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.
snmp-server contact	Configures the sysContact (the SNMP contact).
snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.
snmp-server globalEnforcePriv	Enforces SNMP message encryption for all users.
snmp-server location	Configures the sysLocation (the SNMP location).
snmp-server tcp-session	Enables a one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session.
snmp-server user	Configures an SNMP user with authentication and privacy parameters.

snmp-server location

To configure the sysLocation, which is the SNMP location name, use the **snmp-server location** command.

To remove the sysLocation, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server location [*name*]

no snmp-server location [*name*]

Syntax Description

name	(Optional) SNMP location name (sysLocation), which can contain a maximum of 32 characters.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the sysLocation to be Lab-7:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# snmp-server location Lab-7
```

This example shows how to remove the sysLocation:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no snmp-server location
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.
snmp-server contact	Configures sysContact (the SNMP contact).
snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.
snmp-server globalEnforcePriv	Enforces SNMP message encryption for all users.

Command	Description
snmp-server host	Configures a host receiver for SNMP traps or informs.
snmp-server tcp-session	Enables a one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session.
snmp-server user	Configures an SNMP user with authentication and privacy parameters.

snmp-server protocol enable

To enable SNMP protocol operations, use the **snmp-server protocol enable** command. To disable SNMP protocol operations, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server protocol enable

no snmp-server protocol enable

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command is enabled by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable SNMP protocol operations:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# snmp-server protocol enable
```

This example shows how to disable SNMP protocol operations:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no snmp-server protocol enable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.
snmp-server contact	Configures the sysContact (the SNMP contact).
snmp-server globalEnforcePriv	Enforces SNMP message encryption for all users.
snmp-server host	Configures a host receiver for SNMP traps or informs.
snmp-server location	Configures the sysLocation (the SNMP location).

Command	Description
snmp-server tcp-session	Enables a one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session.
snmp-server user	Configures an SNMP user with authentication and privacy parameters.

snmp-server tcp-session

To enable authentication for SNMP over TCP, use the **snmp-server tcp-session** command. To disable authentication for SNMP over TCP, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server tcp-session [**auth**]

no snmp-server tcp-session

Syntax Description

auth	(Optional) Enables one-time authentication for SNMP over the entire TCP session (rather than on a per-command basis).

Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable one-time authentication for SNMP over TCP:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# snmp-server tcp-session auth
```

This example shows how to disable one-time authentication for SNMP over TCP:

```
switch# config t
n1000v(config)# no snmp-server tcp-session
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.
snmp-server contact	Configures the sysContact (the SNMP contact).
snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.
snmp-server globalEnforcePriv	Enforces SNMP message encryption for all users.
snmp-server host	Configures a host receiver for SNMP traps or informs.
snmp-server location	Configures the sysLocation (the SNMP location).
snmp-server user	Configures an SNMP user with authentication and privacy parameters.

snmp-server user

To define a user who can access the SNMP engine, use the **snmp-server user** command. To deny a user access to the SNMP engine, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server user *name* [**auth** {**md5** | **sha**} *passphrase-1* [**priv** [**aes-128**] *passphrase-2*] [**engineID** *id*] [**localizedkey**]]

no snmp-server user *name*

Syntax Description

name	Name of a user who can access the SNMP engine.
auth	(Optional) Enables one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session
md5	(Optional) Specifies HMAC MD5 algorithm for authentication.
sha	(Optional) Specifies HMAC SHA algorithm for authentication.
passphrase-1	Authentication passphrase for this user. The passphrase can be any case-sensitive alphanumeric string up to 64 characters.
priv	(Optional) Specifies encryption parameters for the user.
aes-128	(Optional) Specifies a 128-byte AES algorithm for privacy.
passphrase-2	Encryption passphrase for this user. The passphrase can be any case-sensitive alphanumeric string up to 64 characters.
engineID	(Optional) Specifies the engineID for configuring the notification target user (for V3 informs).
id	Number that identifies the engineID, in a 12-digit, colon-separated decimal format.
localizedkey	(Optional) Specifies the passphrase as any case-sensitive alphanumeric string up to 130 characters.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to provide one-time SNMP authorization for the user, Admin, using the HMAC SHA algorithm for authentication:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# snmp-server user Admin auth sha abcd1234 priv abcdefgh
```

This example shows how to deny a user access to the SNMP engine:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no snmp-server user Admin
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.
snmp-server contact	Configures the sysContact (the SNMP contact).
snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.
snmp-server globalEnforcePriv	Enforces SNMP message encryption for all users.
snmp-server host	Configures a host receiver for SNMP traps or informs.
snmp-server location	Configures the sysLocation (the SNMP location).
snmp-server tcp-session	Enables a one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session.

snmp trap link-status

To enable SNMP link-state traps for the interface, use the **snmp trap link-status** command. To disable SNMP link-state traps for the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp trap link-status

no snmp trap link-status

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

CLI interface configuration (config-if)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command is enabled by default.

Examples

This example shows how to enable SNMP link-state traps for the interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface veth 2
switch(config-if)# snmp trap link-status
switch(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to disable SNMP link-state traps for the interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface veth 2
switch(config-if)# no snmp trap link-status
switch(config-if)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.
snmp-server contact	Configures sysContact (the SNMP contact).

Command	Description
snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.
snmp-server globalEnforcePriv	Enforces SNMP message encryption for all users.
snmp-server host	Configures a host receiver for SNMP traps or informs.
snmp-server location	Configures the sysLocation (the SNMP location).
snmp-server tcp-session	Enables a one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session.

speed

To set the speed for an interface, use the **speed** command. To automatically set both the speed and duplex parameters to auto, use the **no** form of this command.

speed {*speed_val* | **auto** [**10** | **100** | **1000**]}

no speed [*speed_val* | **auto** [**10** | **100** | **1000**]]

Syntax Description

speed_val	Port speed on the interface, in Mbps.
auto	Sets the interface to autonegotiate the speed with the connecting port.
10	(Optional) Specifies a speed of 10 Mbps.
100	(Optional) Specifies a speed of 100 Mbps.
1000	(Optional) Specifies a speed of 1000 Mbps.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If you configure an Ethernet port speed to a value other than auto (for example, 10, 100, or 1000 Mbps), you must configure the connecting port to match. Do not configure the connecting port to negotiate the speed.

Examples

This example shows how to set the speed of Ethernet port 1 on the module in slot 3 to 1000 Mbps:

```
n1000v config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# speed 1000
```

This example shows how to automatically set the speed to auto:

```
n1000v config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# no speed 1000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
interface	Specifies the interface that you are configuring.
duplex	Specifies the duplex mode as full, half, or autonegotiate.
show interface	Displays the interface status, which includes the speed and duplex mode parameters.

ssh

To create a Secure Shell (SSH) session, use the **ssh** command.

ssh [*username*@]{*ipv4-address* | *hostname*} [**vrf** *vrf-name*]

Syntax Description

username	(Optional) Username for the SSH session. The username is not case sensitive.
ipv4-address	IPv4 address of the remote device.
hostname	Hostname of the remote device. The hostname is case sensitive.
vrf *vrf-name*	(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) name to use for the SSH session. The VRF name is case sensitive.

Defaults

Default VRF

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The Cisco NX-OS software supports SSH version 2.

Examples

This example shows how to start an SSH session:

```
switch# ssh 10.10.1.1 vrf management
The authenticity of host '10.10.1.1 (10.10.1.1)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is 9b:d9:09:97:f6:40:76:89:05:15:42:6b:12:48:0f:d6.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.10.1.1' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
User Access Verification
Password:
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear ssh session	Clears SSH sessions.
ssh server enable	Enables the SSH server.

ssh key

To generate the key pair for the switch, which is used if SSH server is enabled, use the **ssh key** command. To remove the SSH server key, use the **no** form of this command.

ssh key {**dsa** [**force**] | **rsa** [*length* [**force**]]}

no ssh key [**dsa** | **rsa**]

Syntax Description

dsa	Specifies the Digital System Algrorithm (DSA) SSH server key.
force	(Optional) Forces the replacement of an SSH key.
rsa	Specifies the Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman (RSA) public-key cryptography SSH server key.
length	(Optional) Number of bits to use when creating the SSH server key. The range is from 768 to 2048.

Defaults

1024-bit length

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The switch uses a 1024-bit RSA key by default. The **ssh key** command allows you to choose a different algorithm (DSA) or different key strengths.

If you want to remove or replace an SSH server key, you must first disable the SSH server using the **no ssh server enable** command.

The Cisco NX-OS software supports SSH version 2.

Examples

This example shows how to create an SSH server key using DSA:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# ssh key dsa
generating dsa key(1024 bits).....
..
generated dsa key
```

This example shows how to create an SSH server key using RSA with the default key length:

```
switch# config t
```

```
switch(config)# ssh key rsa
generating rsa key(1024 bits).....
.
generated rsa key
```

This example shows how to create an SSH server key using RSA with a specified key length:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# ssh key rsa 768
generating rsa key(768 bits).....
.
generated rsa key
```

This example shows how to replace an SSH server key using DSA with the **force** option:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no ssh server enable
switch(config)# ssh key dsa force
deleting old dsa key.....
generating dsa key(1024 bits).....
.
generated dsa key
switch(config)# ssh server enable
```

This example shows how to remove the DSA SSH server key:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no ssh server enable
XML interface to system may become unavailable since ssh is disabled
switch(config)# no ssh key dsa
switch(config)# ssh server enable
```

This example shows how to remove all SSH server keys:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no ssh server enable
XML interface to system may become unavailable since ssh is disabled
switch(config)# no ssh key
switch(config)# ssh server enable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ssh key	Displays the SSH server key information.
ssh server enable	Enables the SSH server.

ssh server enable

To enable the Secure Shell (SSH) server, use the **ssh server enable** command. To disable the SSH server, use the **no** form of this command.

ssh server enable

no ssh server enable

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The Cisco NX-OS software supports SSH version 2.

Examples

This example shows how to enable the SSH server:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# ssh server enable
```

This example shows how to disable the SSH server:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no ssh server enable
XML interface to system may become unavailable since ssh is disabled
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ssh server	Displays the SSH server key information.

svs-domain

To configure an SVS domain and enter SVS domain configuration mode, use the **svs-domain** command.

svs-domain

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter SVS domain configuration mode to configure an SVS domain:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# svs-domain
switch(config-svs-domain)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show svs	Displays SVS information.

switchname

To configure the hostname for the device, use the **switchname** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

switchname *name*

no switchname

Syntax Description

name	Name for the device. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, can contain special characters, and can have a maximum of 32 characters.

Defaults

switch

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The Cisco NX-OS software uses the hostname in command-line interface (CLI) prompts and in default configuration filenames.

The **switchname** command performs the same function as the **hostname** command.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the device hostname:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# switchname Engineering2
Engineering2(config)#
```

This example shows how to revert to the default device hostname:

```
Engineering2# configure terminal
Engineering2(config)# no switchname
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

system redundancy role

To configure a redundancy role for the VSM, use the **system redundancy role** command. To revert to the default setting, use the **no** form of the command.

system redundancy role {primary | secondary | standalone}

no system redundancy role {primary | secondary | standalone}

Syntax Description

primary	Specifies the primary redundant VSM.
secondary	Specifies the secondary redundant VSM.
standalone	Specifies no redundant VSM.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

EXEC

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to configure no redundant VSM:

```
switch# system redundancy role standalone
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
reload module	Reloads the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM).
show version	Displays the software version is present on the VSM.

system switchover

To switch over to the standby supervisor, use the **system switchover** command.

system switchover

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

EXEC

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to switch over to the standby supervisor:

```
switch# system switchover
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
system redundancyrole	Configures a redundancy role for the VSM.
reload module	Reloads the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM).
show version	Displays the software version is present on the VSM.

Show Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 **show** commands.

show aaa accounting

To display the AAA accounting configuration, use the **show aaa accounting** command.

show aaa accounting

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults None

Command Modes Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to display the accounting configuration:

```
switch# show aaa accounting
         default: local
switch#
```

Related Commands

show aaa authentication

To display the configuration for AAA authentication, use the **show aaa authentication** command.

show aaa authentication [**login error-enable** | **login mschap**]

Syntax Description

login error-enable	(Optional) Displays the authentication login error message enable configuration.
login mschap	(Optional) Displays the authentication login MS-CHAP enable configuration.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the configured authentication parameters:

```
switch# show aaa authentication
         default: local
         console: local
```

This example shows how to display the authentication-login error-enable configuration:

```
switch# show aaa authentication login error-enable
disabled
```

This example shows how to display the authentication-login MSCHAP configuration:

```
switch# show aaa authentication login mschap
disabled
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show aaa accounting	Displays the AAA accounting configuration.
show aaa groups	Displays the configured AAA server groups.

show aaa groups

To display the configured AAA server groups, use the **show aaa groups** command.

show aaa groups

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display AAA group information:

```
switch# show aaa groups
TacServer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show aaa accounting	Displays the AAA accounting configuration.
show aaa authentication	Displays the configuration for AAA authentication.

show accounting log

To display the accounting log contents, use the **show accounting log** command.

show accounting log [*size*] [**start-time** *year month day HH*:*MM*:*SS*]

Syntax Description

size	(Optional) Size of the log to display in bytes. The range is from 0 to 250000.
start-time *year month day HH*:*MM*:*SS*	(Optional) Specifies a start time as follows. • The year is shown in the *yyyy* format, such as 2009. • The month is shown in the three-letter English abbreviation, such as Feb. • The day of the month is shown as a number from 1 to 31. • Hours, minutes, and seconds are shown in the standard 24-hour format, such as 16:00:00.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the entire accounting log:

```
switch# show accounting log
Wed Jul 22 02:09:44 2009:update:vsh.3286:root:configure terminal ; port-profile Unused_O
r_Quarantine_Uplink ; capability uplink (SUCCESS)
Wed Jul 22 07:57:50 2009:update:171.71.55.185@pts/2:admin:configure terminal ; flow reco
rd newflowrecord (SUCCESS)
Wed Jul 22 08:48:57 2009:start:swordfish-build1.cisco.com@pts:admin:
Wed Jul 22 08:49:03 2009:stop:swordfish-build1.cisco.com@pts:admin:shell terminated grac
efully
Wed Jul 22 08:50:36 2009:update:171.71.55.185@pts/2:admin:configure terminal ; no flow r
ecord newflowrecord (SUCCESS)
Thu Jul 23 07:21:50 2009:update:vsh.29016:root:configure terminal ; port-profile Unused_
Or_Quarantine_Veth ; state enabled (SUCCESS)
Thu Jul 23 10:25:19 2009:start:171.71.55.185@pts/5:admin:
Thu Jul 23 11:07:37 2009:update:171.71.55.185@pts/5:admin:enabled aaa user default role
enabled/disabled
doc-switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to display 400 bytes of the accounting log:

```
switch# show accounting log 400

Sat Feb 16 21:15:24 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show accounting log
start-time 2008 Feb 16 18:31:21
Sat Feb 16 21:15:25 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show system uptime
Sat Feb 16 21:15:26 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show clock
```

This example shows how to display the accounting log starting at 16:00:00 on February 16, 2008:

```
switch(config)# show accounting log start-time 2008 Feb 16 16:00:00

Sat Feb 16 16:00:18 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show logging log file
start-time 2008 Feb 16 15:59:16
Sat Feb 16 16:00:26 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show accounting log
start-time 2008 Feb 16 12:05:16
Sat Feb 16 16:00:27 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show system uptime
Sat Feb 16 16:00:28 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show clock
Sat Feb 16 16:01:18 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show logging log file
start-time 2008 Feb 16 16:00:16
Sat Feb 16 16:01:26 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show accounting log
start-time 2008 Feb 16 12:05:16
Sat Feb 16 16:01:27 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show system uptime
Sat Feb 16 16:01:29 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show clock
Sat Feb 16 16:02:18 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show logging log file
start-time 2008 Feb 16 16:01:16
Sat Feb 16 16:02:26 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show accounting log
start-time 2008 Feb 16 12:05:16
Sat Feb 16 16:02:28 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show system uptime
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear accounting log	Clears the accounting log.

show banner motd

To display the configured banner message, use the **show banner motd** command.

show banner motd

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the configured banner message:

```
switch(config)# show banner motd
April 16, 2008 Welcome to the Switch
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
banner motd	Configures the banner message of the day.
switchname	Changes the switch prompt.

show boot

To display the system and kickstart boot variables for verification, use the **show boot** command.

show boot [**auto-copy** [**list**] | **sup-1** | **sup-2** | **variables**]

Syntax Description

auto-copy	(Optional) Determines whether auto-copy is enabled.
list	(Optional) Displays the list of files to be auto-copied.
sup-1	(Optional) Displays the sup-1 VSM configuration.
sup-2	(Optional) Displays the sup-2 VSM configuration.
variables	(Optional) Displays a list of boot variables.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the system and kickstart boot variables for verification:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# show boot

sup-1
kickstart variable =
bootflash:/nexus-1000v-kickstart-mzg.4.0.4
.SV1.2.bin
system variable =
bootflash:/nexus-1000v-mzg.4.0.4.SV1.2.bin
sup-2
kickstart variable =
bootflash:/nexus-1000v-kickstart-mzg.4.0.4
.SV1.2.bin
system variable =
bootflash:/nexus-1000v-mzg.4.0.4.SV1.2.bin
No module boot variable set
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
reload module	Reloads the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM).
show version	Displays the software version on the VSM.

show cdp

To display your Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) configuration, use the **show cdp** command.

show cdp {**all** | **entry** {**all** | **name** *name*} | **global** | **interface** *interface* | **traffic interface** *traffic-interface*}

Syntax Description

all	Displays all interfaces in the CDP database.
entry	Displays CDP entries in the database.
name *name*	Displays a specific CDP entry matching a name.
global	Displays CDP parameters for all interfaces.
interface *interface*	Displays CDP parameters for a specified interface.
traffic interface *traffic-interface*	Displays CDP traffic statistics.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the global CDP configuration:

```
switch(config)# show cdp global
Global CDP information:
    CDP enabled globally
    Sending CDP packets every 5 seconds
    Sending a holdtime value of 10 seconds
    Sending CDPv2 advertisements is disabled
    Sending DeviceID TLV in Mac Address Format
```

This example shows how to display the CDP configuration for a specified interface:

```
switch(config)# show cdp interface ethernet 2/3
Ethernet2/3 is up
    CDP enabled on interface
    Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
    Holdtime is 180 seconds\
```

This example shows how to display the CDP traffic statistics for a specified interface:

```
switch(config)# show cdp traffic interface ethernet 2/3
----------------------------------------
Traffic statistics for Ethernet2/3
Input Statistics:
    Total Packets: 98
    Valid CDP Packets: 49
        CDP v1 Packets: 49
        CDP v2 Packets: 0
    Invalid CDP Packets: 49
        Unsupported Version: 49
        Checksum Errors: 0
        Malformed Packets: 0

Output Statistics:
    Total Packets: 47
        CDP v1 Packets: 47
        CDP v2 Packets: 0
    Send Errors: 0
```

This example shows how to display the CDP parameters for all interfaces:

```
switch# show cdp all
Ethernet2/2 is up
    CDP enabled on interface
    Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
    Holdtime is 180 seconds
Ethernet2/3 is up
    CDP enabled on interface
    Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
    Holdtime is 180 seconds
Ethernet2/4 is up
    CDP enabled on interface
    Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
    Holdtime is 180 seconds
Ethernet2/5 is up
    CDP enabled on interface
    Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
    Holdtime is 180 seconds
Ethernet2/6 is up
    CDP enabled on interface
    Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
    Holdtime is 180 seconds
mgmt0 is up
    CDP enabled on interface
    Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
    Holdtime is 180 seconds
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdp neighbors	Displays the configuration and capabilities of upstream devices.
cdp enable	In interface mode, enables CDP on an interface. In EXEC mode, enables CDP for your device.
cdp advertise	Assigns the CDP version to advertise.

show cdp neighbors

To display the configuration and capabilities of upstream devices, use the **show cdp neighbors** command.

show cdp neighbors [**interface** {**control** *control-int-number* | **ethernet** *slot/port* | **mgmt** *mgmt-int-number*}] **detail**

Syntax Description

interface *name*	(Optional) Specifies CDP neighbors for an interface.
control	Specifies a control interface.
control-int-number	Number that represents the control interface. The Cisco Nexus 1010 only supports control0
ethernet	Specifies an Ethernet interface.
slot/port	Slot and port number of the Ethernet interface. The slot range is 1–66 and the port range is 1–256.
mgmt	Specifies a management interface.
mgmt-int-number	Number that represents the management interface. The Cisco Nexus 1010 only supports mgmt0.
detail	Displays the detailed configuration of all CDP neighbors.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the configuration and capabilities of upstream devices:

```
switch(config)# show cdp neighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans-Bridge, B - Source-Route-Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater,
                  V - VoIP-Phone, D - Remotely-Managed-Device,
                  s - Supports-STP-Dispute

Device ID              Local Intrfce   Hldtme  Capability  Platform      Port ID

swordfish-6k-2         Eth2/2          169     R S I    WS-C6503-E    Gig1/14
swordfish-6k-2         Eth2/3          139     R S I    WS-C6503-E    Gig1/15
swordfish-6k-2         Eth2/4          135     R S I    WS-C6503-E    Gig1/16
swordfish-6k-2         Eth2/5          177     R S I    WS-C6503-E    Gig1/17
```

```
swordfish-6k-2          Eth2/6          141     R S I    WS-C6503-E    Gig1/18
```

This example shows how to display configuration and capabilities of upstream devices for a specific interface:

```
switch(config)# show cdp neighbors interface ethernet 2/3
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans-Bridge, B - Source-Route-Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater,
                  V - VoIP-Phone, D - Remotely-Managed-Device,
                  s - Supports-STP-Dispute


Device ID               Local Intrfce   Hldtme  Capability  Platform      Port ID

swordfish-6k-2          Eth2/3          173     R S I    WS-C6503-E    Gig1/15
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdp	Displays the CDP configuration and capabilities for your device.
cdp enable	In interface mode, enables CDP on an interface. In EXEC mode, enables CDP for your device.
cdp advertise	Assigns the CDP version to advertise.

show cli variables

To display user-defined CLI persistent variables, use the **show cli variables** command.

To remove user-defined CLI persistent variables, use the **cli no var name** command in configuration mode.

show cli variables

cli no var name *name*

Syntax Description

name	Name of an existing variable.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display user-defined CLI persistent variables:

```
switch# show cli variables
VSH Variable List
-----------------
TIMESTAMP="2008-07-02-13.45.15"
testinterface="ethernet 3/1"
```

This example shows how to remove the user-defined CLI persistent variable named mgmtport.

```
switch# cli no var name mgmtport
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cli var name	Defines a command-line interface (CLI) variable for a terminal session.
run-script	Runs a command script that is saved in a file.

show cores

To view recent core images, use the **show cores** command.

show cores

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

System core image files are generated when a service fails.

Examples

This example shows how to display recent core images:

```
switch# show cores
Module-num       Instance-num      Process-name     PID      Core-create-time
----------       ------------      ------------     ---      ----------------
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show processes	Displays information regarding process logs.

show file

To display a full filename by entering a partial filename and pressing the Tab key, use the **show file** command.

show file {**bootflash:** | **volatile:** | **debug:**} *partial_filename* [**cksum** | **md5sum**]

Syntax Description

bootflash	Specifies a directory or filename.
volatile:	Specifies a directory or filename on volatile flash.
debug:	Specifies a directory or filename on expansion flash.
partial_filename	Portion of the filename to be displayed. Pressing the **Tab** key lists any existing files that match the partial name.
cksum	(Optional) Displays the CRC checksum for a file.
md5sum	(Optional) Displays the MD5 checksum for a file.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you type a partial filename and then press the **Tab** key, the CLI completes the filename if the characters that you typed are unique to a single file.

If not, the CLI lists a selection of filenames that match the characters that you typed.

You can then retype enough characters to make the filename unique, and CLI completes the filename for you.

Examples

This example shows how to display a full filename by entering a partial filename and pressing the Tab key:

```
switch# show file bootflash:nexus-1000v <Tab>
bootflash:nexus-1000v-dplug-mzg.4.0.4.SV1.0.42.bin
bootflash:nexus-1000v-mzg.4.0.4.SV1.0.42.bin
bootflash:nexus-1000v-kickstart-mzg.4.0.4.SV1.0.42.bin
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dir	Displays the contents of a directory or file.
copy	Copies a file from the specified source location to the specified destination location.
mkdir	Creates a directory at the current directory level.
rmdir	Removes a directory.

show interface brief

To display a short version of the interface configuration, use the **show interface brief** command.

show interface brief

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to to display a short version of the interface configuration:

```
switch# show int brief
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Port VRF Status IP Address Speed MTU
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
mgmt0 -- up 172.23.232.141 1000 1500
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Ethernet VLAN Type Mode Status Reason Speed Port
Interface Ch #
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Eth3/2 1 eth trunk up none 1000(D) --
Eth3/3 1 eth access up none 1000(D) --
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
interface	Adds, removes or configures interfaces.
show interface capabilities	Displays information about the capabilities of the interfaces.
show interface counters trunk	Displays the counters for Layer 2 switch port trunk interfaces.
show interface status	Displays the interface line status.

show interface capabilities

To display information about the capabilities of the interfaces, use the **show interface capabilities** command.

show interface capabilities

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any configuration mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the capabilities of the interfaces:

```
switch# show interface capabilities
mgmt0
  Model:                 --
  Type:                  --
  Speed:                 10,100,1000,auto
  Duplex:                half/full/auto
  Trunk encap. type:     802.1Q
  Channel:               no
  Broadcast suppression: none
  Flowcontrol:           rx-(none),tx-(none)
  Rate mode:             none
  QOS scheduling:        rx-(none),tx-(none)
  CoS rewrite:           yes
  ToS rewrite:           yes
  SPAN:                  yes
  UDLD:                  yes
  Link Debounce:         no
  Link Debounce Time:    no
  MDIX:                  no
  Port Group Members:    none

port-channel1
  Model:                 unavailable
  Type:                  unknown
  Speed:                 10,100,1000,10000,auto
  Duplex:                half/full/auto
  Trunk encap. type:     802.1Q
  Channel:               yes
```

```
  Broadcast suppression: percentage(0-100)
  Flowcontrol:           rx-(off/on/desired),tx-(off/on/desired)
  Rate mode:             none
  QOS scheduling:        rx-(none),tx-(none)
  CoS rewrite:           yes
  ToS rewrite:           yes
  SPAN:                  yes
  UDLD:                  no
  Link Debounce:         no
  Link Debounce Time:    no
  MDIX:                  no
  Port Group Members:    none

port-channel2
  Model:                 unavailable
  Type:                  unknown
  Speed:                 10,100,1000,10000,auto
  Duplex:                half/full/auto
  Trunk encap. type:     802.1Q
  Channel:               yes
  Broadcast suppression: percentage(0-100)
  Flowcontrol:           rx-(off/on/desired),tx-(off/on/desired)
  Rate mode:             none
  QOS scheduling:        rx-(none),tx-(none)
  CoS rewrite:           yes
  ToS rewrite:           yes
  SPAN:                  yes
  UDLD:                  no
  Link Debounce:         no
  Link Debounce Time:    no
  MDIX:                  no
  Port Group Members:    none

port-channel12
  Model:                 unavailable
  Type:                  unknown
  Speed:                 10,100,1000,10000,auto
  Duplex:                half/full/auto
  Trunk encap. type:     802.1Q
  Channel:               yes
  Broadcast suppression: percentage(0-100)
  Flowcontrol:           rx-(off/on/desired),tx-(off/on/desired)
  Rate mode:             none
  QOS scheduling:        rx-(none),tx-(none)
  CoS rewrite:           yes
  ToS rewrite:           yes
  SPAN:                  yes
  UDLD:                  no
  Link Debounce:         no
  Link Debounce Time:    no
  MDIX:                  no
  Port Group Members:    none

control0
  Model:                 --
  Type:                  --
  Speed:                 10,100,1000,auto
  Duplex:                half/full/auto
  Trunk encap. type:     802.1Q
  Channel:               no
  Broadcast suppression: none
  Flowcontrol:           rx-(none),tx-(none)
  Rate mode:             none
  QOS scheduling:        rx-(none),tx-(none)
```

```
  CoS rewrite:            yes
  ToS rewrite:            yes
  SPAN:                   yes
  UDLD:                   yes
  Link Debounce:          no
  Link Debounce Time:     no
  MDIX:                   no
  Port Group Members:     none

switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
interface	Adds, removes or configures interfaces.
show interface brief	Displays a short version of the interface configuration.
show interface counters trunk	Displays the counters for Layer 2 switch port trunk interfaces
show interface status	Displays the interface line status.

show interface counters trunk

To display the counters for Layer 2 switch port trunk interfaces, use the **show interface counters trunk** command.

show interface {**ethernet** *slot/port*} **counters trunk**

Syntax Description

ethernet *slot/port*	Specifies the module number and port number for the trunk interface that you want to display.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The device supports only IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation. This command also displays the counters for trunk port channels.

Examples

This example shows how to display the counters for a trunk interface. This display shows the frames transmitted and received through the trunk interface, as well as the number of frames with the wrong trunk encapsulation:

```
switch# show interface ethernet 2/9 counters trunk

--------------------------------------------------------------------------
Port            TrunkFramesTx   TrunkFramesRx      WrongEncap
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
Ethernet2/9                 0               0               0
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear counters	Clears interface counters
show interface brief	Displays a short version of the interface configuration.
show interface capabilities	Displays information about the capabilities of the interfaces.
show interface status	Displays the interface line status.

show interface status

To display the interface line status, use the **show interface status** command.

show interface status [**down** | **err-disabled** | **inactive** | **module** *module-number* | **up**]

Syntax Description

down	(Optional) Specifies interfaces that are in the down state.
err-disabled	(Optional) Specifies interfaces that are in the errdisabled state.
inactive	(Optional) Specifies interfaces that are in the inactive state.
module	(Optional) Limits the display to interfaces on a particular module.
module-number	Number that identifies an existing module. The range is from 1 from 66.
up	(Optional) Specifies interfaces that are in the up state.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the line status for interfaces in the up state:

```
switch# show interface status up

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Port          Name               Status    Vlan      Duplex  Speed   Type
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
mgmt0         --                 up        routed    full    1000    --
ctrl0         --                 up        routed    full    1000    --
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
interface	Adds, removes or configures interfaces.
show interface brief	Displays a short version of the interface configuration.

Command	Description
show interface capabilities	Displays information about the capabilities of the interfaces.
show interface counters trunk	Displays the counters for Layer 2 switch port trunk interfaces

show logging logfile

To display the contents of the log file, use the **show logging logfile** command.

show logging logfile [**start-time** *time* | **end-time** *time*]

Syntax Description

start-time	(Optional) Specifies the starting time for which you want the logfile displayed.	
end-time	(Optional) Specifies the ending time for which you want the logfile displayed.	
time	Specify the time as follows:	
	Time	**Description**
	yyyy	Year
	mmm	Month (for example, *jan, feb, mar*)
	dd	Day of month (for example *01*)
	hh:mm:ss	Hour, minutes, seconds (for example, *04:00:00*)

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the contents of the logfile:

```
switch# show logging logfile start-time 2009 Aug 23 22:00:00 end-time 2009 Aug 24 24:00:00
2009 Aug 23 22:58:00 doc-n1000v %PORTPROFILE-5-SYNC_COMPLETE: Sync completed.
2009 Aug 24 23:53:15 doc-n1000v %MODULE-5-MOD_OK: Module 3 is online (serial: )
2009 Aug 24 23:53:15 doc-n1000v %PLATFORM-5-MOD_STATUS: Module 3 current-status is MOD_S
TATUS_ONLINE/OK
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
logging logfile	Configures the log file used to store system messages.

show logging module

To display the current configuration for logging module messages to the log file, use the **show logging module** command.

show logging module

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the configuration for logging module messages to the log file:

```
switch# show logging module
Logging linecard:                disabled
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
logging module	Starts logging of module messages to the log file.

show logging server

To display the current server configuration for logging system messages, use the **show logging server** command.

show logging server

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the current server configuration for logging system messages:

```
switch## show logging server
Logging server:                 enabled
{172.28.254.253}
        server severity:        notifications
        server facility:        local7
        server VRF:             management
switch##
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
logging server	Designates a remote server for system message logging, and configures it.

show logging timestamp

To display the unit of measure used in the system messages time stamp, use the **show logging timestamp** command.

show logging timestamp

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the unit of measure used in the system messages time stamp:

```
switch## show logging timestamp
Logging timestamp:              Seconds
switch##
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
logging timestamp	Sets the unit of measure for the system messages time stamp.

show module

To display module information, use the **show module** command.

show module [*module-number* | **internal** | **ipv6-info** | **uptime** | **vem**]

Syntax Description

module-number	(Optional) Number that identifies an existing module. The range is from 1 from 22.
internal	(Optional) Displays information about the module.
ipv6-info	(Optional) Displays information related to the server IPv6 address.
uptime	(Optional) Displays how long the module has been up and running.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(2)	Removed the VEM option.
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display module information:

```
switch# show module
Mod  Ports  Module-Type                      Model              Status
---  -----  -------------------------------- ------------------ ------------
1    0      Virtual Supervisor Module        Nexus1000V         active *

Mod  Sw               Hw
---  ---------------  ------
1    4.0(4)SP1(1)     0.0

Mod  MAC-Address(es)                         Serial-Num
---  --------------------------------------  ----------
1    00-19-07-6c-5a-a8 to 00-19-07-6c-62-a8  NA

Mod  Server-IP        Server-UUID                           Server-Name
---  ---------------  ------------------------------------  --------------------

1    172.23.232.152   NA                                    NA


* this terminal session
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
svs-domain	Configures an SVS domain and enter SVS domain configuration mode.
show svs domain	Displays the domain information for the Cisco Nexus 1010, such as the domain ID, control VLAN ID, and management VLAN ID.

show network

To display information about the network, use the **show network** command.

show network [**counters** | **uplinks** | **virtual-service-blade** *name*]

Syntax Description

counters	(Optional) Specifies statistical information about the network.
uplinks	(Optional) Specifies information about network uplinks, such as addresses, duplex settings, and traffic.
virtual-service-blade	(Optional) Specifies information about a virtual service blade.
name	Name of an existing virtual service blade.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display statistical information about the network:

```
switch# show network counters
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
                Port       InOctets    InUcastPkts    InMcastPkts
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
    GigabitEthernet1       87485620        1110644          79637
    GigabitEthernet2              0              0              0
    GigabitEthernet3       62129278         714059           2144
    GigabitEthernet4              0              0              0
    GigabitEthernet5       57579524         579127           2138
    GigabitEthernet6              0              0              0
        PortChannel1       87485620        1110644          79637
        PortChannel2      119708802        1293186           4282
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
                Port      OutOctets   OutUcastPkts   OutMcastPkts
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
    GigabitEthernet1       27703018         262330          79637
    GigabitEthernet2              0              0              0
    GigabitEthernet3         274156           2144           2144
    GigabitEthernet4              0              0              0
    GigabitEthernet5         273664           2138           2138
    GigabitEthernet6              0              0              0
        PortChannel1       27703018         262330          79637
        PortChannel2         547820           4282           4282
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show network	Displays information about the network.
show virtual-service-blade	Displays information about virtual service blades.
show virtual-service-blade-type summary	Displays information about the virtual service types and the virtual services belonging to that type.

show ntp peer-status

To display the status for all Network Time Protocol (NTP) servers and peers, use the **show ntp peer-status** command.

show ntp peer-status

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A domain name is resolved only when you have a DNS server configured.

Examples

This example shows how to display the configured server and peers:

```
switch# show ntp peer-status
Total peers : 2
* - selected for sync, + -  peer mode(active),
- - peer mode(passive), = - polled in client mode
    remote          local        st  poll  reach   delay      vrf
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
=192.0.2.10      0.0.0.0         16   16      0   0.00000 default
+72.229.253.127  0.0.0.0         16   16      0   0.00000 default
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ntp peers	Displays all NTP peers.
show ntp statistics	Displays NTP statistics.
ntp server	Forms an association with a server.
ntp peer	Forms an association with a peer.

show ntp peers

To display all Network Time Protocol (NTP) peers, use the **show ntp peers** command.

show ntp peers

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A domain name is resolved only when you have a DNS server configured.

Examples

This example shows how to display the configured server and peers:

```
switch# show ntp peers
-------------------------------------------------
  Peer IP Address               Serv/Peer
-------------------------------------------------
  192.0.2.10                    Server (configured)
  72.229.253.127                Peer (configured)
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ntp peer-status	Displays the status for all NTP servers and peers.
show ntp statistics	Displays NTP statistics.
ntp server	Forms an association with a server.
ntp peer	Forms an association with a peer.

show ntp statistics

To display Network Time Protocol (NTP) statistics, use the **show ntp statistics** command.

show ntp statistics {**io** | **local** | **memory** | **peer** {*ip-address* | *dns-name*}}

Syntax Description

io	Specifies the input-output statistics.
local	Specifies the counters maintained by the local NTP.
memory	Specifies the statistics counters related to the memory code.
peer	Specifies the per-peer statistics counter of a peer.
ip-address	IP address of this peer.
dns-name	DNS name of this peer.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A domain name is resolved only when you have a DNS server configured.

Examples

This example shows how to display the configured server and peers:

```
switch# show ntp statistics local
system uptime:          6742265
time since reset:       6742265
old version packets:    0
old version packets:    0
unknown version number: 0
bad packet format:      0
packets processed:      0
bad authentication:     0
packets rejected:       0
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ntp server	Forms an association with a server.
ntp peer	Forms an association with a peer.

show password strength-check

To display whether the password strength is being checked, use the **show password strength-check** command.

show password strength-check

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display whether the password strength is being checked:

```
switch# show password strength-check
Password strength check enabled
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
password strength-check	Enables password-strength checking.
username	Creates a user account.
role name	Names a user role and puts you in role configuration mode for that role.

show processes

To display the state and the start count of all processes, use the **show processes** command.

show processes [**cpu** | **log** | **memory**]

Syntax Description

cpu	(Optional) Specifies processes related to the CPU.
log	(Optional) Specifies information regarding process logs.
memory	(Optional) Specifies processes related to memory.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the state and the start count of all processes:

```
switch# show processes

PID    State  PC        Start_cnt    TTY   Type  Process
-----  -----  --------  -----------  ----  ----  -------------
    1      S  77f8a468            1     -     O  init
    2      S         0            1     -     O  ksoftirqd/0
    3      S         0            1     -     O  desched/0
    4      S         0            1     -     O  events/0
    5      S         0            1     -     O  khelper
   10      S         0            1     -     O  kthread
   18      S         0            1     -     O  kblockd/0
   35      S         0            1     -     O  khubd
  121      S         0            1     -     O  pdflush
  122      S         0            1     -     O  pdflush
  124      S         0            1     -     O  aio/0
  123      S         0            1     -     O  kswapd0
  709      S         0            1     -     O  kseriod
  756      S         0            1     -     O  kide/0
  766      S         0            1     -     O  ata/0
  770      S         0            1     -     O  scsi_eh_0
 1096      S         0            1     -     O  kjournald
 1101      S         0            1     -     O  kjournald
 1620      S         0            1     -     O  kjournald
 1627      S         0            1     -     O  kjournald
 1952      S  77f6c18e            1     -     O  portmap
```

```
1965      S         0            1      -      O  nfsd
1966      S         0            1      -      O  nfsd
1967      S         0            1      -      O  nfsd
1968      S         0            1      -      O  nfsd
1969      S         0            1      -      O  nfsd
1970      S         0            1      -      O  nfsd
1971      S         0            1      -      O  nfsd
1972      S         0            1      -      O  nfsd
1973      S         0            1      -      O  lockd
1974      S         0            1      -      O  rpciod
1979      S  77f6e468            1      -      O  rpc.mountd
1989      S  77f6e468            1      -      O  rpc.statd
2016      S  77e0e468            1      -     VG  sysmgr
2298      S         0            1      -      O  mping-thread
2299      S         0            1      -      O  mping-thread
2315      S         0            1      -      O  stun_kthread
2316      S         0            1      -      O  stun_arp_mts_kt
2339      S         0            1      -      O  redun_kthread
2340      S         0            1      -      O  redun_timer_kth
2866      S         0            1      -      O  sf_rdn_kthread
2866      S         0            1      -      O  sf_rdn_kthread
2867      S  77f37468            1      -     VU  xinetd
2868      S  77f6e468            1      -     VU  tftpd
2869      S  7788c1b6            1      -     VL  syslogd
2870      S  77ecf468            1      -     VU  sdwrapd
2872      S  77d94468            1      -     VU  platform
2877      S         0            1      -      O  ls-notify-mts-t
2889      S  77eb2be4            1      -     VU  pfm_dummy
2896      S  77f836be            1      -      O  klogd
2903      S  77d9ebe4            1      -     VL  vshd
2904      S  77e41468            1      -     VU  stun
2905      S  77a74f43            1      -     VL  smm
2906      S  77e5a468            1      -     VL  session-mgr
2907      S  77c4e468            1      -     VL  psshelper
2908      S  77f75468            1      -     VU  lmgrd
2909      S  77e36be4            1      -     VG  licmgr
2910      S  77ebe468            1      -     VG  fs-daemon
2911      S  77ec5468            1      -     VL  feature-mgr
2912      S  77e7a468            1      -     VU  confcheck
2913      S  77eb3468            1      -     VU  capability
2915      S  77c4e468            1      -     VU  psshelper_gsvc
2922      S  77f75468            1      -      O  cisco
2937      S  77895f43            1      -     VL  clis
2937      S  77895f43            1      -     VL  clis
2952      S  77cba468            1      -     VL  xmlma
2953      S  77e8b468            1      -     VL  vmm
2955      S  77e80468            1      -     VU  ttyd
2957      S  77ecb6be            1      -     VL  sysinfo
2958      S  77b57468            1      -     VL  sksd
2959      S  77ea7468            1      -     VG  res_mgr
2960      S  77e53468            1      -     VG  plugin
2961      S  77ccf468            1      -     VL  mvsh
2962      S  77e05468            1      -     VU  module
2963      S  77cce468            1      -     VL  evms
2964      S  77ccf468            1      -     VL  evmc
2965      S  77ecc468            1      -     VU  core-dmon
2966      S  7765b40d            1      -     VL  ascii-cfg
2967      S  77cebbe4            1      -     VL  securityd
2968      S  77cb5468            1      -     VU  cert_enroll
2969      S  77b17be4            1      -     VL  aaa
2973      S  77e19468            1      -     VU  ExceptionLog
2975      S  77dfb468            1      -     VU  bootvar
2976      S  77df9468            1      -     VG  ifmgr
2977      S  77ead468            1      -     VU  tcap
```

```
 2978      S  77a6bf43           1      -    VL  l3vm
 2978      S  77a6bf43           1      -    VL  l3vm
 2979      S  77a62f43           1      -    VL  u6rib
 2980      S  77a62f43           1      -    VL  urib
 2981      S  77f30be4           1      -    VU  core-client
 2983      S  77b95468           1      -    VL  aclmgr
 3008      S  77d51468           1      -    VU  aclcomp
 3011      S  7774440d           1      -    VL  tacacs
 3012      S  77a72f43           1      -    VL  adjmgr
 3016      S  77a74f43           1      -    VL  arp
 3021      S  778a1896           1      -    VL  icmpv6
 3022      S  7791ef43           1      -    VL  netstack
 3050      S  7770240d           1      -    VL  radius
 3051      S  77f59be4           1      -    VL  ip_dummy
 3052      S  77f59be4           1      -    VL  ipv6_dummy
 3053      S  7783c40d           1      -    VU  ntp
 3054      S  77f59be4           1      -    VL  pktmgr_dummy
 3055      S  778ae40d           1      -    VL  snmpd
 3056      S  77f59be4           1      -    VL  tcpudp_dummy
 3063      S  7782d40d           1      -    VL  cdp
 3064      S  77b1540d           1      -    VL  dcos-xinetd
 3154      S  77b4040d           1      -     O  ntpd
 3195      S  77e0d468           1      -    VL  vsim
 3196      S  778ee40d           1      -    VL  ufdm
 3196      S  778ee40d           1      -    VL  ufdm
 3197      S  77d42468           1      -    VU  sf_nf_srv
 3198      S  778e240d           1      -    VL  sal
 3199      S  77a14f43           1      -    VL  rpm
 3200      S  778cd40d           1      -    VG  pltfm_config
 3201      S  77efc468           1      -    VU  pixmc
 3202      S  77e0f468           1      -    VG  pixm
 3203      S  77c43468           1      -    VU  pdl_srv_tst
 3204      S  7789e40d           1      -    VL  nfm
 3205      S  77ddc468           1      -    VU  msp
 3206      S  77dbc468           1      -    VL  monitor
 3207      S  7789c40d           1      -    VL  mfdm
 3208      S  7787340d           1      -    VL  l2fm
 3209      S  77dc0468           1      -    VL  ipqosmgr
 3210      S  77e81468           1      -    VU  ethanalyzer
 3211      S  777b740d           1      -    VL  dhcp_snoop
 3212      S  77b3940d           1      -    VL  dcos-thttpd
 3213      S  77c26468           1      -    VU  copp
 3214      S  77b2b468           1      -    VL  eth_port_channel
 3215      S  77d15468           1      -    VL  vlan_mgr
 3219      S  758bc40d           1      -    VU  vms
 3220      S  77b8a468           1      -    VL  eth-port-sec
 3221      S  77abb468           1      -    VL  stp
 3221      S  77abb468           1      -    VL  stp
 3226      S  77de5468           1      -    VL  lacp
 3228      S  777ba40d           1      -    VL  ethpm
 3232      S  77a0127b           1      -    VL  igmp
 3235      S  77dba468           1      -    VL  private-vlan
 3241      S  77d70468           1      -    VU  vim
 3246      S  77d4b468           1      -    VU  portprofile
 3285      S  77f836be           1      1     O  getty
 3286      S  77f806be           1     S0     O  getty
 3290      S  77f1deee           1      -     O  gettylogin1
 3308      S  77f836be           1     S1     O  getty
 3360      S  77ae140d           1      -     O  dcos_sshd
 3361      S  77aaa468           1      8     O  vsh
 4213      Z           0         1      -     O  vmw_maintenance
25188      Z           0         1      -     O  vmw_maintenance
31228      Z           0         1      -     O  vmw_maintenance
  427      Z           0         1      -     O  vmw_maintenance
```

```
 1035      Z         0           1      -     O  vmw_maintenance
 2439      Z         0           1      -     O  vmw_maintenance
 7167      Z         0           1      -     O  vmw_maintenance
 8246      Z         0           1      -     O  vmw_maintenance
 8856      Z         0           1      -     O  vmw_maintenance
10539      Z         0           1      -     O  vmw_maintenance
10539      Z         0           1      -     O  vmw_maintenance
16083      Z         0           1      -     O  vmw_maintenance
19353      S  77ae140d           1      -     O  dcos_sshd
19354      S  7752340d           1      -     O  xmlsa
13167      S  77ae140d           1      -     O  dcos_sshd
13169      S  77aaa468           1     17     O  vsh
14253      S  7798140d           1      -     O  in.dcos-telnetd
14254      S  77aaa468           1     18     O  vsh
14757      S  7798140d           1      -     O  in.dcos-telnetd
14758      S  77a82eee           1     19     O  vsh
14933      S  77f426be           1     19     O  more
14934      S  77aa9be4           1     19     O  vsh
14935      R  77f716be           1      -     O  ps
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  eigrp
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  isis
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  ospf
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  ospfv3
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  rip
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  eigrp
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  isis
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  ospf
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  ospfv3
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  rip
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  rip
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  eigrp
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  isis
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  ospf
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  ospfv3
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  rip
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  eigrp
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  isis
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  ospf
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  ospfv3
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  rip
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  amt
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  bgp
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  eou
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  glbp
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  hsrp_engine
    -     NR        -           0      -    VU  installer
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  interface-vlan
    -     NR        -           0      -    VU  lisp
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  msdp
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  pim
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  pim6
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  scheduler
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  isis
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  ospf
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  ospfv3
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  rip
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  amt
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  bgp
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  eou
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  glbp
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  hsrp_engine
    -     NR        -           0      -    VU  installer
    -     NR        -           0      -    VL  interface-vlan
    -     NR        -           0      -    VU  lisp
```

```
    -     NR          -            0     -    VL  msdp
    -     NR          -            0     -    VL  pim
    -     NR          -            0     -    VL  pim6
    -     NR          -            0     -    VL  scheduler
    -     NR          -            0     -    VU  vbuilder

State: R(runnable), S(sleeping), Z(defunct)

Type:  U(unknown), O(non sysmgr)
       NR(not running), ER(terminated etc)
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show system redundancy status	Displays the HA status of the system.
show module	Displays information about all available VSMs and VEMs in the system.

show running-config diff

To verify the difference between the running and startup configurations, use the **show running-config diff** command.

show running-config diff

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you switch over from one Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM) to another, any unsaved running configuration that was available in an active VSM is still unsaved in the new active VSM. You can verify this unsaved running configuration with this command, and save that configuration in the startup, if needed.

Examples

This example shows how to verify the difference between the running and startup configurations:

```
switch# show running-config diff
*** Startup-config
--- Running-config
***************
*** 1,38 ****
version 4.0(4)SP1(1)
role feature-group name new
role name testrole
username admin password 5 $1$S7HvKc5G$aguYqHl0dPttBJAhEPwsy1 role network-admin
telnet server enable
ip domain-lookup
```

Related Commands

show running-config interface ethernet

To display the running configuration for a specific Ethernet interface, use the **show running-config interface ethernet** command.

show running-config interface ethernet *slot/port*

Syntax Description

slot/port	Slot number and port number for an existing Ethernet interface.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the running configuration for Ethernet interface 2/1:

```
switch# show running-config interface ethernet 2/1
version 4.0(4)SP1(1)

interface Ethernet3/2
  inherit port-profile uplink_all
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show running-config interface port-channel	Displays information about the running configuration of the port channel.
show running-config interface diff	Verifies the difference between the running and startup configuration.

show running-config interface port-channel

To display the running configuration for a specific port channel, use the **show running-config interface port-channel** command.

show running-config interface port-channel {*channel-number*}

Syntax Description

channel-number	Number of the port-channel group. The range of values is from 1 to 4096.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the running configuration for port channel 10:

```
switch(config)# show running-config interface port-channel 10
version 4.0(4)SP1(1)

interface port-channel10
  switchport
  switchport mode trunk
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show running-config interface diff	Verifies the difference between the running and startup configuration.
show running-config interface ethernet	Displays the running configuration for a specific Ethernet interface.

show snmp

To display information about one or more destination profiles, use the **show snmp** command.

show snmp [**community** | **context** | **engineID** | **group** | **host** | **sessions** | **trap** | **user**]

Syntax Description

community	(Optional) Specifies SNMP community strings.
context	(Optional) Specifies SNMP context mapping entries.
engineID	(Optional) Specifies the SNMP engineID.
group	(Optional) Specifies the SNMP group.
host	(Optional) Specifies SNMP hosts.
sessions	(Optional) Specifies SNMP sessions.
trap	(Optional) Specifies SNMP traps.
user	(Optional) Specifies SNMPv3 users.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the SNMP engineID:

```
switch# show snmp engineID
Local SNMP engineID: [Hex] 8000000903020000C000000
                     [Dec] 128:000:000:009:003:002:000:012:000:000:000
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
snmp-server contact	Configures sysContact, which is the SNMP contact name.
snmp-server location	Configures sysLocation, which is the SNMP location.

show ssh key

To display the Secure Shell (SSH) server keys, use the **show ssh key** command.

show ssh key [**dsa** | **rsa**]

Syntax Description

dsa	(Optional) Specifies the display of DSA SSH keys.
rsa	(Optional) Specifies the display of RSA SSH keys.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display SSH server keys:

```
switch# show ssh key
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ssh key	Generates the SSH server key.
show ssh server	Displays whether the SSH server is enabled.

show ssh server

To display the Secure Shell (SSH) server configuration, use the **show ssh server** command.

show ssh server

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the SSH server configuration:

```
switch# show ssh server
ssh is enabled
version 2 enabled
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ssh	Creates an SSH IP session to a remote device using IP.
ssh key	Generates the SSH server key.
show ssh key	Displays the SSH server keys.

show startup-config aaa

To display the Authentication, Authorization and Accounting protocol (AAA) configuration in the startup configuration, use the **show startup-config aaa** command.

show startup-config aaa

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the AAA configuration in the startup configuration:

```
switch# show startup-config aaa
version 4.0(4)SP1(1)

switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
aaa authentication login default	Cconfigures the default AAA authentication methods.
show startup-config security	Displays the user account configuration in the startup configuration

show startup-config security

To display the user account configuration in the startup configuration, use the **show startup-config security** command.

show startup-config security

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the user account configuration in the startup configuration:

```
switch# show startup-config security
version 4.0(4)SP1(1)
username admin password 5 $1$3/cH7rWm$W3QUjfQOyfySds5p3/PtX.  role network-admin

username kathleen password 5 $1$7vewiaFA$iLCfmalyKeSBySqrAgvNZ/  role network-op

erator
username kathleen role network-admin
telnet server enable

switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show startup-config aaa	Displays the Authentication, Authorization and Accounting protocol (AAA) configuration.

show svs domain

To display domain information, such as the domain ID, control VLAN ID, and management VLAN ID for the Cisco Nexus 1010, use the **show svs domain** command:

show svs domain

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM) domain configuration:

```
switch# show svs domain
SVS domain config:
  Domain id: 3555
  Control vlan: 305
  Management vlan: 233
  L2/L3 Control mode: L2
  L3 control interface: NA
  Status: Config not pushed to VC.
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
svs-domain	Creates and configures a domain for the Cisco Nexus 1000V that identifies the VSM and Virtual Ethernet Modules (VEMs) and the control and packet VLANs for communication and management.

show svs neighbors

To display all SVS neighbors, use the **show svs neighbors** command.

show svs neighbors

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display all SVS neighbors:

```
switch# show svs neighbors

Active Domain ID: 113

AIPC Interface MAC: 0050-56b6-2bd3
Inband Interface MAC: 0050-56b6-4f2d

Src MAC           Type   Domain-id    Node-id     Last learnt (Sec. ago)
--------------------------------------------------------------------------

0002-3d40-7102     VEM       113         0302     71441.12
0002-3d40-7103     VEM       113         0402       390.77

switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show svs domain	Displays the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM) domain configuration.
svs-domain	Creates and configures a domain for the Cisco Nexus 1000V that identifies the VSM and Virtual Ethernet Modules (VEMs) and the control and packet VLANs for communication and management.

show svs domain

To display the following domain information for the Cisco Nexus 1010, use the **show svs domain** command:

- Domain ID
- Control VLAN ID
- Management VLAN ID

show svs domain

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the VSM domain configuration:

```
switch# show svs domain
SVS domain config:
  Domain id: 3555
  Control vlan: 305
  Management vlan: 233
  L2/L3 Control mode: L2
  L3 control interface: NA
  Status: Config not pushed to VC.
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
svs-domain	Creates and configures a domain for the Cisco Nexus 1000V that identifies the VSM and VEMs and the control and packet VLANs for communication and management.

show system resources

To display system-related CPU and memory statistics, use the **show system resources** command.

show system resources

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display system-related CPU and memory statistics:

```
switch# show system resources
Load average:   1 minute: 0.00   5 minutes: 0.00   15 minutes: 0.00
Processes    :   261 total, 1 running
CPU states   :   0.0% user,   0.0% kernel,   100.0% idle
Memory usage:   2075012K total,    946780K used,   1128232K free
                  66764K buffers,  475404K cache

switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show network	Displays information about the network.
show module	Displays module information.
show processes	Displays the state and the start count of all processes

show tacacs-server

To display the TACACS+ server configuration, use the **show tacacs-server** command.

show tacacs-server

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The global shared key is saved in encrypted form in the running configuration. To display the key, use the **show running-config** command.

Examples

This example shows how to displays the TACACS+ server configuration:

```
switch# show tacacs-server
Global TACACS+ shared secret:********
timeout value:5
deadtime value:0
total number of servers:1
following TACACS+ servers are configured:
10.10.2.2:
available on port:49
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
tacacs+ enable	Enables TACACS+.
tacacs-server key	Designates the global key shared between the Cisco Nexus 1000V and the TACACS+ server hosts.
show tacacs-server	Displays the TACACS+ server configuration.

show tcp client

To display information about the TCP client, use the **show tcp client** command.

show tcp client [**pid** *pid*] [**detail**]

Syntax Description

pid	(Optional) Specifies information about the client process.
pid	ID for the specified client process.
detail	(Optional) Specifies socket details.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the TCP client:

```
switch# show tcp client
Total number of clients: 12
Total number of cancels: 255372
client: syslogd, pid: 2962, sockets: 2
client: ntp, pid: 3148, sockets: 2
client: dcos-xinetd, pid: 3156, sockets: 2
client: snmpd, pid: 3150, sockets: 4
client: ntpd, pid: 3243, sockets: 3
client: dcos-thttpd, pid: 3305, sockets: 2
client: radiusd, pid: 3143, sockets: 2
client: vms, pid: 3318, sockets: 0
client: dcos_sshd, pid: 3491, sockets: 3
client: vsh, pid: 3494, sockets: 0
client: in.dcos-telnetd, pid: 25028, sockets: 3
client: vsh, pid: 25029, sockets: 0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show tcp connection	Displays information about the TCP connection.
show tcp statistics	Displays TCP protocol statistics.

show tcp connection

To display information about the connection, use the **show tcp connection** command.

show tcp connection [**pid** *pid* | **tcp** | **udp** | **raw**] [**local** {*srcIP* | *srcIP6*}] [**foreign** {*dstIP* | *dstIP6*}] [**detail**]

Syntax Description

pid	(Optional) Specifies the client process connection status.
pid	ID for the client process connection status.
tcp	(Optional) Specifies all TCP connections.
udp	(Optional) Specifies all UDP connections.
raw	(Optional) Specifies all RAW connections.
local	(Optional) Specifies all TCP connections with a specified local address.
srcIP	Local IP address in the format A.B.C.D.
srcIP6	Local IP address in the format A:B::C:.D.
foreign	(Optional) Specifies all TCP connections with a specified foreign address.
dstIP	Destination IP address in the format A.B.C.D.
dstIP6	Destination IP address in the format A:B::C:.D.
detail	(Optional) Specifies detailed connection infomation.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display detailed information about the connection:

```
switch# show tcp connection detail
Total number of tcp sockets: 8
Active connections (including servers)
Local host: * (22), Foreign host: * (0)
  Protocol: tcp6, type: stream, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 6
  Options: none, state:
  Receive buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 25300, lowat: 1, flags: none
  Send buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 25300, lowat: 2048, flags:
```

```
  Sequence number state:
    iss: 0, snduna: 0, sndnxt: 0, sndwnd: 0
    irs: 0, rcvnxt: 0, rcvwnd: 0, sndcwnd: 1012
  Timing parameters:
    srtt: 0 ms, rtt: 0 ms, rttv: 12000 ms, krtt: 3000 ms
    rttmin: 1000 ms, mss: 1012, duration: 1390144100 ms
  State: LISTEN
  Flags: none
  Context: management

Local host: * (23), Foreign host: * (0)
  Protocol: tcp6, type: stream, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 17
  Options: none, state:
  Receive buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 17204, lowat: 1, flags: none
  Send buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 17204, lowat: 2048, flags:
  Sequence number state:
    iss: 0, snduna: 0, sndnxt: 0, sndwnd: 0
    irs: 0, rcvnxt: 0, rcvwnd: 0, sndcwnd: 1012
  Timing parameters:
    srtt: 0 ms, rtt: 0 ms, rttv: 12000 ms, krtt: 3000 ms
    rttmin: 1000 ms, mss: 1012, duration: 1390144100 ms
  State: LISTEN
  Flags: none
  Context: management

Local host: * (80), Foreign host: * (0)
  Protocol: tcp6, type: stream, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 13
  Options: none, state: none
  Receive buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 16384, lowat: 1, flags: none
  Send buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 16384, lowat: 2048, flags:
  Sequence number state:
    iss: 0, snduna: 0, sndnxt: 0, sndwnd: 0
    irs: 0, rcvnxt: 0, rcvwnd: 0, sndcwnd: 1073725440
  Timing parameters:
    srtt: 0 ms, rtt: 0 ms, rttv: 12000 ms, krtt: 3000 ms
    rttmin: 1000 ms, mss: 1024, duration: 1390144100 ms
  State: LISTEN
  Flags: none
  Context: management

Local host: * (80), Foreign host: * (0)
  Protocol: tcp, type: stream, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 14
  Options: none, state: none
  Receive buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 16500, lowat: 1, flags: none
  Send buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 16500, lowat: 2048, flags:
  Sequence number state:
    iss: 0, snduna: 0, sndnxt: 0, sndwnd: 0
    irs: 0, rcvnxt: 0, rcvwnd: 0, sndcwnd: 500
  Timing parameters:
    srtt: 0 ms, rtt: 0 ms, rttv: 12000 ms, krtt: 3000 ms
    rttmin: 1000 ms, mss: 500, duration: 1390144100 ms
  State: LISTEN
  Flags: none
  Context: management

Local host: * (161), Foreign host: * (0)
  Protocol: tcp, type: stream, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 3
  Options: none, state: none
```

```
  Receive buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 16384, lowat: 1, flags: none
  Send buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 16384, lowat: 2048, flags:
  Sequence number state:
    iss: 0, snduna: 0, sndnxt: 0, sndwnd: 0
    irs: 0, rcvnxt: 0, rcvwnd: 0, sndcwnd: 512
  Timing parameters:
    srtt: 0 ms, rtt: 0 ms, rttv: 12000 ms, krtt: 3000 ms
    rttmin: 1000 ms, mss: 512, duration: 1390144100 ms
  State: LISTEN
  Flags: none
  Context: management

Local host: * (161), Foreign host: * (0)
  Protocol: tcp6, type: stream, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 5
  Options: none, state: none
  Receive buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 16384, lowat: 1, flags: none
  Send buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 16384, lowat: 2048, flags:
  Sequence number state:
    iss: 0, snduna: 0, sndnxt: 0, sndwnd: 0
    irs: 0, rcvnxt: 0, rcvwnd: 0, sndcwnd: 1073725440
  Timing parameters:
    srtt: 0 ms, rtt: 0 ms, rttv: 12000 ms, krtt: 3000 ms
    rttmin: 1000 ms, mss: 1024, duration: 1390144100 ms
  State: LISTEN
  Flags: none
  Context: management

Local host: 10.10.233.74 (22), Foreign host: 10.10.185.189 (48131)
  Protocol: tcp, type: stream, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 20
  Options: none, state: none
  Receive buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 17500, lowat: 1, flags: none
  Send buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 17500, lowat: 2048, flags:
  Sequence number state:
    iss: 3575780911, snduna: 3576001996, sndnxt: 3576001996, sndwnd: 32767
    irs: 905490047, rcvnxt: 905574926, rcvwnd: 17500, sndcwnd: 1953
  Timing parameters:
    srtt: 700 ms, rtt: 0 ms, rttv: 0 ms, krtt: 1000 ms
    rttmin: 1000 ms, mss: 500, duration: 1390101600 ms
  State: ESTABLISHED
  Flags: none
  Context: management

Local host: 10.10.233.74 (23), Foreign host: 10.10.22.107 (35030)
  Protocol: tcp, type: stream, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 18
  Options: none, state: none
  Receive buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 17500, lowat: 1, flags: none
  Send buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 17500, lowat: 2048, flags:
  Sequence number state:
    iss: 3273730667, snduna: 3273793065, sndnxt: 3273793065, sndwnd: 32767
    irs: 3760023047, rcvnxt: 3760024636, rcvwnd: 17500, sndcwnd: 25095
  Timing parameters:
    srtt: 700 ms, rtt: 0 ms, rttv: 0 ms, krtt: 1000 ms
    rttmin: 1000 ms, mss: 500, duration: 467168700 ms
  State: ESTABLISHED
  Flags: none
  Context: management
```

```
Total number of udp sockets: 11
Active connections (including servers)
Local host: * (123), Foreign host: * (0)
  Protocol: udp6, type: dgram, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 11
  Options: none, state: none
  Receive buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 42240, lowat: 1, flags: none
  Send buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 9216, lowat: 2048, flags:
  Context: management

Local host: * (123), Foreign host: * (0)
  Protocol: udp, type: dgram, ttl: 64, tos: 0x10, Id: 10
  Options: none, state: none
  Receive buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 42240, lowat: 1, flags: none
  Send buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 9216, lowat: 2048, flags:
  Context: management

Local host: * (161), Foreign host: * (0)
  Protocol: udp, type: dgram, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 1
  Options: none, state:
  Receive buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 131072, lowat: 1, flags: none
  Send buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 131072, lowat: 2048, flags:
  Context: management

Local host: * (161), Foreign host: * (0)
  Protocol: udp6, type: dgram, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 2
  Options: none, state:
  Receive buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 131072, lowat: 1, flags: none
  Send buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 131072, lowat: 2048, flags:
  Context: management

Local host: 127.0.0.1 (123), Foreign host: * (0)
  Protocol: udp, type: dgram, ttl: 64, tos: 0x10, Id: 12
  Options: none, state: none
  Receive buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 42240, lowat: 1, flags: none
  Send buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 9216, lowat: 2048, flags:
  Context: management

Local host: 127.0.0.1 (130), Foreign host: * (0)
  Protocol: udp, type: dgram, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 9
  Options: none, state:
  Receive buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 42240, lowat: 1, flags: none
  Send buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 9216, lowat: 2048, flags:
  Context: management

Local host: 127.0.0.1 (27613), Foreign host: 127.0.0.1 (123)
  Protocol: udp, type: dgram, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 8
  Options: , state: none
  Receive buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 42240, lowat: 1, flags:
  Send buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 9216, lowat: 2048, flags:
```

```
    Context: management


Total number of raw sockets: 0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show telnet server	Displays the Telnet server configuration.
show tcp client	Displays information about the TCP client.
show tcp statistics	Displays TCP protocol statistics.

show tcp statistics

To display TCP protocol statistics, use the **show tcp statistics** command.

show tcp statistics [**all** | **tcp4** | **tcp6** | **tcpsum** | **udp4** | **udp6** | **udpsum** | **raw4** | **raw6** | **rawsum**]

Syntax Description

all	(Optional) Specifies all TCPv4, TCPv6, UDPv4, UDPv6, RAWv4, and RAWv6 protocol statistics.
tcp4	(Optional) Specifies TCPv4 protocol statistics.
tcp6	(Optional) Specifies TCPv6 protocol statistics.
tcpsum	(Optional) Specifies the sum of TCPv4 and TCPv6 protocols statistics.
udp4	(Optional) Specifies UDPv4 protocol statistics.
udp6	(Optional) Specifies UDPv6 protocol statistics.
udpsum	(Optional) Specifies the sum of UDPv4 and UDPv6 protocols statistics.
raw4	(Optional) Specifies RAWv4 protocol statistics.
raw6	(Optional) Specifies RAWv6 protocol statistics.
rawsum	(Optional) Specifies the sum of RAWv4 and RAWv6 protocols statistics.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display TCP protocol statistics:

```
switch# show tcp statistics
TCP Received:
        479908 packets total
        0 checksum error, 0 bad offset, 0 too short, 0 MD5 error
        232451 packets (72213943 bytes) in sequence
        195 duplicate packets (192 bytes)
        0 partially dup packets (0 bytes)
        8652 out-of-order packets (0 bytes)
        0 packets (0 bytes) with data after window
        2 packets after close
        0 window probe packets, 0 window update packets
        44339 duplicate ack packets, 0 ack packets with unsent data
        252581 ack packets (103465405 bytes)
```

```
TCP Sent:
        533421 total, 0 urgent packets
        94694 control packets
        326430 data packets (105082025 bytes)
        90 data packets (22114 bytes) retransmitted
        105144 ack only packets
        34 window probe packets, 7029 window update packets
TCP:
44330 connections initiated, 6715 connections accepted, 50669 connections established
51045 connections closed (including 165 dropped, 376 embryonic dropped)
3067 total rxmt timeout, 0 connections dropped in rxmt timeout
463 keepalive timeout, 92 keepalive probe, 371 connections dropped in keepalive
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show tcp connection	Displays information about the TCP connection.
show tcp client	Displays information about the TCP client.

show tech-support

To collect switch information for Cisco TAC to assist you in diagnosing issues, use the **show tech-support** command.

show tech-support {**nexus1010** | **ipv6** | **svs** | **aaa**}

Syntax Description

nexus1010	Gathers technical support information regarding the Cisco Nexus 1010.
ipv6	Displays IPv6 information, such as IPv6 static routes and traffic statistics.
svs	Displays SVS information, such as interface and software configurations.
aaa	Displays Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA) events and statistical information.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to collect switch information for Cisco TAC regarding IPv6 issues:

```
switch# show tech-support nexus1010
`show hardware`
Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2010, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under
license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php

Software
  loader:    version unavailable [last: image booted through mgmt0]
  kickstart: version 4.0(4)SP1(1)
  system:    version 4.0(4)SP1(1)
  kickstart image file is:
  kickstart compile time:  4/4/2010 22:00:00
  system image file is:    bootflash:/nexus-1010-mz.4.0.4.SP1.1.bin
  system compile time:     4/4/2010 22:00:00 [04/05/2010 11:15:52]
```

```
Hardware
  Cisco Nexus 1010 Chassis ("Cisco Nexus1010 Chassis")
   with 14666752 kB of memory.
  Device name: cppa-mgr
  bootflash:    3897832 kB
  Disk Storage capacity for VM virtual disks: 346335 GB
  Number of physical 1Gbps ethernet ports: 6
  Number of CPU Cores: 12
  CPU Cores details:
  model name    : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU           E5520  @ 2.27GHz
  model name    : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU           E5520  @ 2.27GHz
  model name    : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU           E5520  @ 2.27GHz
  model name    : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU           E5520  @ 2.27GHz
  model name    : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU           E5520  @ 2.27GHz
  model name    : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU           E5520  @ 2.27GHz
  model name    : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU           E5520  @ 2.27GHz
  model name    : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU           E5520  @ 2.27GHz
  model name    : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU           E5520  @ 2.27GHz
  model name    : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU           E5520  @ 2.27GHz
  model name    : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU           E5520  @ 2.27GHz
  model name    : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU           E5520  @ 2.27GHz


Kernel uptime is 2 day(s), 15 hour(s), 25 minute(s), 34 second(s)


plugin
  Core Plugin, Ethernet Plugin
--------------------------------
Switch hardware ID information
--------------------------------

Switch is booted up
  Switch type is : Nexus 1010 Chassis
  Model number is Nexus 1010
  Manufacture date is 03/09/2010
  PID-VID-SN: R200-1120402-.-3536887121268865265
  UUID is 208F4277-020F-BADB-ADBE-A80000DEAD00

--------------------------------
Chassis has 2 Module slots
--------------------------------

Module1  ok
  Module type is : Cisco Nexus1010 Chassis
  0 submodules are present
  Model number is Nexus 1010
  H/W version is .
  Manufacture Date is Year 0 Week 3
  Serial number is T023D741D01

Module2  ok
  Module type is : Cisco Nexus1010 Chassis
  0 submodules are present
  Model number is Nexus 1010
  H/W version is .
  Manufacture Date is Year 0 Week 3
  Serial number is T023D741D81

`show system internal resources`
Load Average:  1 minute: 0.07   5 minutes: 0.02  15 minutes: 0.00
Processes   :  168 total, 1 running
CPU States  :   0.2  user,  0.0  kernel, 99.8 idle
```

```
Memory Usage:  16323844K total, 2605340K used, 13718504K free
               416K buffers, 518240K cache
Repository  :    121115568K total, 554484K used (1-percent), 114457188K free
Storage     :   362335928K total, 983828K used (1-percent), 343091420K free
`show virtual-service-blade summary`

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Name                 Role        State                    Nexus1010-Module
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
vsm-1                PRIMARY     VSB POWERED ON           Nexus1010-PRIMARY
vsm-1                SECONDARY   VSB POWERED ON           Nexus1010-SECONDARY
`show virtual-service-blade `
virtual-service-blade vsm-1
  Description:
  Slot id:        1
  Host Name:      vsm-1
  Management IP:  10.78.108.40
  VSB Type Name :  VSM-1.0
  Interface:           control    vlan:   1044
  Interface:        management    vlan:   1032
  Interface:            packet    vlan:   1045
  Interface:          internal    vlan:     NA
  Ramsize:        2048
  Disksize:       3
  Heartbeat:      127579
  HA Admin role: Primary
    HA Oper role: STANDBY
    Status:       VSB POWERED ON
    Location:     PRIMARY
    SW version:   4.0(4)SP1(1)
  HA Admin role: Secondary
    HA Oper role: ACTIVE
    Status:       VSB POWERED ON
    Location:     SECONDARY
    SW version:   4.0(4)SP1(1)
  VSB Info:
    Domain ID : 1054

`show network`
GigabitEthernet1 is up
  Hardware: Ethernet, address: 0022.bdcd.cfde (bia 0022.bdcd.cfde)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA
  full-duplex, 1000 Mb/s
  Auto-Negotiation is turned on
    474204 packets input, 76658996 bytes
    13376 multicast frames, 0 compressed
    0 input errors, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 fifo
    2 packets output, 168 bytes
    0 underrun, 0 output errors, 0 collisions
    0 fifo, 0 carrier errors

GigabitEthernet2 is up
  Hardware: Ethernet, address: 0022.bdcd.cfde (bia 0022.bdcd.cfde)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA
  full-duplex, 1000 Mb/s
  Auto-Negotiation is turned on
    5616986 packets input, 695991717 bytes
    3651124 multicast frames, 0 compressed
    0 input errors, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 fifo
    2019700 packets output, 536582585 bytes
```

```
    0 underrun, 0 output errors, 0 collisions
    0 fifo, 0 carrier errors

GigabitEthernet3 is up
  Hardware: Ethernet, address: 0010.185b.fdd8 (bia 0010.185b.fdd8)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA
  full-duplex, 1000 Mb/s
  Auto-Negotiation is turned on
    8709 packets input, 1087172 bytes
    7622 multicast frames, 0 compressed
    0 input errors, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 fifo
    7622 packets output, 975374 bytes
    0 underrun, 0 output errors, 0 collisions
    0 fifo, 0 carrier errors

GigabitEthernet4 is up
  Hardware: Ethernet, address: 0010.185b.fdd8 (bia 0010.185b.fdd8)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA
  full-duplex, 1000 Mb/s
  Auto-Negotiation is turned on
    8711 packets input, 1087000 bytes
    7617 multicast frames, 0 compressed
    0 input errors, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 fifo
    7617 packets output, 974976 bytes
    0 underrun, 0 output errors, 0 collisions
    0 fifo, 0 carrier errors

GigabitEthernet5 is up
  Hardware: Ethernet, address: 0010.185b.fdd8 (bia 0010.185b.fdd8)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA
  full-duplex, 1000 Mb/s
  Auto-Negotiation is turned on
    8861 packets input, 1097728 bytes
    7616 multicast frames, 0 compressed
    0 input errors, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 fifo
    7616 packets output, 974848 bytes
    0 underrun, 0 output errors, 0 collisions
    0 fifo, 0 carrier errors

GigabitEthernet6 is up
  Hardware: Ethernet, address: 0010.185b.fdd8 (bia 0010.185b.fdd8)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA
  full-duplex, 1000 Mb/s
  Auto-Negotiation is turned on
    8863 packets input, 1097612 bytes
    7616 multicast frames, 0 compressed
    0 input errors, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 fifo
    7616 packets output, 974848 bytes
    0 underrun, 0 output errors, 0 collisions
    0 fifo, 0 carrier errors

PortChannel1 is up
  Hardware: Ethernet, address: 0022.bdcd.cfde (bia 0022.bdcd.cfde)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA
```

```
  full-duplex, 1000 Mb/s
  Auto-Negotiation is turned on
    6091191 packets input, 772651337 bytes
    3664500 multicast frames, 0 compressed
    0 input errors, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 fifo
    2019702 packets output, 536582753 bytes
    0 underrun, 0 output errors, 0 collisions
    0 fifo, 0 carrier errors

PortChannel2 is up
  Hardware: Ethernet, address: 0010.185b.fdd8 (bia 0010.185b.fdd8)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA
  full-duplex, 1000 Mb/s
  Auto-Negotiation is turned on
    35144 packets input, 4369512 bytes
    30471 multicast frames, 0 compressed
    0 input errors, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 fifo
    30471 packets output, 3900046 bytes
    0 underrun, 0 output errors, 0 collisions
    0 fifo, 0 carrier errors

VbEthernet1/1 is up
  Hardware: Ethernet, address: 0002.3d74.1d83 (bia 0002.3d74.1d83)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA
  full-duplex, 1000 Mb/s
  Auto-Negotiation is turned on
    1007113 packets input, 267568821 bytes
    0 multicast frames, 0 compressed
    0 input errors, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 fifo
    1091173 packets output, 236791139 bytes
    0 underrun, 0 output errors, 0 collisions
    0 fifo, 0 carrier errors

VbEthernet1/2 is up
  Hardware: Ethernet, address: 0002.3d74.1d82 (bia 0002.3d74.1d82)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA
  full-duplex, 1000 Mb/s
  Auto-Negotiation is turned on
    2634 packets input, 525675 bytes
    0 multicast frames, 0 compressed
    0 input errors, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 fifo
    117582 packets output, 7936300 bytes
    0 underrun, 0 output errors, 0 collisions
    0 fifo, 0 carrier errors

VbEthernet1/3 is up
  Hardware: Ethernet, address: 0002.3d74.1d84 (bia 0002.3d74.1d84)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA
  full-duplex, 1000 Mb/s
  Auto-Negotiation is turned on
    0 packets input, 0 bytes
    0 multicast frames, 0 compressed
    0 input errors, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 fifo
    113563 packets output, 7268200 bytes
    0 underrun, 0 output errors, 0 collisions
    0 fifo, 0 carrier errors
```

```
`show redundancy status`
Redundancy mode
---------------
      administrative:   HA
         operational:   HA

This supervisor (sup-2)
-----------------------
    Redundancy state:   Active
    Supervisor state:   Active
      Internal state:   Active with HA standby

Other supervisor (sup-1)
------------------------
    Redundancy state:   Standby

    Supervisor state:   HA standby
      Internal state:   HA standby

System start time:          Wed Mar 17 23:17:15 2010

System uptime:              2 days, 15 hours, 26 minutes, 41 seconds
Kernel uptime:              2 days, 15 hours, 26 minutes, 26 seconds
Active supervisor uptime:   1 days, 11 hours, 27 minutes, 17 seconds
`show system internal redundancy status`
MyState:RDN_ST_AC
Other State:RDN_ST_SB
Other state from reg:RDN_ST_SB(3)
State:RDN_DRV_ST_AC_SB
Slot:2
Num failures to send MTS message:0
`show system internal redundancy info`
My CP:
  slot: 1
  domain: 1053
  role:   secondary
  status: RDN_ST_AC
  state:  RDN_DRV_ST_AC_SB
  intr:   enabled
  power_off_reqs: 0
  reset_reqs:     1
Other CP:
  slot: 0
  status: RDN_ST_SB
  active: true
  ver_rcvd: true
  degraded_mode: false
Redun Device 0:
  name: ha0
  pdev: eda54240
  alarm: false
  mac: 00:02:3d:74:1d:00
  tx_set_ver_req_pkts:   291
  tx_set_ver_rsp_pkts:   3
  tx_heartbeat_req_pkts: 127356
  tx_heartbeat_rsp_pkts: 100709
  rx_set_ver_req_pkts:   3
  rx_set_ver_rsp_pkts:   0
  rx_heartbeat_req_pkts: 100709
  rx_heartbeat_rsp_pkts: 127349
  rx_drops_wrong_domain: 0
  rx_drops_wrong_slot:   0
  rx_drops_short_pkt:    0
```

```
  rx_drops_queue_full:    0
  rx_drops_inactive_cp:   0
  rx_drops_bad_src:       0
  rx_drops_not_ready:     0
  rx_unknown_pkts:        0
Redun Device 1:
  name: ha1
  pdev: ed9d3ac0
  alarm: true
  mac: ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
  rx_unknown_pkts:        0
Redun Device 1:
  name: ha1
  pdev: ed9d3ac0
  alarm: true
  mac: ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
  tx_set_ver_req_pkts:    281
  tx_set_ver_rsp_pkts:    1
  tx_heartbeat_req_pkts:  3
  tx_heartbeat_rsp_pkts:  1
  rx_set_ver_req_pkts:    1
  rx_set_ver_rsp_pkts:    0
  rx_heartbeat_req_pkts:  1
  rx_heartbeat_rsp_pkts:  0
  rx_drops_wrong_domain:  0
  rx_drops_wrong_slot:    0
  rx_drops_short_pkt:     0
  rx_drops_queue_full:    0
  rx_drops_inactive_cp:   0
  rx_drops_bad_src:       0
  rx_drops_not_ready:     0
  rx_unknown_pkts:        0
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging logfile	Displays the contents of the log file.
logging logfile	Configures the log file used to store system messages.

show telnet server

To display the Telnet server configuration, use the **show telnet server** command.

show telnet server

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the Telnet server configuration:

```
switch# show telnet server
telnet service enabled
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show tcp connection	Displays information about the connection.
telnet	Uses Telnet to connect to another system.

show terminal

To display the terminal settings for the current session, use the **show terminal** command.

show terminal

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the terminal settings for the current session:

```
switch# show terminal
TTY: /dev/pts/8 type: "vt100"
Length: 24 lines, Width: 88 columns
Session Timeout: None
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
terminal terminal-type	Sets the terminal type.
terminal length	Sets the number of lines on the screen.
terminal width	Sets the width of the display terminal.
line console	Puts you in console configuration mode.
line vty	Puts you in line configuration mode.

show user-account

To display user account configuration, use the **show user-account** command.

show user-account [*username*]

Syntax Description

username	(Optional) Name of a user with an existing account.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display user account configuration for the user named NewUser:

```
switch(config)# show user-account NewUser
user:NewUser
this user account has no expiry date
roles:network-operator network-admin
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
role name	Names a user role and places you in role configuration mode for that role.
show users	Displays the current users logged in the system.

show users

To display information about the user session, use the **show users** command.

show users

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the user session:

```
switch# show users
NAME     LINE         TIME         IDLE          PID COMMENT
admin    pts/17       Dec 16 06:37   .         30406 (172.28.254.254) session=ss

h
admin    pts/18       Jan  3 19:01   .          3847 (sjc-vpn5-786.cisco.com) *
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show user-account	Displays the new user account configuration.
role name	Names a user role and places you in role configuration mode for that role.

show version

To display the versions of system software and hardware that are currently running on the switch, use the **show version** command.

show version [**module**]

Syntax Description

module	(Optional) Specifies the software version of a module.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the versions of system software and hardware that are currently running on the switch:

```
switch# show version
Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under
license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php

Software
  loader:    version 1.2(2) [last: image booted through mgmt0]
  kickstart: version 4.0(4)SP1(1)
  system:    version 4.0(4)SP1(1)
  kickstart image file is:
  kickstart compile time:  9/22/2009 2:00:00
  system image file is:    bootflash:/nexus-1000v-mz.4.0.4.SV1.2.bin
  system compile time:     9/22/2009 2:00:00 [10/07/2009 10:11:01]

Software
  loader:    version 1.2(2) [last: image booted through mgmt0]
  kickstart: version 4.0(4)SP1(1)
  system:    version 4.0(4)SP1(1)
```

```
  kickstart image file is:
  kickstart compile time:  9/22/2009 2:00:00
  system image file is:    bootflash:/nexus-1000v-mz.4.0.4.SV1.2.bin
  system compile time:     9/22/2009 2:00:00 [10/07/2009 10:11:01]

Hardware
  Cisco Nexus 1000V Chassis ("Virtual Supervisor Module")
  Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU         with 2075012 kB of memory.
  Processor Board ID T5056B645A8

  Device name: n1000v
  bootflash:    2332296 kB

Kernel uptime is 79 day(s), 0 hour(s), 24 minute(s), 55 second(s)

plugin
  Core Plugin, Ethernet Plugin
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show version image	Displays the versions of system software and hardware that are currently running on the switch.
show running-config diff	Displays the difference between the startup configuration and the running configuration currently on the switch.

show version image

To display the software version of a given image, use the **show version** command.

show version image {**bootflash:** *URI* | **volatile:** *URI*}

Syntax Description

bootflash:	Specifies bootflash as the directory name.
URI	URI of the system where the image resides.
volatile:	Specifies volatile as the directory name.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the versions of system software and hardware that are currently running on the switch:

```
switch# show version image bootflash:isan.bin
   image name: nexus-1000v-mz.4.0.4.SV1.1.bin
   bios: version unavailable
   system: version 4.0(4)SV1(1)
   compiled: 4/2/2009 23:00:00 [04/23/2009 09:55:29]
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show version	Displays the software version of a given image.
show running-config diff	Displays the difference between the startup configuration and the running configuration currently on the switch.

show virtual-service-blade

To display information about virtual services, use the **show virtual-service-blade** command.

show virtual-service-blade [**name** *vsb-name* | **summary**]

Syntax Description

name	Specifies the name of a virtual service.
vsb-name	Name of an existing virtual service.
summary	Specifies summary information about all virtual services, such as their role, state, and module.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the virtual service named VSM-1:

```
switch# show virtual-service-blade name VSM-1
virtual-service-blade VSM-1
  Description:
  Slot id:        1
  Host Name:
  Management IP:
  VSB Type Name :  VSM_SV1_3
  Interface:          control    vlan:    281
  Interface:       management    vlan:    231
  Interface:           packet    vlan:    282
  Interface:         internal    vlan:     NA
  Ramsize:        2048
  Disksize:       3
  Heartbeat:      0
  virtual-service-blade:
    HA Oper role: NONE
    Status:       VSB NOT PRESENT
    Location:     SECONDARY
    SW version:
  VSB Info:

switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show network	Displays information about the network.
show virtual-service-blade-type summary	Displays a summary of all virtual service configurations by type, such as Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM) or Network Analysis and Monitoring (NAM).

show virtual-service-blade-type summary

To display a summary of all virtual service configurations by type, such as Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM) or Network Analysis and Monitoring (NAM), use the **show virtual-service-blade-type summary** command.

show virtual-service-blade-type summary

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display a summary of all virtual service configurations by type:

```
switch# show virtual-service-blade-type summary

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Virtual-Service-Blade-Type    Virtual-Service-Blade
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
VSM_SV1_3                     VSM-1
                              VSM-2
                              VSM-3
                              VSM-4
NAM-MV                        NAM
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show network	Displays information about the network.
show virtual-service-blade	Displays information about virtual services.

show virtual-service-domain brief

To display a list of the Virtual Service Domains (VSDs) currently configured in a Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM), including VSD names and port profiles, use the **show virtual-service-domain brief** command.

show virtual-service-domain brief

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operatorr

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of the VSDs currently configured in a VSM:

```
switch# show virtual-service-domain brief
Name             default action    in-ports    out-ports   mem-ports
vsd1             drop              1           1           4
vsd2             forward           1           1           0
vsim-cp# sho virtual-service-domain interface
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Name             Interface             Type      Status
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
vsd1             Vethernet1            Member    Active
vsd1             Vethernet2            Member    Active
vsd1             Vethernet3            Member    Active
vsd1             Vethernet6            Member    Active
vsd1             Vethernet7            Inside    Active
vsd1             Vethernet8            Outside   Active
vsd2             Vethernet9            Inside    Active
vsd2             Vethernet10           Outside   Active
vsim-cp# show virtual-service-domain name vsd1
Default Action: drop
_____________________________
Interface        Type
_____________________________
Vethernet1       Member
Vethernet2       Member
Vethernet3       Member
Vethernet6       Member
Vethernet7       Inside
```

```
Vethernet8       Outside

switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
virtual-service-domain	Creates a Virtual Service Domain (VSD) that classifies and separates traffic for network services.

show virtual-service-domain interface

To display the interfaces currently assigned to the Virtual Service Domains (VSDs) in a Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM), use the **show virtual-service-domain interface** command.

show virtual-service-domain interface

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the interfaces currently assigned to the VSDs in a VSM:

```
switch# show virtual-service-domain interface
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Name             Interface             Type      Status
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
vsd1             Vethernet1            Member    Active
vsd1             Vethernet2            Member    Active
vsd1             Vethernet3            Member    Active
vsd1             Vethernet6            Member    Active
vsd1             Vethernet7            Inside    Active
vsd1             Vethernet8            Outside   Active
vsd2             Vethernet9            Inside    Active
vsd2             Vethernet10           Outside   Active
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
virtual-service-domain	Creates a virtual service domain that classifies and separate traffic for network services.

show virtual-service-domain name

To display a specific Virtual Service Domain (VSD) currently configured in a Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM), including associated port profiles, use the **show virtual-service-domain name** command.

show virtual-service-domain name *virtual-service-domain_name*

Syntax Description

virtual-service-domain_name	Name of the VSD.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display a specific VSD configuration:

```
switch# show virtual-service-domain name vsd1
Default Action: drop

_____________________________
Interface        Type
_____________________________
Vethernet1       Member
Vethernet2       Member
Vethernet3       Member
Vethernet6       Member
Vethernet7       Inside
Vethernet8       Outside

switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
virtual-service-domain	Creates a virtual service domain that classifies and separate traffic for network services.

show xml server status

To display information about XML server settings and any active XML server sessions, use the **show xml server status** command.

show xml server status

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about XML server settings and any active XML server sessions:

```
switch# show xml server status
operational status is enabled
maximum session configured is 8
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
xml server max-session	Sets the number of allowed XML server sessions.
xml server terminate session	Terminates the specified XML server session.

T Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter T.

tacacs+ enable

To enable TACACS+, use the **tacacs+ enable** command. To disable TACACS+, use the **no** form of this command.

tacacs+ enable

no tacacs+ enable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults None

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enable TACACS+:

```
switch(config)# tacacs+ enable
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to disable TACACS+:

```
switch(config)# no tacacs+ enable
```

```
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
tacacs-server key	Designates the global key shared between the Cisco Nexus 1000V and the TACACS+ server hosts.
tacacs-server host	Designates the key shared between the Cisco Nexus 1000V and this specific TACACS+ server host.
show tacacs-server	Displays the TACACS+ server configuration.

tacacs-server deadtime

To set a periodic time interval where a nonreachable (nonresponsive) TACACS+ server is monitored for responsiveness, use the **tacacs-server deadtime** command. To disable the monitoring of the nonresponsive TACACS+ server, use the **no** form of this command.

tacacs-server deadtime *minutes*

no tacacs-server deadtime *minutes*

Syntax Description

time	Time interval in minutes. The range is from 1 to 1440.

Defaults

0 minutes

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Setting the time interval to zero disables the timer. If the dead-time interval for an individual TACACS+ server is greater than zero (0), that value takes precedence over the value set for the server group.

When the dead-time interval is 0 minutes, TACACS+ server monitoring is not performed unless the TACACS+ server is part of a server group and the dead-time interval for the group is greater than 0 minutes.

In global configuration mode, you must first enable the TACACS+ feature, using the **tacacs+ enable** command, before you can use any of the other TACACS+ commands to configure the feature.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the dead-time interval and enable periodic monitoring:

```
switch# config terminal
switch(config)# tacacs-server deadtime 10
```

This example shows how to revert to the default dead-time interval and disable periodic monitoring:

```
switch# config terminal
switch(config)# no tacacs-server deadtime 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
deadtime	Sets a dead-time interval for monitoring a nonresponsive TACACS+ server.
show tacacs-server	Displays TACACS+ server information.
tacacs+ enable	Enables TACACS+.

tacacs-server directed-request

To allow users to send authentication requests to a specific TACACS+ server when logging in, use the **tacacs-server directed request** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

tacacs-server directed-request

no tacacs-server directed-request

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

In global configuration mode, you must first enable the TACACS+ feature, using the **tacacs+ enable** command, before you can use any of the other TACACS+ commands to configure the feature.

The user can specify the *username@vrfname*:*hostname* during login, where *vrfname* is the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) name to use and *hostname* is the name of a configured TACACS+ server. The username is sent to the server name for authentication.

Examples

This example shows how to allow users to send authentication requests to a specific TACACS+ server when logging in:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# tacacs-server directed-request
```

This example shows how to disallow users to send authentication requests to a specific TACACS+ server when logging in:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no tacacs-server directed-request
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show tacacs-server	Displays the TACACS+ server configuration.
tacacs+ enable	Enables TACACS+.

tacacs-server host

To configure TACACS+ server host parameters, use the **tacacs-server host** command in configuration mode. To revert to the defaults, use the **no** form of this command.

tacacs-server host {*hostname* | *ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address*}
[**key** [**0** | **7**] *shared-secret*] [**port** *port-number*]
[**test** {**idle-time** *time* | **password** *password* | **username** *name*}]
[**timeout** *seconds*]

no tacacs-server host {*hostname* | *ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address*}
[**key** [**0** | **7**] *shared-secret*] [**port** *port-number*]
[**test** {**idle-time** *time* | **password** *password* | **username** *name*}]
[**timeout** *seconds*]

Syntax Description

hostname	TACACS+ server Domain Name Server (DNS) name. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 256 characters.
ipv4-address	TACACS+ server IPv4 address in the *A.B.C.D* format.
ipv6-address	TACACS+ server IPv6 address in the *X*:*X*:*X*::*X* format.
key	(Optional) Configures the TACACS+ server's shared secret key.
0	(Optional) Configures a preshared key specified in clear text (indicated by 0) to authenticate communication between the TACACS+ client and server. This is the default.
7	(Optional) Configures a preshared key specified in encrypted text (indicated by 7) to authenticate communication between the TACACS+ client and server.
shared-secret	Preshared key to authenticate communication between the TACACS+ client and server. The preshared key is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 63 characters.
port *port-number*	(Optional) Configures a TACACS+ server port for authentication. The range is from 1 to 65535.
test	(Optional) Configures parameters to send test packets to the TACACS+ server.
idle-time *time*	(Optional) Specifies the time interval (in minutes) for monitoring the server. The time range is 1 to 1440 minutes.
password *password*	(Optional) Specifies a user password in the test packets. The password is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 32 characters.
username *name*	(Optional) Specifies a username in the test packets. The username is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 32 characters.
timeout *seconds*	(Optional) Configures a TACACS+ server timeout period (in seconds) between retransmissions to the TACACS+ server. The range is from 1 to 60 seconds.

Defaults

Parameter	Default
Idle-time	disabled

Server monitoring	disabled
Timeout	1 seconds
Test username	test
Test password	test

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must use the **tacacs+ enable** command before you configure TACACS+.

When the idle time interval is 0 minutes, periodic TACACS+ server monitoring is not performed.

Examples

This example shows how to configure TACACS+ server host parameters:

```
switch# config terminal
switch(config)# tacacs-server host 10.10.2.3 key HostKey
switch(config)# tacacs-server host tacacs2 key 0 abcd
switch(config)# tacacs-server host tacacs3 key 7 1234
switch(config)# tacacs-server host 10.10.2.3 test idle-time 10
switch(config)# tacacs-server host 10.10.2.3 test username tester
switch(config)# tacacs-server host 10.10.2.3 test password 2B9ka5
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show tacacs-server	Displays TACACS+ server information.
tacacs+ enable	Enables TACACS+.

tacacs-server key

To configure a global TACACS+ shared secret key, use the **tacacs-server key** command. To remove a configured shared secret, use the **no** form of this command.

tacacs-server key [**0** | **7**] *shared-secret*

no tacacs-server key [**0** | **7**] *shared-secret*

Syntax Description

0	(Optional) Configures a preshared key specified in clear text to authenticate communication between the TACACS+ client and server. This is the default.
7	(Optional) Configures a preshared key specified in encrypted text to authenticate communication between the TACACS+ client and server.
shared-secret	Preshared key to authenticate communication between the TACACS+ client and server. The preshared key is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 63 characters.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must configure the TACACS+ preshared key to authenticate the device on the TACACS+ server. The length of the key is restricted to 63 characters and can include any printable ASCII characters (white spaces are not allowed). You can configure a global key to be used for all TACACS+ server configurations on the device. You can override this global key assignment by using the **key** keyword in the **tacacs-server host** command.

You must use the **tacacs+ enable** command before you configure TACACS+.

Examples

This example shows how to configure TACACS+ server shared keys:

```
switch# config terminal
switch(config)# tacacs-server key AnyWord
switch(config)# tacacs-server key 0 AnyWord
switch(config)# tacacs-server key 7 public
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show tacacs-server	Displays TACACS+ server information.
tacacs+ enable	Enables TACACS+.

tacacs-server timeout

To specify the time between retransmissions to the TACACS+ servers, use the **tacacs-server timeout** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

tacacs-server timeout *seconds*

no tacacs-server timeout *seconds*

Syntax Description

seconds	Seconds between retransmissions to the TACACS+ server. The range is from 1 to 60 seconds.

Defaults

5 seconds

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must use the **tacacs+ enable** command before you configure TACACS+.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the TACACS+ server timeout value:

```
switch# config terminal
switch(config)# tacacs-server timeout 3
```

This example shows how to revert to the default TACACS+ server timeout value:

```
switch# config terminal
switch(config)# no tacacs-server timeout 3
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show tacacs-server	Displays TACACS+ server information.
tacacs+ enable	Enables TACACS+.

tail

To display the last lines of a file, use the **tail** command.

tail [*filesystem*:[*//module/*]][*directory/*]*filename lines*]

Syntax Description

filesystem:	(Optional) Name of a file system. The name is case sensitive.
//module/	(Optional) Identifier for a supervisor module. Valid values are **sup-active**, **sup-local**, **sup-remote**, or **sup-standby**. The identifiers are case sensitive.
directory/	(Optional) Name of a directory. The name is case sensitive.
filename	Name of the command file. The name is case sensitive.
lines	(Optional) Number of lines to display. The range is from 0 to 80.

Defaults

10 lines

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to display the last 10 lines of a file:

```
switch# tail bootflash:startup.cfg
ip arp inspection filter marp vlan 9
ip dhcp snooping vlan 13
ip arp inspection vlan 13
ip dhcp snooping
ip arp inspection validate src-mac dst-mac ip
ip source binding 10.3.2.2 0f00.60b3.2333 vlan 13 interface Ethernet2/46
ip source binding 10.2.2.2 0060.3454.4555 vlan 100 interface Ethernet2/10
logging level dhcp_snoop 6
logging level eth_port_channel 6
```

This example shows how to display the last 20 lines of a file:

```
switch# tail bootflash:startup.cfg 20
area 99 virtual-link 1.2.3.4
router rip Enterprise
router rip foo
  address-family ipv4 unicast
```

```
router bgp 33.33
event manager applet sdtest
monitor session 1
monitor session 2
ip dhcp snooping vlan 1
ip arp inspection vlan 1
ip arp inspection filter marp vlan 9
ip dhcp snooping vlan 13
ip arp inspection vlan 13
ip dhcp snooping
ip arp inspection validate src-mac dst-mac ip
ip source binding 10.3.2.2 0f00.60b3.2333 vlan 13 interface Ethernet2/46
ip source binding 10.2.2.2 0060.3454.4555 vlan 100 interface Ethernet2/10
logging level dhcp_snoop 6
logging level eth_port_channel 6
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cd	Changes the current working directory.
copy	Copies files.
dir	Displays the directory contents.
pwd	Displays the name of the current working directory.

telnet

To create a Telnet session, use the **telnet** command.

telnet {*ipv4-address* | *hostname*} [*port-number*] [**vrf** *vrf-name*]

Syntax Description

ipv4-address	IPv4 address of the remote device.
hostname	Hostname of the remote device. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 64 characters.
port-number	(Optional) Port number for the Telnet session. The range is from 1 to 65535.
vrf *vrf-name*	(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) name to use for the Telnet session. The name is case sensitive.

Defaults

Port 23

Default VRF

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must enable the Telnet server using the **telnet server enable** command.

Examples

This example shows how to start a Telnet session using an IPv4 address:

```
switch# telnet 10.10.1.1 vrf management
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear line	Clears Telnet sessions.
telnet server enable	Enables the Telnet server.

telnet server enable

To enable the Telnet server, use the **telnet server enable** command. To disable the Telnet server, use the **no** form of this command.

telnet server enable

no telnet server enable

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Enabled

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable the Telnet server:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# telnet server enable
```

This example shows how to disable the Telnet server:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no telnet server enable
XML interface to system may become unavailable since ssh is disabled
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show telnet server	Displays the Telnet server configuration.
telnet	Creates a Telnet session.

terminal event-manager bypass

To bypass the CLI event manager, use the **terminal event-manager bypass** command.

terminal event-manager bypass

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Event manager is enabled.

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Syntax Description

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to disable the CLI event manager:

```
switch# terminal event-manager bypass
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show terminal	Displays terminal configuration.

terminal length

To set the number of lines that appear on the screen, use the **terminal length** command.

terminal length *number*

Syntax Description

number	Number of lines. The range is from 0 to 511.

Defaults

28 lines

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Set *number* to 0 to disable pausing.

Examples

This example shows how to set the number of lines that appear on the screen:

```
switch# terminal length 60
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show terminal	Displays the terminal configuration.

terminal monitor

To enable logging for Telnet or Secure Shell (SSH), use the **terminal monitor** command.

terminal monitor

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable logging for Telnet or SSH:

```
switch# terminal monitor
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show terminal	Displays the terminal configuration.
terminal length	Sets the number of lines that appear on the screen.
terminal width	Sets the terminal width.
terminal terminal-type	Specifies the terminal type.
terminal session-timeout	Sets the session timeout.

terminal session-timeout

To set a session timeout, use the **terminal session-timeout** command.

terminal session-timeout *time*

Syntax Description

time	Timeout time, in seconds. The range is from 0 to 525600.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Set *time* to 0 to disable timeout.

Examples

This example shows how to set a session timeout:

```
switch# terminal session-timeout 100
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show terminal	Displays the terminal configuration.

terminal terminal-type

To specify the terminal type, use the **terminal terminal-type** command.

terminal terminal-type *type*

Syntax Description

type	Terminal type.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to specify the terminal type:

```
switch# terminal terminal-type vt100
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show terminal	Displays the terminal configuration.

terminal tree-update

To update the main parse tree, use the **terminal tree-update** command.

terminal tree-update

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to update the main parse tree:

```
switch# terminal tree-update
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show terminal	Displays the terminal configuration.

terminal width

To set the terminal width, use the **terminal width** command.

terminal width *number*

Syntax Description

number	Number of characters on a single line. The range is from 24 to 511.

Defaults

102 columns

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the terminal width:

```
switch# terminal width 60
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show terminal	Displays the terminal configuration.

traceroute

To discover the routes that packets take when traveling to an IPv4 address, use the **traceroute** command.

traceroute {*dest-ipv4-addr* | *hostname*} [**vrf** *vrf-name*] [**show-mpls-hops**] [**source** *src-ipv4-addr*]

Syntax Description

dest-ipv4-addr	IPv4 address of the destination device. The format is *A.B.C.D*.
hostname	Name of the destination device. The name is case sensitive.
vrf *vrf-name*	(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) to use. The name is case sensitive.
show-mpls-hops	(Optional) Displays the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) hops.
source *src-ipv4-addr*	(Optional) Specifies a source IPv4 address. The format is *A.B.C.D*.

Defaults

Uses the default VRF.
Does not show the MPLS hops.
Uses the management IPv4 address for the source address.

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use IPv6 addressing for discovering the route to a device, use the **traceroute6** command.

Examples

This example shows how to discover a route to a device:

```
switch# traceroute 172.28.255.18 vrf management
traceroute to 172.28.255.18 (172.28.255.18), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  172.28.230.1 (172.28.230.1)  0.746 ms  0.595 ms  0.479 ms
 2  172.24.114.213 (172.24.114.213)  0.592 ms  0.51 ms  0.486 ms
 3  172.20.147.50 (172.20.147.50)  0.701 ms  0.58 ms  0.486 ms
 4  172.28.255.18 (172.28.255.18)  0.495 ms  0.43 ms  0.482 ms
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ping	Determines the network connectivity to another device using IPv4 addressing

V Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter V.

virtual-service-blade

To enter virtual service blade configuration mode and configure a virtual service, use the **virtual-service-blade** command. To remove a virtual service configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

virtual-service-blade *name*

no virtual-service-blade *name*

Syntax Description

name	User identifier that is a case-sensitive, alphanumeric character string with a maximum of 80 characters. The name cannot contain spaces or special characters.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Usage Guidelines

When you use the **no** form of the command, you do not enter virtual service blade configuration mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter virtual service blade configuration mode and configure the virtual service named vsb1:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# virtual-service-blade vsb1
switch(config-vsb-config)#
```

This example shows how to remove the virtual service configuration named vsb1:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no virtual-service-blade vsb1
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
virtual-service-blade-type name	Specifies the virtual service type to add to a virtual service.
virtual-service-blade-type new	Specifies the name of the software image file to add to a virtual service.
show virtual-service-blade	Displays information about virtual service blades.
show virtual-service-blade-type summary	Displays information about the virtual service types and the virtual services belonging to that type.

virtual-service-blade-type name

To specify the virtual service type to add to a virtual service, use the **virtual-service-blade-type name** command.

virtual-service-blade-type name *type-name*

Syntax Description

type-name	Name of an existing virtual service type.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Virtual service blade configuration (config-vsb-config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to specify the VSM-3 virtual service type:

```
switch(config-vsb-config)# virtual-service-blade-type name vsm-3
switch(config-vsb-config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
virtual-service-blade-type new	Specifies the name of the software image file to add to a virtual service.
virtual-service-blade	Places you in virtual service blade configuration mode and configures a virtual service.
show virtual-service-blade	Displays information about virtual service blades.
show virtual-service-blade-type summary	Displays information about the virtual service types and the virtual services belonging to that type.

virtual-service-blade-type new

To specify the name of the software image file to add to a virtual service, use the **virtual-service-blade-type new** command.

virtual-service-blade-type new *iso-file-name*

Syntax Description

iso-file-name	Name of the new ISO software image file in the bootflash repository folder.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Virtual service blade configuration (config-vsb-config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to specify nexus-1010.4.0.4.SV1.3.51.iso as the software image file to add to the virtual service:

```
switch(config-vsb-config)# virtual-service-blade-type new nexus-1010.4.0.4.SV1.3.51.iso
switch(config-vsb-config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
virtual-service-blade-type name	Specifies the virtual service type to add to a virtual service.
virtual-service-blade	Places you in virtual service blade configuration mode and configures a virtual service.
show virtual-service-blade	Displays information about virtual service blades.
show virtual-service-blade-type summary	Displays information about the virtual service types and the virtual services belonging to that type.

vlan

To create a VLAN and enter the VLAN configuration mode, use the **vlan** command. To remove a VLAN, use the **no** form of this command.

vlan *id*

no vlan *id*

Syntax Description

id	VLAN identification number. The range is from 1 to 4094.

Defaults

The default VLAN is VLAN 1.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specify a VLAN range by using a dash. For example, 1-9 or 20-30.

Examples

This example shows how to create a VLAN and enter the VLAN configuration mode:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# vlan 10
switch(config-vlan)#
```

This example shows how to remove a VLAN:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no vlan 10
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
exit	Exits a configuration mode.
interface vlan	Applies the interface and VLAN ID to a virtual service.

W Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter W.

where

To display your current context in the command-line interface (CLI), use the **where** command.

where [**detail**]

Syntax Description		
	detail	(Optional) Displays detailed context information.

Defaults

Displays summary context information.

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command helps you track where you are in the CLI and how you got there.

Examples

This example shows how to display summary context information:

```
switch(config-if)# where
  ?conf; interface Ethernet2/3      admin@switch%default
```

This example shows how to display detailed context information:

```
switch(config-if)# where detail
  ?conf; interface Ethernet2/3      admin@switch%default
  mode:                conf
                         interface Ethernet2/3
  username:            admin
  routing-context vrf: default
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cli variables	Displays user-defined CLI persistent variables.
cli var name	Defines a command line interface (CLI) variable for a terminal session.
exit	Exits the CLI.

write erase

To erase configurations in persistent memory areas, use the **write erase** command.

write erase [**boot** | **debug**]

Syntax Description

boot	(Optional) Erases only the boot variable and mgmt0 interface configuration.
debug	(Optional) Erases only the debug configuration.

Defaults

Erases all configuration in persistent memory except for the boot variable, mgmt0 interface, and debug configuration.

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can use the **write erase** command to erase the startup configuration in the persistent memory when information is corrupted or otherwise unusable. Erasing the startup configuration returns the device to its initial state, except for the boot variable, mgmt0 interface, and debug configurations. You have to explicitly erase those configurations with the **boot** and **debug** options.

Examples

This example shows how to erase the startup configuration:

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

This example shows how to erase the boot variable and mgmt0 interface configuration in the persistent memory:

```
switch(config)# write erase boot
```

This example shows how to erase the debug configuration in the persistent memory:

```
switch(config)# write erase debug
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy running-config startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.
show running-config	Displays the startup configuration.

X Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter X.

xml server max-session

To set the number of allowed XML server sessions, use the **xml server max-session** command.

xml server max-session *sessions*

Syntax Description

sessions	Maximum number of XML sessions permitted at one time. The range is from 1 to 8.

Defaults

The default maximum number of sessions is eight.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the number of allowed XML server sessions to 6:

```
switch# config t
switch# xml server max-session 6
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show xml server status	Displays information about XML server settings and any active XML server sessions.
xml server terminate session	Displays information about XML server settings and any active XML server sessions.
xml server timeout	Sets the number of seconds after which an inactive XML server session is terminated.

xml server terminate session

To terminate the specified XML server session, use the **xml server terminate session** command.

xml server terminate session *session-number*

Syntax Description		
	session-number	Identifier for an existing XML server session. The range is from 0 to 214748364.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to terminate the XML server session 8665:

```
switch# xml server terminate 8665
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show xml server status	Displays information about XML server settings and any active XML server sessions.
xml server max-session	Sets the number of allowed XML server sessions.
xml server timeout	Sets the number of seconds after which an inactive XML server session is terminated.

xml server timeout

To set the number of seconds after which an inactive XML server session is terminated, use the **xml server timeout** command.

xml server timeout *seconds*

Syntax Description

seconds	Maximum time that the XML server can remain inactive before session termination. The range is from 0 to 1200 seconds.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the XML server timeout to 600 seconds:

```
switch# config t
switch# xml server timeout 600
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show xml server status	Displays information about XML server settings and any active XML server sessions.
xml server max-session	Sets the number of allowed XML server sessions.
xml server terminate session	Displays information about XML server settings and any active XML server sessions.